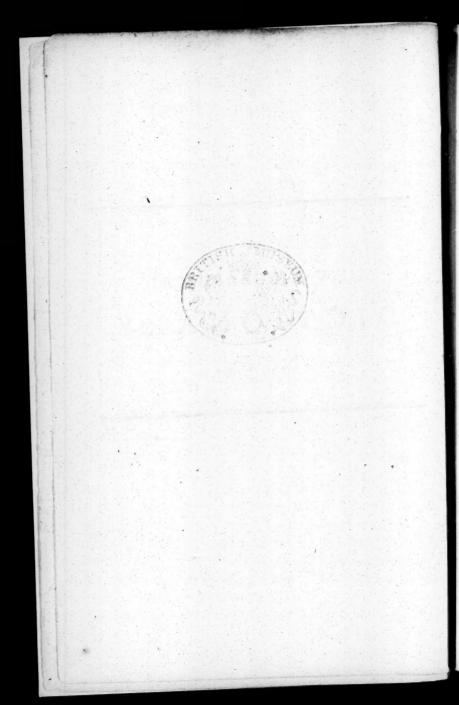
A

NEW BIOGRAPHICAL

DICTIONARY,

&c. &c.



NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE MOST

Eminent Persons

AND

Remarkable Characters

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EVERY AGE AND NATION.

By STEPHEN JONES.



THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED:

With confiderable Additions and Improvements.

London :

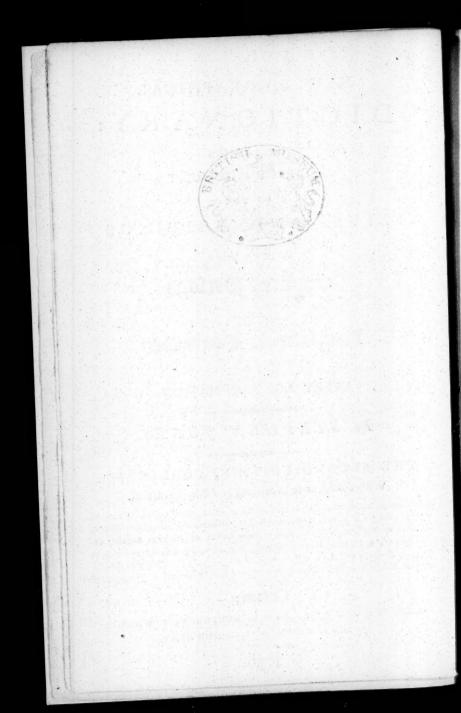
PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, J. WALLIS, J. SCATCHERD, AND E. NEWBERY.

⁴⁴ No species of writing seems more worth, of cultivation than BIOGRAPHY,

⁴⁴ since none can be more delightful or more useful, nor can more certainly en-

⁴⁶ chain the heart by irresistible interest, or more widely diffuse instruction to

[&]quot; every diversity of condition." RAMBLE



PREFACE.

IN the following pages the Compiler has endeavoured to blend amusement with utility: and it is hoped that his labour has not been entirely in vain.

Before this work made its appearance, there existed no collection of Biography in this kingdom, that united cheapness with portable convenience, and general utility and entertainment with both. To the student a compendium of this nature may be presumed to be eminently serviceable, and to readers of all descriptions it will have its use as a book of reference. But not to this point alone is its utility confined; it may be found an acceptable companion either in the parlour or on a journey; being calculated not merely

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for

for occasional reference, but for a progressive and entire perusal; for, though, from its size, it cannot be expected to enter very much into detail, yet in it are delineated the prominent traits of character in the lives and writings of all such persons as have by any strong claims obtained distinction in the page of history.

The Biographical Dictionary in 12 vols. 8vo. is certainly a very estimable work; but its price places it out of the reach of thousands of readers, and its bulk deters many from the purchase. Other works of the kind on a small scale that have preceded the present will be found to be merely registers of births and deaths, and even those abounding with doubts and inaccuracies.

Yet of the following epitome it were unjust to deny, and uncandid not to declare, that the Biographical Dictionary before mentioned gave the idea and formed the ground-work. In some instances, however, it has been improved upon; erroneous dates have been corrected;

corrected; upwards of five hundred articles incorporated, which, though certainly of historical importance, had escaped the vigilance of the learned and respectable collectors of that work; and many others added, of persons whose deaths have occurred since the last publication of it, a period fruitful in literary and scientific productions.

The lives of men of letters are in general so barren of incident, that an account of their literary productions has been confidered as the more interesting kind of information, and has of course been adopted by the Compiler in most cases in preference to a detail of their modes of life, &c.

Of the typographical elegance with which this book makes its appearance before the public, it is perhaps unnecessary to speak: yet readers of taste will acknowledge, that when, for the purpose of comprising much matter within a narrow compass, a small type is adopted, the elegant and distinct form of that type, and the clearness and delicacy of

the impression, are great reliefs to the eye, and add considerably to the pleasure of study.

To a book, of which if truth be the soul, brevity is the body, too much prefatory discourse might appear like superfluous dress: the Compiler, therefore, without further apology, fubmits the work with great deference to the Public. To the meed of genius such a production as the present can certainly afford no claim; but if his industry be found useful to society, he will derive pleasure from the reflection that his time has been so well employed.

June 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE very flattering reception this Compendium met with on its first appearance, an impression of three thousand copies having been sold in little more than twelve months, rendered it a point of duty with the Compiler, when a second Edition was called for, to prepare it with very particular attention. order, therefore, to give it the advantage of every possible improvement, the dates have been carefully examined throughout, and many errors of the press corrected. articles which before formed a Supplement have now been incorporated in the alphabetical arrangement; some have been enlarged, others wholly rescribed, and no fewer than three hundred (distinguished by Italic characters) have been added in the present edition.

For

For many of these improvements the Compiler is indebted to the contributions of literary gentlemen, as well as to the remarks of private friends; among the former, he takes a pride in acknowledging the very obliging attentions of William Boscawen, Esq. one of the Hon. Commissioners of the Victualling Office, and known to the literary world as the modest and ingenious translator of the Odes of Horace; a work which he has executed with fuch fidelity, force, and elegance, as leaves us only to wish, that his official avocations may allow him leisure to pursue the same plan to its just conclusion.

The Gentleman's Magazine, which, among other subjects of polite literature, is particularly copious on that of Biography, has also been of considerable advantage to the present publication.

While he is thus discharging the debt of gratitude for affiftance derived in the improven-

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improvement of this little volume, the Compiler feels that it would be unjust if he were to omit the opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to Mr. Seward's valuable collection of "Anechotes of Distinguished Persons."

With due respect he perused the observations of the Gentlemen by whom the CRITI-CAL REVIEW is conducted; and he trufts that they will, in the present Edition, discover marks of his attention to their judicious suggestions. The work would certainly have received additional advantages from the liberal remarks of other literary journalists, had it been honoured with their notice.

Finally, on the candour of the Public he confidently relies, assured that the very endeavour to deserve encouragement is always received with favour, and earnestly entreating that if omissions or imperfections should still be discoverable, the Reader will generously

rously consider how much has been done, rather than how much more might possibly have been accomplished. As, however, in an undertaking of this nature there must always be room for improvement, communications for that purpose will be thankfully received by the Publishers, and properly attended to whenever it shall be found necessary to reprint the work.

London, June 1796.

NEW

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

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ARSENS (FRANCIS) lord of Someldyck and Spyck, one of the greatest ministers for negociation that the United Provinces of Holland have at any time possessed. He was the first person ever recognized as Dutch ambassador by the French court; the first of three extraordinary ambassadors sent to England in 1620; and the second in 1641, who were to treat about the marriage of prince William, son to the prince of Orange .-Aarsens died in an advanced age; and left behind him very accurate and judicious memoirs of all the embassies in which he was employed.

AARSENS, or AERSENS (PETER) called by the Italians Pietro Longo from his tallness, a celebrated paint er, born at Amsterdam in 1519. He excelled very particularly in painting a kitchen; but an altarpiece of his, viz. a crucifix, representing an executioner breaking with an iron bar the legs of the thieves, &c. was prodigiously admired. This noble piece was destroyed by the rabble in the time of the insurrection, 1566. He afterwards complained of this to the populace in terms of such severity, that more than once they were going to murder him. He died in 1585.

AARTGEN, or AERTGEN, a painter of merit, born at Leyden in 1498. It was a custom with this painter never to work on Mondays, but to devote that day with his disciples to the bottle. He used to stroll about the streets in the night, playing on the German flute; and in one of those frolics was drowned in 1564.

ABBADIE (| AMES) an eminent Protestant divine, and dean of Killaloe, born at Hay, in Berne, in the year 1658, died in the parish of Mary-le-bon, in London, 1727 .-The chief of this author's works were, " Traite de la verite de la Religion Chretienne; Rotterdam, 1634." This has gone through several editions, and is perhaps the best book ever published on that subject .- " Histoire de la conspiration derniere d'Angleterre, &c. Londres, 16c6." This piece was written by order of King William III. and the materials were furnished by the earl of Fortland, and sir William Trumball, secretary of state. Besides these he published many other pieces, which met with general approbation.

ABBOT (GEORGE) archbishop of Canterbury, born 1562, at Guildford, in Surrey. In 1604 that translation of the Bible now in use

was begun by the direction of king | the inspiration of genius, the sub-James: and Dr. Ablot was the second of eight divines of Oxford, to whom the care of translating the whole New Testament (excepting the Epis tles) was con mitted. In 1608 he went to Scotland, to assist in establishing an union between the kirk of that country and the church of England; and in this affair he behaved with so much address and moderation, that it laid the foundation of all his future preferment. On April 5, 1619, sir Nichola-Kempe laid the first stone of the hospital at Guildford. The archbishop, who was present, afterward endowed it with lands to the value of gool per ann. 100l. of which was to be employed in setting the poor to work; and the remainder for the maintenance of a master, 12 brothers, and eight sisters, who have blue clothes, and gowns of the same colour, and half a crown a week each. The archbishop, being in a declining state of health, used in the sun mer to go to Hampshire for the sake of recreation; and being invited by lord Zouch to hunt in his park at Branzill, he met there with the greatest misfortune that ever befell him; for he accidentally killed my lord's keeper, by an arrow fron a cross bow, which he shot at one This accident threw of the deer. him into a deep melancholy; he ever afterwards kept a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day on whi la this fatal mischance happened, and settled an annuity of 20l. on the widow. Worn out, however, with cares and infirmities, he died at Croydon, Aug. 5, 1633.

ABEL (FREDERIC) whose great musical ability both as composed and performer was an honour to the age in which he lived. Among

jects of his movements, and the elegant combinations of his harmony, will for ever be attended with admiration. His instrumental performance, particularly on the Viol de Gamba was much distinguished for its clegance and fine feeling. He died, at London, after three day's sleep, on the 20th June 1787.

ABELARD (PETER) one of the most celebrated doctors of the 12th century, born in the village of l'alais, in Brittany. Having for a long series of time, and in different parts of France, signalized hin self by his logical disputations, he at length resolved to apply himself to the study of divinity; and in a short time he became as famous for his knowledge of divinity as of philosophy; and his encouragement was so considerable, that he was enabled to live in great affluence. That he might enjoy all the sweets of life, he thought it necessary to have a mistress; and accordingly fixed his effections on Heloise, a canon's niece. The canon, whose name was Fulbert, had a great passion for money, and vehemently desired to have Heloise a woman of learning, which disposition of the uncle Abelard contrived to make subservient to his design, "Allow me (said he to Fulbert) to board in your house; and I will pay you whatever sum you demand in consideration thereof." The simple uncle, thinking he should now furnish his niece with an able preceptor, who, idtead of putting him to expence, would pay largely for his board, fell into the snare; and requested Abelard to instruct her day and night, and even to use compulsion in case she should prove negligert. those who are capable of discerning The preceptor gave himself no con-

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suh. bert; he soon spoke the language e eleof love to his fair disciple; and innony, stead of explaining authors, amused ad. himself in kissing and toving with perhis lovely pupil. Viol tasted such joys before, they gave rished themselves up to them with the eling. greatest transport; so that Abelard three now performed the functions of his Tune public office with great remissness, for he wrote nothing but amorous of the verses. His pupils, perceiving his 1.12th lectures much altered for the worse, of Paquickly guessed the cause; but the for a simple Fulbert was the last person fferent who discovered Abelard's intrigue. in.self He would not at first believe it: he at but his eyes being at length opened, self to he obliged his boarder to quit the short family. Soon after, the niece, findor his ing herself pregnant, wrote to her philolover, who advised her to leave nt was She complied with the nabled advice of Abelard, who sent her to hat he his sister's house in Brittany, where of life, she was delivered of a son; and, have a in order to pacify the canon, Ahexed his lard offered to marry Heloise pricanon's vately. This proposal pleased the name uncle more than the niece, who, sion for from a strange singularity in her ired to passion, chose rather to be the misarning, tress than the wife of Abelard. At le Abe. length, however, she consented to servient a private marriage; but, even after e (said this, would, on some occasions, afn your firm with an oath, that she was still hatever unmarried. Fulbert, being more deleration sirous of divulging the marriage, to thinkwipe off the aspersion brought upon is niece the family, than of keeping his procho; inmise with Abelard not to mention xpence, it, often abused his niece when she board, absolutely denied her being Abeequested lard's wife. Her husband thereupon day and sent her to the monastery of Arn pulsion

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cern to fulfil the expectations of Ful- | veil. Heloise's relations looking upon this as a second piece of treachery in Abelard, were transported to such a degree of resentment, that they hired ruffians, who, forcing into his chamber by night, deprived him of his manhood. This infamous treatment forced Abelard to a cloyster, to conceal his confusion; and he put on the habit in the abbey of St. Denis. From this place he removed to the territories of the count of Champagne; where he gave public lectures; and drew together such a number of hearers. that the other professors, whose pupils left them to go to Abelard, being stung with envy, began to raise persecutions against him. In consequence of these, he retired to a solitude in the diocese of Troyes; and there built an oratory, which he named the Paraclete: where great numbers of pupils resorted to him. Here again his success excited that envy by which he had through life been persecuted; and having been several times in danger of his life, by poison and other artifices, he was at length received by Peter the Venerable into his abbey of Clugni; in which sanchuary Abelard was treated with the utmost humanity and tenderness. Here he gave lectures to the monks; and his whole behaviour shewed the greatest humility and industry. At length, being grown infirm from the prevalence of the scurvy and other disorders, he was removed to the priory of St. Marcellus, on the Saon, near Chalons; where he died, April 21, 1142, in the 63d year of his age. His corpse was sent to Heloise, who deposited it in the Paraclete.

ABELL (JOHN) an English mugenteuil; where, at his desire, she sician, in the chapel royal of Charles put on a religious habit, but not a II. celebrated for a fine counter-

tenor voice, and for his skill on the Abell continued in the chapel till the Revolution; when he was discharged as being a Papist. Upon · this he went abroad; and at Warsaw met with a very extraordinary adventure. He was sent for to court; but evading to go by some slight excuse, was commanded to attend. At the palace he was seated in a chair, in the middle of a spacious hall, and suddenly drawn up to a great height; when the king, with his attendants, appeared in a gallery opposite to him. At the same instant a number of wild bears were turned in; when the king bid him choose whether he would sing or be let down among the bears. chose to sing; and declared afterwards, that he never sung so well in his life. In 1701 he published at London a collection of songs in several languages, with a dedication to king William .- This musician is said to have possessed some secret by which he preserved the natural tone of his voice to an extreme old age.

ABERNETHY (JOHN) an eminent dissenting minister in Ireland, born 1680; died at Dublin 1740.—His works are a few occasional sermons, papers published in the controversies in the north, and tracts relating to the repeal of the test act. Those best esteemed are a set of sermons on the "Divine and Moral Attributes."

ABSTEMIUS (LAURENTIUS) an Italian writer, born at Macerata, in La Marca de Ancona, who devoted himself early to the study of polite literature. He published, under the pontificate of Alexander VI, a treatise, entitled "Hecatomythium" from its containing 100 fables, which have been often printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, Gabrius, Avienus, &c. He has these

ancient mythologists generally in view, but does not always strictly follow their manner: sometimes intermixing his fable with a merry story, and now and then somewhat satyrical upon the clergy. His 104th fable of " The Talents Multiplied" is a proof of this. A priest, as we are there told, was ordered by his bishop to superintend a monastery where there were five nuns, by each of whom he had a son before the year was out. The bishop, hearing of this, was highly enraged: and, sending for the priest, reprimanded him severely, calling him a perfidious sacrilegious villain, for having thus defiled the temples of the " Lord (said the Holy Ghost. priest) thou deliveredst unto me five talents; behold I have gained, besides them, five talents more." The prelate was so taken with this face. tious answer, that he gave the priest plenary absolution.

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ABULFARAGIUS (GREGORY) son to Aaron, a physician, born in 1226, in the city of Malatia, near the source of the Euphrates in Armenia. He wrote in Arabic a history which does honour to his memory; it is divided into dynastics, consists of ten parts, and is an epitome of universal history from the creation of the world to his own time.

ACCIUS(LUCIUS) a Latin tragic poet, the son of a freed-man, born in the year of Rome 583. He wrote on the most celebrated stories which had been represented on the Athenian stage; as Andromache, Andromeda, Atreus, Clytemnestra, Medea, Melcager, Philocletes, the civil wars of Thebes, Tereus, the Troades, &c. but did not however confine himself to dramatic writing; for he left other productions; particularly his "Annals," mentioned by Macro-

bius, Priscian, Festus, and Nonius Marcellus. Accius was so much esteemed by the public, that a comedian was punished for only mentioning his name on the stage.

ACHILLES, one of the Grecian generals slain at the siege of Troy, about 1180 B. C.

ACONTIUS (JAMES) a famous philosopher, civilian, and divine, born at Trent in the 16th century. He embraced the Protestant religion; and going over to England in the reign of Elizabeth, met with a very friendly reception from that princess, as he himself has testified in a work dedicated to her. This work is his celebrated Collection of the "Stratagems of Satan," which has been often translated, and gone through many different

ACROPOLITA (GEORGE) one of the writers in the Byzantine History, born at Constantinople, 1220. In his 21st year, he maintained a learned dispute with Nicholas, the physician, concerning the eclipse of the sun, before the emperor John Gregory Cyprian, patriarch of Constantinople, in his encomium upon him, prefixed to Acropolita's histoty, is perhaps somewhat extravagant in his praise, when he says he was equal to Aristotle in philosophy, and to Plato in the knowledge of divine things and Attic eloquence.

ACTÆON, son of Aristæus and Autonoe, a famous hunter, whose fabulous history is, that he was changed to a stag by Diana, for looking on her while bathing, and devoured by his own dogs.

ADAM (MELCHIOR) rector of a college at Heidelberg, where he published "Lives of Illustrious Men" in four volumes, and died about 1625.

ADA

ADAM (ROBERT) archited. was born in 1728, at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh. After his return from a visit to Italy, Mr. Adam was appointed architect to his majesty, in the year 1762; which office, being incompatible with a seat in parliament, he resigned in 1768, on his being elected to represent the county of Kinross. Mr. Adam produced a total change in the architecture of this country; and his fertile genius in elegant ornament was not confined to the decoration of buildings, but has been diffused into almost every branch of manufacture. At the time of his death, March 3, 1792, the new university of Edinburgh, and other great public works, both in that city and in Glasgow, were erecting from his designs, and under his direction. To the last period of his life, Mr. Adam displayed an increasing vigour of genius and refinement of taste; for, in the space of one year preceding his death, he designed eight great public works. beside 25 private buildings, so various in their style, and so beautiful in their composition, that they have been allowed, by the best judges, sufficient of themselves to establish his fame unrivalled as an artist. death was occasioned by the breaking of a blood-vessel in his stomach, and his remains were interred in the south aisle of Westminster Abbev.

aDAM (JAMES) architect, brother of the foregoing, died Oct. 20, 1794. Before the reform of the Board of Works, by Mr. Burke's bill, Mr. Adam held the office of architect to his majesty. The Adelphi buildings and Portland-place are monuments of his taste and abilities in his profession.

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ADAMSON (PATRICK) archbishop of St. Andrew's, born at Perth 1543, where he received the rudiments of his education, and afterwards studied philosophy, and took his degree of M. A. at the university of St. Andrew's. In the year 1566, he set out for Paris, as tutor to a young gentleman, where he stayed some months, and then retired to Bourges. He was in this city during the massacre at Paris; and lived concealed for seven months at a public house, the master of which, upwards of 70 years of age, was thrown from the top thereof, and had his brains dashed out, for his charity to heretics. In 1573, he returned to Scotland; in 1575 was appointed one of the commissioners, by the general assembly, to settle the jurisdiction and policy of the church; and the following year was named, with Mr. David Lindsay, to report their proceedings to the earl of Moreton, then regent, who, on the death of bishop Douglas, promoted him to the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrew's. died 1591.

ADDISON (JOSEPH) born May 1, 1672, at Milston, near Ambresbury, Wiltshire, of which place · his father was rector. He received the first rudiments of his education there under the reverend Mr. Nash; but was removed to Salisbury, under the care of Mr. Taylor; and soon after to the Charter-house, where he studied under Dr. Ellis, and contracted that intimacy with sir Richard Steele, which their joint labours have so effectually recorded. In 1687 he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, where, in 1680, the accidental perusal of some Latin verses gained him the patronage of Dr. Lancaster, by whose recommendation he was elected into following year he was at Hanover

Magdalen College as Demy. Here he took the degree of M. A. Feb. 14, 1693; continued to cultivate poetry and criticism, and grew first eminent by his Latin compositions, which are entitled to particular praise. In 1695 he wrote a poem to king William, with a kind of rhyming introduction addressed to lord Somers. In 1697 he wrote his poem on the peace of Ryswick, which he dedicated to Montague, and which was called by Smith, "the best Latin poem since the Æneid." Having yet no public employment, he obtained in 1699a pension of gool, a year, that he might be enabled to travel. While he was travelling at leisure in Italy, he was far from being idle; for he not only collected his observations on the country, but found time to write his Dialogues on Medals, Here also he wrote the Letter to Lord Halifax, which is justly considered as the most elegant, if not the most sublime, of his poetical productions, At his return he published his Travels, with a dedication to lord Somers. This book, though a while neglected, is said in time to have become so much the favourite of the public, that before it was reprinted it rose to five times its The victory at Blenheim 1704 spread triumph and confidence over the nation; and lord Godolphin lamenting to lord Halifax that it had not been celebrated in a manner equal to the subject, desired him to propose it to some better poet. Halifax named Addi on; who, having undertaken the work, communicated it to the treasurer, while it was yet advanced no farther than the simile of the Angel, and was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. In the

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with lord Halifax; and the year after was made under-secretary of state. When the marquis of Wharton was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, Addison attended him as his secretary, and was made keeper of the records in Bermingham's Tower, with a salary of gool. a year. When he was in office, he made a law to himself, as Swift has recorded, never to remit his regular fees in civility to his friends. " I may (said he) have a hundred friends; and if my fee be two guineas, I shall, by relinquishing my right, lose 200 guineas, and no friend gain more than two," He was in Ireland when Steele, without any communication of his design, began the publication of the Tatler; but he was not long concealed: by inseiting a remark on Virgil, which Addison had given him, he discovered himself. Steele's first Tatler was published April 22, 1709, and Addison's contribution appeared May 26 .- To the Tatler, in about two months, succeeded the Spectator; a series of essays of the same kind, but written with less levity, and upon a more regular plan, and published daily .- The next year, 1713, in which Cato came upon the stage, was the grand climacteric of Addison's reputation. The whole nation was at that time on fire with faction. The Whigs applauded every line in which liberty was mentioned, as a satire on the Tories; and the Tories echoed every clap, to shew that the satire was un-While Cato was upon the stage, another daily paper called the Guardian was published by Steele; to which Addison gave great assistance. The papers of Addison are marked in the Spectator by one of the letters in the name of Clio, and

not known that Addison had tried a comedy on the stage, till Steele, after his death, declared him the author of "The Drummer;" this play Steele carried to the theatre. and afterwards to the press, and sold the copy for fifty guineas. midst of these agreeable employments Mr. Addison was not an indifferent spectator of public affairs. He wrote, as different exigencies required, in 1707, "The present State of the War, &c. The Whig Examiner; and The Trial of Count Tariff;" all which tracts, being on temporary topics, expired with the subjects which gave them birth-When the house of Hanover took possession of the throne, it was reasomble to expect that the zeal of Addison would be suitably reward-Before the arrival of king George he was made secretary to the regency, and was required by his office to send notice to Hanover that the queen was dead, and that the throne was vacant. To do this would not have been difficult to any man but Addison, who was so overwhelmed with the greatness of the event, and so distracted by choice of expression, that the lords, who could not wait for the niceties of . criticism, called Mr. Southwell, . a clerk in the house, and ordered him to dispatch the message. Southwell readily told what was necessary, in the common style of business, and valued himself upon having done what was too hard for Addison. He was better qualified for the Freeholder, a paper which he published twice a week, from Dec. 23, 1715, to the middle of the next year. This was undertaken in defence of the established government, sometimes with argument, sometimes with mirth. in the Guardian by a hand. It was | ment he had many equals, but his

humour was singular and matchless. On the 2d of August 1716 he married the countess dowager of Warwick, whom he is said to have first known by becoming tutor to her son. This marriage, however, made no addition to his happiness; it neither found them nor made them equal. She always remembered her own rank, and thought herself entitled to treat with very little ceremony the tutor of her son. The year after, 1717, he rose to his highest elevation, being made secretary of state; but it is universally confessed that he was unequal to the duties of his place. In the house of commons he could not speak, and therefore was useless to the defence of the government. In the office he could not issue an order without losing his time in quest of fine expressions. What he gained in rank he lost in credit; and, finding by experience his own inability, was forced to solicit his dismission, with a pension of 1500l. a year. His friends palliated this relinquishment, of which both friends and enemies knew the true reason, with an account of declining health, and the necessity of recess and quiet. He now engaged in a laudable and excellent work, viz. a Defence of the Christian Religion; of which part was published after his death - Addison had for some time been oppressed by shortness of breath, which was now ag gravated by a dropsy; and finding his danger pressing, he prepared to die conformably to his own precepts and professions .- Lord Warwick was a young man of very irregular life, and perhaps of loose opinions. Addison, for whom he did not want respect, had very diligently endeavoured to reclaim him; but his arguments and expostulations had no effect; one experi-

ment, however, remained to be tried. When he found his life near its end, he directed the young lord to be called, and, when he desired with great tenderness to hear his last injunctions, told him, " I have sent for you to see how a Christian can die." What effect this awful scene had on the earl's behaviour is not known : he died himself in a short time. Having given directions to Mr. Tickell for the publication of his works, and dedicated them, on his death-bed, to his friend Mr. Craggs, he died June 17, 1710, at Holland House, leaving no child but a daughter, who was living in 1783.

ADONIS, a beautiful boy, heloved by Venus, and killed by a wild boar in the Idalian woods; then turned into a flower of the colour of blood, supposed to be the Anemone.

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ADRIAN, or HADRIAN (PUB. LIUS Æ LIUS) the Roman emperor, born at Rome Jan. 24, in the year of Christ 76. He was a renowned general and a great traveller; and in a visit to. Britain built a famous wall or rampart, extending from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith, 80 miles in length, to prevent the incursions of the Caleledonians into the northern coanties of England, then under the Ro. man government. Adrian was likewise well skilled in the polite arts, and distinguished as a writer on various subjects. He reigned 21 years, and died at Baiæ in the 63d year of his ace.

ADRIAN IV. (POFE) the only Englishman that ever had the honour of sitting in the papal chart. His name was Nicholas Brekesper; he was born at Langley, near St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, and, after many vicissitudes of fortune, suc-

eeeded to the popedom in 1154. He died Sept. 1, 1159, leaving some letters and homilies which are still extant.

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ADRIANI (JOANNI BATTISTA) born of a patrician family at Florence in 1511. He wrote a History of his own times, in continuation of Guicciardine, beginning at the year 1536, a work executed with great judgment, candour, and accuracy, and died at Florence 1570.

ÆGINETA (PAULUS) a native of the island Ægina, whence he has his name. According to Abulpharagius, he flourished in the seventh century. His works are deservedly famous, and his knowledge in surgery was very great. In short, the surgery of Paulus has been the subject matter of most of the treatises of that art down to this time. His book treats professedly of distempers incident to women.

ALFRED, or ALFRED (the Great) youngest son of Æthelwolf king of the West Saxons, was born in the year 849, at Wannating, or Wanading, which is supposed to be Want age, in Berkshire .- Æifred succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother Æthelred in the year 871; and had scarcely time to attend the funeral of his brother, before he was obliged to fight for the crown he had so lately received. A considerable army of Danes having landed, marched as far as Werham; here Ælfred met them with all the forces he could taise; but not finding himself strong enough to engage them, he concluded a peace, and the Danes swore never to invade his dominions. In 817, however, having obtained new aids, they came in such numbers into Wilt hire, that the Saxons, giving themselves up to despair, would not make head against them; many fled out of the kingdom, not a few

submitted, and the rest retired every man to the place where he could be best concealed. In this distress, Alired, conceiving himself no longer a king, laid aside ail marks of royally, and took shelter in the house of one who kept his cattle. He retired afterwards to the isle of Æthelingey in Somersetshire, where he built a fort for the security of himself, his family, and the few faithful servants who repaired thither to him. When he had been about a year in this retreat, having been informed that some of his subjects had routed a great army of the Danes, killed their chiefs, and taken their magical standard, he issued his letters, giving notice where he was, and inviting his nobility to come and consult with him. Before they came to a final determination, Ælfred, putting on the habit of a harper, went into the enemy's camp; where, without suspicion, he was every where admitted, and had the honour to play before their princes. Having thus acquired an exact knowledge of their situation, he returned in great secrecy to his nobility, whom he ordered to their respective homes, there to draw together each man as great a force as he could; and upon a day appointed there was to be a general rendezvous at the great wood, called Selwood, in Wiltshire. This affair was transacted so secretly and expeditiously, that in a little time the king, at the head of an army, approached the Danes, before they had the least intelligence of his design. Ælfred, taking advantage of the surprize and terror they were in, fell upon them, and totally defeated them at Æthendone, now Eddington .- Ælfred enjoyed a profound peace during the last three years of his reign, which he chiefly

employed in establishing and regulating his government for the security of himself and his successors, as well as for the ease and benefit of his subjects in general. Although there remain but few laws which can be positively ascribed to Ælfred, yet to him we owe many of those advantages which render our constitution so dear and valuable; particularly the institution of trial by jury -He is said by some to have founded the university of Oxford; so much, however, is certain, that Ælfred settled and restored that university, endowed it with revenues, and placed there the most famous professors - When Ælfred came to the crown, learning was at a very low ebb in this kingdom; but by his example and encourage. ment, he used his utmost endeavours to excite a love for letters amongst his subjects. He himself was a scho-Jar; and had he not been illustrious as a king, would have been famous as an author. When we consider the qualifications of this prince, and the many virtues he possessed, we need not wonder that he died universally lamented, after a reign of above 28 years, and on the 28th of October, A. D. 900. He was buried in the cathedral of Winchester.

ÆLIAN (CLAUDIUS) born at Fræneste in Italy. He taught rhetoric at Rome, under the emperor Alexander Severus, and was surnamed Honey-mouth on account of the sweetness of his style. His most celebrated works are his "Various History, and that "Of Animals."

ÆMHIUS (PAULUS) a native of Verona, who wrote (or rather began to write) a Latin history of the kings of France; but though he spent many years at it, he was not able to finish the tenth book, which was to include the beginning of the reign of Charles VIII. He died 1529, and was buried in the cathedral at Paris.

ANEAS, a Trojan prince, memorable for his grateful care of his aged father Anchises, whom he hote through the flames of Troy upon his shoulders, at the hazard of his own life, and that of his son, a child, who was obliged to cling to his garments to escape with them. He died 1197 B. C.

ÆNEAS (GAZEUS) or ÆNEAS of Gaza, a sophist by profession, was originally a Platonic philosopher, but afterwards became a Christian, and flourished about the year 487. He wrote a dialogue, intiled "Theophrastus," concerning the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body.

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ÆNEAS (SYLVIUS) or PIUS II, born 1405, at Corsigny in Sienna, where his father lived in exile -This pope was famous for his wise and witty sayings, some of which are as follow: That as a coverous man is never satisfied with money, so a learned man should not be with knowledge. That common men should esteem learning as silver, noblemen prize it as gold, and princes as jewels. A citizen should look upon his family as subject to the city, the city to his country, the country to the world, and the world to God. That the chief place with kings was slippery. That as all rivers run into the sea, so do all vices into the court. That the tongue of a sycophant was a king's greatest That a prince who would plague. trust nobody was good for nothing; and he who believed every body, no better. That those who went to law were the birds, the court the field, the judge the net, and the lawyers the fowlers. That men ought to be presented to dignities, not dignities

pleases any body but by his death. That it was a slavish vice to tell lies. That lust sullies and stains every age of man, but quite extinguishes old age.

ASCHINES, a Socratic philosopher, the son of Charinus a sausagemaker. Phrynicus, in Photius, ranks him amongst the best orators, and mentions his orations as the standard of the pure Attic style.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator, contemporary with Demosthenes, and but just his inferior. Being overcome by Demosthenes, he went to Rhodes, and opened a school there; and afterwards removed to Samos, where he died at the age of 75. There are only three of his orations extant; which, however, are so very beautiful, that Fabricius compares them to the three graces.

ÆSCHYLUS, a tragic poet, born at Athens in the 63d Olympiad. He was the son of Euphorion, and brother to Cynegirus and Aminias, who distinguished themselves in the battle of Marathon, and the seafight of Salamis, at which engagement Æschylus was likewise present. To Aminias our poet was, upon a particular occasion, obliged for saving his life : Ælian relates, that Æschylus being charged by the Athenians with certain blasphemous expressions in some of his pieces, was accused of impiety, and condemned to be stoned to death; they were just going to put the sentence in execution, when Aminias, with a happy presence of mind, throwing aside his cloak, shewed his arm without a hand, which he had lost at the battle of Salamis in defence of his country. This sight made

to men. That a covetous man never I shewed for his brother, they pardoned Æschylus. He wrote a great number of tragedies, of which there are but seven remaining; and notwithstanding the sharp censures of some critics, he must be allowed to have been the father of the tragic art. In the time of Thespis, there was no public theatre to act upon ; the strollers drove about from place to place in a cart. Æschylus furnished his actors with masques, and dressed them suitable to their characters. He likewise introduced the buskin, to make them appear more like heroes. The names of his pieces now extant are: The Persians, Agamemnon, the Infernal Regions, the Furies, and the Suppliants. After having lived some years at Gela, we are told that he died of a fracture of his skull, caused by an eagle's letting fall a tortoise on his head, in the 69th year of his age. the honour of a pompous funeral from the Sicilians, who buried him near the river Gela; and the tragedians of the country performed plays and theatrical exercises at his tomb.

ÆSOP, the Phrygian, lived in the time of Solon, about the 50th Olympiad, under the reign of Cræsus, the last king of Lydia. St. Jerome, speaking of him, says, he was unfortunate in his birth, condition, and death; hinting thereby at his deformity, servile state, and tragical end. His great genius, however, enabled him to support his misfortunes; and in order to alleviate the hardships of servitude, he composed those entertaining and instructive fables which have acquired him so much reputation; and he is generally supposed to have been the such an impression on the judges, inventor of that kind of writing.that, touched with the remembrance Having had several masters, for he of his valour, and the friendship he was born a slave, Asop at length

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Xanthus. It was in his service that he first displayed his genius; Xanthus being one day walking in the fields, a gardener asked him "why those plants, which he nursed with so much care, did not thrive so well as those which the earth produced without any cultivation? The philosopher ascribed all to Providence, and continued his walk: but Æsop, having stopped with the gardener, compared the earth to a woman, who always regards her own children more affectionately than those to whom by a second marriage she may become stepmother: the earth, said he, is the stepmother to laboured and forced productions, but the real mother to her own natural produce, Æsop was afterwards sold to Idmon, or ladmon, the philosopher, who enfranchised him. After he had recovered his liberty, he soon acquired a great reputation amongst the Greeks; so that, according to Meziriac, the report of his wisdom having reached Crossus, this king sent to enquire after him, and engaged him in his service. He travelled through Greece, according to the same author; but whether for his own pleasure, or upon the affairs of Croesus, is uncertain. Passing by Athens soon after Pisistratus had usurped the sovereign power, and finding that the Athenians bore the yoke very impatiently, he told them the fable of the frogs who petitioned Jupiter for a king. Some relate, that, in order to shew that the life of man is full of miseries, Asop used to say, that when Pronietheus took the clay to form man, he tempered it with tears. The images made use of by Æsop are certainly very happy inventions to it as reported of him, that whilst instruct mankind; they have all that is necessary to perfect a pre-liberating how he should revenge

came under a philosopher named | cept, being a mixture of the useful with the agreeable. - A sop was put to death at Delphi. Plutarch tells us, that he came there with a great quantity of gold and silver, being ordered by Cræsus to offer a sacrifice to Apollo, and to give a considerable sum to each inhabitant; but a quarrel arising betwixt him and the Delphians, he sent back the sacrifice and the money to Crossus; for he thought that those for whom the prince designed it had rendered themselves unworthy of it. inhabitants of Delphi contrived an accusation of sacrilege against him, and, pretending they had convicted him, threw him headlong from a rock. They afterwards endeavoured to make an atonement by raising a pyramid to his honour.

> ÆSOP (CLODIUS) a celebrated actor, who flourished about the 67 oth year of Rome. He and Roscius were contemporaries, and the best performers that ever appeared upon the Roman stage; the former excelling in tragedy, the latter in comedv. Cicero put himself under their direction to perfect his action. Æsop lived in a most expensive manner; and at one entertainment is said to have had a dish which cost above Sool. This dish, we are told, was filled with singing and speaking birds; some of which cost near 50l. Æsop's son was no less luxurious than his father, for he dissolved pearls for his guests to swallow .- Notwithstanding his expences, this actor is said to have died worth above 160,000l. When he was upon the stage, he entered into his part to such a degree as sometimes to be seized with a perfect extasy. Plutarch mentions he was representing Atreus de

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transported beyond himself in the heat of action, that, with his truntheon, he smote one of the servants crossing the stage, and laid him dead on the place,

ÆTIUS, an ancient physician, and the first christian medical writer, born at Amida, a town of Mesopotamia, about 455. His " Tetrabiblos," as it is called, is a collection from the writings of those physicians who went before him, chiefly from Galen; but contains, nevertheless, some new things, for which we are intirely indebted to this author.

AFER (DOMITIUS) a famous orator, born at Nismes, who flourished under Tiberius and the three succeeding emperors.

AGAMEMNON, general of the Greeks against the Trojans. He sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia to Diana, and was slain by Ægistus, who had seduced his wife Clytemnestra, 904 B. C.

AGARD (ARTHUR) a learned English antiquary, born at Toston in Derbyshire 1540, died 22d August 1615.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian, who lived in the sixth century, and wrote a history of Justinian's reign in five books.

AGRICOLA, a celebrated Roman general, born A. D. 37, died 93.

AGRIPPA (HENRY CORNE-LIUS) a man of considerable learning, and a great magician according to report, in the sixteenth century, was born at Cologne 1486, of a toble family. He was a man of an extensive genius, and well skilled variety of languages. In order to

himself on Thyestes, he was so | Women;" but the persecution he, met with from the monks prevented him from publishing it, and obliged him to go over to England, where he wrote a commentary upon St. Paul's Epistles. By his writings he had drawn upon himself the hatred of the ecclesiastics: a treatise, " Of the Vanity of the Sciences," which he published in 1530, greatly enraged his enemies; and that which he soon after printed at Antwerp, " Of the Occult Philosophy," afforded them fresh pretexts for defaming his reputation. The inquisitors endeavoured to hinder the impression of his "Occult Philosophy," when he was about to print a second edition, with emendations and additions; notwithstanding all their opposition, however, he finished it in 1533. In 1535 he died at Grenoble .- Paulus Jovins tells us, that Agrippa had always a devil attending him, in the shape of a black dog; that when he was dying, being advised to repent, he pulled . from the dog's nerk a collar, studded with nails which formed some necromantic inscription, and said to him-" Get away, thou wretched beast, which art the cause of my total destruction." The dog ran away to the river Soane, leaped in, and was never seen more. In Elogiis, cap. xci.-Martin del Rio says, that when he travelled he used to pay money at the inns which seemed very good, but in a few days it appeared to be pieces of horn or shells. Disquis. Magic. lib. ii. quæst. 12. n. 10. The same anthor tells us, that Agrippa had a person who boarded with him at Louvain; in many parts of knowledge, and a that one day when he was going out. of town, he ordered his wife not to ingratiate himself into the favour of let any person into his study; how-Margaret of Austria, governess of ever, the boarder got the key of it, the Low Countries, he composed a and went in, where he met with a . treatise " On the Excellence of book of conjuration, which he be-

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gan to read. He heard a knocking at the door once or twice, without interrupting his reading; at length the devil appeared, wanted to know who called for him, and upon what account: and because the man gave him no answer, he strangled him upon the spot. Agrippa, at his return home. saw the devils leaping and dancing upon his house; he called to them. and understood from them what had happened. Upon this he commanded the devil who had killed the man to enter into his dead body, and to walk several turns in a place, which was much frequented by the students, and then to depart: which being done, the boarder after three or four turns in the walk, fell down dead. Ibid. lib. ii. quæst. 29. § 1.

AJAX, a celebrated Grecian general, killed at the siege of Troy,

1200 B. C.

AINSWORTH (ROBERT) born at Woodyale, four miles from Manchester, 1660. He was educated at Bolton, inthat county, and afterwards taught a school in the same town. About 1714 a proposal being made to certain eminent booksellers in London, for compiling a new compendious English and Latin Dictionary, upon the same plan with Faber's Thesaurus, Mr. Ainsworth was pitched upon as a proper person for such a design. He finished and published it in 1736 in 4to. and died 1743.

AKENSIDE (MARK) a physician, but far better known as a poet, was born at Newcastle upon Tyne 1721, and died in the office of physician to the queen, June 23, 1770. "The Pleasures of Imagination," his principal work, was first published in 1744; and a very extraordinary production it was from a man who had not reached his 23d year.—He had very uncommon parts and learning, a strong and enlarged

way of thinking, and no inconsiderable portion of that stoical enthusiasm which Shaftesbury makes the ground-work of every thing that can be great and good in us. He was, in short, one of innumerable instances to prove, that very sublime qualities may spring from very low situations in life; for he had this in common with the most high and mighty cardinal Wolsey, that he was indeed the son of a butcher,

ALAIN (CHARTIER) secretary to Charles VII. king of France, born in the year 1386. He was author of several works in prose and verse; but his most famous performance was, his Chronicle of king Charles VII. We are told, that Margaret, daughter to the king of Scotland, and wife to the dauphin, passing once through a hall where Alain lay asleep, stopped and kissed him before all the company who attended: some of them telling her, that it was strange she should kiss a man who had so few charms in his person, she replied, " I did not kiss the man, but the mouth from whence proceed so many excellent sayings, so many wise discourses, and so many elegant expressions."

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ALAMANNI (LEWIS) born at Florence 1495, died at Amboise in France 1556, leaving many beautiful poems and other valuable performances in the Italian language.

ALARIC, a famous general of the Goths, and conqueror of Italy A. D. 409, died at Cosenza 411.

ALBAN (ST.) said to have been the first person who suffered martyrdom for Christianity in Britain, and therefore usually styled the protomartyr of this island, was born at Verulam, and flourished toward the end of the 3d century. The story and circumstances relating to his martyrdom, according to Bede, are as follow: Being yet a asider.

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pagan (or at least it not being known) that he was a Christian), he entertained Amphibalus in his house; of which the Roman governor being informed, sent a party of soldiers to apprehend Amphibalus; but Alban, putting on the habit of his guest, presented himself in his stead. and was carried before that magis-The governor having asked him of what family he was, Alban replied, " To what purpose do you enquire of my family? If you would know my religion, I am a Christian." Then being asked his name, he answered, " My name is Alban; and I worship the only true and living God, who created all things." The magistrate replied, " If you would enjoy the happiness of eternal life, delay not to scarifice to the great gods." Alban answered, "The sacrifices you offer are made to devils; neither can they help the needy, nor grant the petitions of their votaries." This behaviour so enraged the governor, that he ordered him immediately to be beheaded. In his way to execution, he was stopped by a river, over which was a bridge so thronged with spectators, that it was imposble to cross it: when the saint, as we are told, lifting up his eyes to Heaven, the stream was miraculously divided, and afforded a pastage for himself and a thousand more persons. Bede does not indeed give as the name of this river; but, notwithstanding this omission, the miracle, we suppose, will not be the less believed. This wonderful event converted the executioner upon the spot, who threw away his drawn sword, and falling at St. Alban's feet, desired he might have the honour to die with him: and thus. the execution being delayed till another person could be got to per-

up to a neighbouring hill, where he prayed for water to quench his thirst, and a fountain of water sprang up under his feet: here he was beheaded on the 23d of June. The executioner is said to have been a signal example of divine vengeance; for as soon as he gave the fatal stroke, his eyes dropped out of his head. The town of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire takes its name from our protomartyr.

ALBANI (FRANCIS) a celebrated painter, born at Bologna 1578, studied under Guido Rheni, and was at length no mean rival in fame to that great artist. He died

ALBERONI (JULIUS) Cardinal, was the son of a gardener in the suburbs of Placentia, and born May 31, 1664. From this low original, by good fortune, address, and abilities, he rose to be first minister of state to the king of Spain. He died at Placentia, June 26, 1752.

ALBERTUS (MAGNUS) a learned Dominican friar, born in Suabia 1205, was a man of a most curious and inquisitive turn of mind, which gave rise to an accusation brought against him, that he laboured to find out the philosopher's stone; that he was a magician, and that he made a machine in the shape of a man, which was an oracle to him, and explained all the difficulties he proposed. He had, indeed great knowledge in the mathematics, and by his skill in that science might probably have formed a head with springs capable of articulate sounds. Albert died at Cologn, Nov. 15, 1280, having written such a number of books, that they make 21 vols. in folio.

the execution being delayed till born at Mitylene in the island of the person could be got to perform the office, St. Alban walked was the first author of lyric poetry.—

He flourished in the 44th Olym-1 piad.

ALCIBIADES, a celebrated Athemian general, slain 404 B. C.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, who flourished in the 27th Olympiad, at Sardis in Lydia. He is accounted the father of love-verses, is said to have first introduced the custom of singing them in public, and to have died a very singular death, viz. to have been eaten up with lice.

ALCOCK (JOHN) bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor of England under Henry VII. founded a school at Kingston upon Hull, and built the spacious hall belonging to the episcopal palace at Ely. He was also the founder of Jesus College in Cambridge, for a master, six fellows, and as many scholars, and died October 1, 1500.

ALCUINUS, or ALBINUS, (FLACCUS) abbot of Canterbury,

a famous English orator, philosopher and divine of the 8th century. ALDHELM, or ADELM (ST.) · an English divine and historian, and bishop of Shireburn in the time of the Saxon heptarchy. He is said

to have been the first Englishman who ever wrote in Latin, and who introduced poetry into England, Wil-· liam of Malmesbury tells us, that the people in Aldhelm's time were half-barbarians, and little attentive to religious discourses: wherefore the holy man placing himself upon a bridge, used often to stop them, and sing ballads of his own composition: he thereby gained the fayour and attention of the populace; and insensibly mixing grave and religious things with those of a jocular kind, he by this means succeeded better than he could have done by austere gravity. Aldhelm

lived in great esteem till his death,

which happened May 25, 709.

ALDRICH (HENRY) an eminent scholar, divine, architect and musician, born at Westminster The three sides of the 1647. quadrangle of Christ Church, Ox. ford, called Peckwater Square, were designed by him; as was also the elegant Chapel of Trinity College, and the Church of All-saints in the High-street. His abilities also as a musician have caused him to be ranked among the greatest masters of the science: he composed many services for the church, which are well known; as are two catches of his; the one, " Hark the bonny Christ Church Bells," the other intitled, " A Smoaking catch;" for he himself was, it seems, a great smoaker. He died at Christ Church, 1710.

ALDROVANDUS (ULYSSES) professor of philosophy and physic at Bologna, and a most voluminous writer on natural history, died blind in an hospital at Bologna, 1605,

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ALEMBERT (MONS. D') secretary to the French Academy, &c. &c. one of the ablest mathematicians of the age, died Od. 27, 1789. He was one of the principal editors of the " Encyclopedia;" and, besides his numerous mathematical works, produced seven volumes of " Melanges Literaires," containing various tracts on different topics. He was honoured with the patronage and friendship of several monarchs. The empress of Russia wishing to entrust him with the education of the grand duke, her son, proposed to settle on him 4000l. per ann. for life, besides the rank of ambassador extraordinary while he should reside at her court. D'Alembert thanked her Imperial majesty, but declined her intended favour in modest and submissive terms. fact is well known, and will ever

be recorded as a singular instance of philosophical fortitude against the incentives of gold and ambition.

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ALEXANDER THE GREAT, son of Philip, king of Macedon, was born at Fella the first year of the 106th Olympiad, the 356th before the birth of Christ, and at 15 years of age was delivered to the tuition of Aristotle. He discovered very early a mighty spirit, and symptoms of that vast and immoderate ambition which was afterwards to make him the scourge of mankind, and the pest of the world. At 20 years of age he succeeded his father as king of Macedon: he was also chosen, in the room of his father, generalissimo in the projected expedition against the Persians; but the Greeks, agreeably, to their usual fickleness, deserted from him, taking the advantage of his absence in Thrace and Illyricum, where he began his military enterprizes. He hastened immediately to Greece, when the Athenians and other states returned to him at once; but the Thebans standing out, he directed his arms against them, slew a prodigious number of them, and destroved their city, sparing nothing but the descendants and the house of Findar, out of respect to the memory of that poet. This happened in the 2d year of the 3d Olympiad,-Having settled the affairs of Greece, and left Antipater as his viceroy in Macedonia, he passed the Hellespont, in the third year of his reign, with an army of no more than 30,000 foot, and 4,500 horse; and with these forces, brave and veteran it is true, he at Issus, a city of Cilicia, where this city.

he was also victorious in an eminent degree: for the camp of Darius, with his mother, wife, and children, fell into his hands; and the humane and generous treatment which he shewed them, is justly reckoned the noblest and most amiable passage of his life. While he was in this country, he caught a violent fever by bathing, when hot. in the cold waters of the river Cyd. nus; and this fever was made more violent from his impatience at being detained by it, The army was under the utmost consternation, and no physician durst undertake the cure. At length one Philip of Acarnan desired time to prepare a potion, which he was sure would cure him; and while this potion was preparing, Alexander received a letter from his most intimate confident, Parmenio, informing him. that this Acarnan was a traitor, and employed by Darius to poison him. at the price of 1000 talents and his sister in marriage. What a situation for a sick prince! The same greatness of soul, however, which accompanied him upon all occasions, did not forsake him here. He did not seem to his physician under any apprehensions; but after receiving the cup into his hands. delivered the letter to Acarnan, and, v ith eyes fixed upon him, drank it off. The medicine at first acted so powerfully as to deprive him of his senses, and then, without doubt. all concluded him poisoned: however, he soon came round, and, by a cure so speedy that it might almost be deemed miraculous, was restored to his army safe and sound. overturned the Persian empire. His From Cilicia he marched forwards first battle was at the Granicus, a to Phænicia, which all surrendered river of Phrygia, in which the Per- to him except Tyre; and it cost sians were routed. His second was him a siege of 7 months to reduce The vexation of Alex-

tained by this obstinacy of the Tyrians, occasioned a mighty destruc-. . tion and carnage; and the cruelty he exercised here is quite inexcusable. After besieging and taking Gaza, he went to Jerusalem, where he was received by the high priest, and, making many presents to the Jews, sacrificed in their temple. He told Jadduas, for that was the priest's name, that he had seen in Macedonia a god, in appearance exactly resembling him, who had exhorted him to this expedition against the Persians, and given him the firmest assurance Afterwards entering of success. Ægypt, he went to the cracle of Jupiter Ammon, and, upon his return, built the city of Alexandria. It was now that he took it into his head to assume divinity, and to pretend himself the son of the said Jupiter Ammon. Policy, however. was at the bottom of this: it was impossible that any such belief should be really rooted in his breast; but he found by experience, that this opinion inclined the barbarous nations to submit to him; and therefore he was content to pass for - a god, and to admit (as he did) of · divine adoration .- His object now was to overtake and attack Darius in another battle; and this battle was fought at Arbela, when victory, granting every thing to Alexander, .. put an end to the Persian empire. Darius had offered his daughter in marriage, and part of his dominions to Alexander, and Parmenio advised him to accept the terms: " I would (says be) if I were Alexander." " And so would I (replied the conqueror) if I were Parmenio." The same Parmenio counselling the prince to take the advantage of the at seeing a real devil (as he imnight in attacking Darius, " No, | gined) upon the stage, that he soon

ander, at being unseasonably de- (said Alexander) I would not steal a victory." Darius owed his escape from Arbela to the swiftness of his horse; and, while he was collecting forces to renew the war, was insiduously slain by Bessus, governor of the Bactrians, Alexander weptat the fate of Darius, and, afterwards procuring Bessus to be given up to him, punished the inhuman wretch according to his deserts. From Arbela Alexander pursued his conquests eastward; and every thing fell into his hands, even to the Indies. Here he had some trouble with king Porus, whom, however, he subdued and took. Porus was a man of spirit, and his spirit was not destroyed even by his defeat; for when Alexander asked him, "how he would be treated," he answered very intrepidly, " Like a king:" which, it is said, so pleased the conqueror, that he ordered the greatest attention to be paid him, and afterwards restored him to his kingdom. Having ranged over all the east, and made even the Indies provinces of his empire, he returned to Babylon, where he died in the 33d year of his age, some say by poison, others by drinking.

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ALFRED. See ÆLFRED.

ALGAROTTI (COUNT) an Italian, eminent as a connoisseur and cri. ic in every branch of the belles lettres, and an author of repute, born 1736, died 1764.

ALLEYN (EDWARD) an after of great reputation in the reigns of Elizabeth, and James I. and founder of Dulwich College in 1619; which he named "The College of God's Gift." An idle tradition hath assigned the following as his motive for endowing it: that once personating the devil, he was so terrified al

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educated in the college.

born 1553, died 1617.

which at length overtook him. Of ecuted the 4th of June 1453. the 45 years he spent at court, he ALURED. See ALREDUS. enjoyed for 30 of them so absolute press orders: nay, it is related by his eyes now were opened, and his affections sufficiently turned against him, durst not complain .- But the day of reckoning was approaching, and at length he was seized, tried, and condemned to lose his head. An AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAL,

after totally quitted his profession, accusation was formed against him. and devoted the remainder of his full of the most shocking crimes: life to religious exercises. He as, that he had madly invaded the founded this college for a master rights of kingly majesty, reduced and warden, who are always to be the whole court into his power, and of the name of Alleyn or Allen, made himself master of the state in with 4 fellows (3 of whom to be general, &c. &c. His execution was divines, and the 4th an organist); attended with all the circumstances and for 6 poor men, as many poor of infamy imaginable. He was carwomen, and 12 poor boys, to be ried on a mule to the market-place of Valladolid, where a scaffold was ALPHONSUS. See CASTILE. erected, which having ascended, and ALPINI (PROSPERO) a famous observing an iron hook upon a Venetian physician and botanist, high pole, he asked the executioner what the use of that was? who told ALREDUS, ALFREDUS, or him that it was to fix his head upon, ALUREDUS, an ancient English after it should be severed from his historian, born at Beverley in York- body. " O! (said Alvares) after I shire. He wrote, in Latin, annals am dead, you may do with my of the British history, from Brutus body what you please: death canto Henry 1. and died 1129. | not possibly be disgraceful to a man ALVARES DE LUNA, or AL- of courage, or immature to one VARO, a favourite of John II. king who hath passed through so many of Castile, famous for the prodi- honours." Having said this, he gious ascendancy he gained over submitted himself to the axe with that prince, and for the punishment the utmost intrepidity: he was ex-

AMAND (MARK ANTHONY. a power over the king, that no. GERARD, sieur de St.) a French thing could be done without his ex- poet, born at Rouen 1594, died 1661.

Mariana, that the king could not AMBROSE (ST.) bishop of Milan, change an officer or servant, or an eminent father of the church, born even his clothes or diet, without in Gaul 333. The birth of Ambrose the approbation of Alvares. In is said to have been followed with a short, he wanted nothing to com- remarkable presage of his future plete his grandeur, but the name of eloquence; for we are told, that a king; he had all the places in the swarm of bees came and settled . . kingdom at his disposal: he was upon his mouth as he lay in his . . master of the treasury: and, by cradle. He died at Milan 397, bounties, had so gained the hearts and was buried in the great church of the subjects, that the king, though there. The most considerable of his numerous works is that " De Officies." Ambrose carried the esteem of virginity and celibacy so far, that he seemed to regard matrimony as an indecent thing.

1634. He published translations into French of Machiavel's " Prince," Father Paul's " History of the Council of Trent," Tacitus's " Annals," and " Political Discourses" of his own upon Tacitus; all which were well received by the public. He died at Paris 1706.

AMELOT (DENIS) a celebrated French writer, born at Saintonge 1606. He wrote, among other things, an "Abridgement of Divinity;" a " Catechism for the lubilee," and a kind of "Christian Manual for every Day (Journee Chretienne)," and died 1678.

AMERICUS (VESPUTIUS), Florentine, the discoverer of the continent called after him America, died 1526.

AMES (JOSEPH) a celebrated typographical historian, and secretary to the society of Antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler at Wapping. Late in his life he took to the study of antiquities : and, besides his quarto volume of " Typographical Antiquities," containing accounts of our earliest printers and their works, he published a list, in 8vo. of English heads, engraved and mezzotinto, and drew up the " Parentalia" from Mr. Wren's papers. He died Oct. 7. 1759.

AMHURST (NICHOLAS) born at Marden in Kent, but in what year is uncertain. He received his grammatical education at Merchant . irregularity of conduct. Soon after

(NICHOLAS) born at Orleans partly originals, and partly paraphrases, imitations, and translations; and consisting of tales, epigrams, epistles, love-verses, elegies, and satires. But the principal literary undertaking of Mr. Amhurst was, " The Craftsman," which was carried on for a number of years with great spirit and success, and was more read and attended to than any production of the kind which had hitherto been published in England. Ten or twelve thousand were sold in a day; and the effect which it had in raising the indignation of the people, and in controlling the power of administration, was very considerable. In this work he was the able associate of lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney; and when those great masters chose not to appear in public themselves, he supplied their places so well, that his essays were often ascribed to them. Notwithstanding Mr. Amhurst's merit with his party, however, he was totally neglected by them when they made their terms with the crown, He died soon after at Twickenham, April 27, 1742, of a broken heart, and was buried at the charge of his printer, Richard Francklin.

AMMIRATO, or AMMIRATI, (SCIPIO) born in Naples 1531, wrote a History of Florence, in 2 vols. folio, and many other works of less importance, and died at Florence 1600.

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AMMONIUS (ANDREW) a na-Taylor's School in London; and tive of Lucca, who came and setthence was removed to St. John's tled in England. He lived some College, Oxford, but expelled for time in sir Thomas More's house, and afterwards in St. Thomas's Col-Mr. Amhurst quitted Oxford, he lege; for he was not in circumseems to have settled in London as stances sufficient to hire or keep a writer by profession. He pub- a house of his own. There sublished a volume of Miscellanies, sisted a strong friendship and close (principally written at the univer- correspondence betwixt him and sity) on a variety of subjects; Erasmus. The advice which Eras..

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mus gives him, in regard to pushing his fortune, has a good deal of humour in it, and was certainly intended as a satire on the artful methods generally practised by the selfish and ambitious part of mankind: " In the first place (says he) throw off all sense of shame; thrust yourself into every one's business, and clow out whomsoever you can; neither love nor hate any one; measure every thing by your own advantage; let this be the scope and drift of all your actions. Give nothing but what is to be returned with usury, and be complaisant to every body. Have always two strings to your bow. Feign that you are solicited by many from abroad, and get every thing ready for your departure. Shew letters inviting you elsewhere, with great promises." Fortune, at length, began to smile upon Ammonius, for he was appointed secretary to Henry VIII. and honoured by Pope Leo X. with a public character at the court of this prince; and in all appearance he would have soon risen higher, had not death carried him off when he was but of a middle age: he died, of the sweating sickness, in 1517. Ammonius wrote several Latin poetical pieces.

AMONTONS (WILLIAM) was born in Normandy the last day of He was in the 3d August 1663. form of the Latin school at Paris, when, after a considerable illness, he contracted such a deafness as obliged him to renounce almost all conversation with mankind. In this situation he began to think of employing himself in the invention of machines: he applied, therefore, to the study of geometry; and, it is said, that he would not try any remedy to cure his deafness, either because he thought it incurable, or

because it encreased his attention. He studied, with great care, the nature of barometers and thermometers; and, in 1687, a new hyg oscope to the Royal Academy of Sciences, which was very much approved. Amontons .. found out a method to acquaint people at a great distance, in a very little time, with whatever one pleased. The method was as follows: Let there be people placed in several stations, at such a distance from one another, that, by the help of a telescope, a man in one station may see a signal made by the next before him; he must immediately make the same signal, that it may be seen by persons in the station next after him, who are to communicate it to those in the following station, and so on. [Hence most certainly originated the .. modern Telegraphe.] When the Royal Academy was new regulated in 1699, Amontons was admitted a member of it, and read there his " New Theory of Friction," in which he happily cleared up a very important part of mechanics. He had a particular genius for making experiments; his notions were delicate and just: he knew how to prevent the inconveniences of his new inventions, and had a wonderful skill in executing them. He died the 11th of October 1705.

AMYRAUT (MOSES) an eminent French divine, born 1596, at Bourgueil, a small town of Touraine. He was a man of such charity and compassion, that he bestowed on the poor his whole salary during the last ten years of his life, without distinction of Catholic or Protestant, and died 1664.

ANACHARSIS, an illustrious Scythian philosopher. He travelled to Athens in the time of Solon,

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with whom he contracted an intimate friendship; and Solon not only instructed him, but sought all opportunities of doing him honour. He had a quick and lively genius, a strong and masterly eloquence; and there was something so determined and resolute in his manner, that those who imitated him were said to speak in the Scythian style. He was extremely fond of poetry, and wrote upon certain laws of the Scythians and Greeks. Crosus in-· vited him to Sardis, and offered · him money: but the philosopher answered, "that he was come to Greece to learn the laws and manners of that country; that he had no occasion for gold or silver; and that it would suffice for him to return to Scythia a wiser and more intelligent man than he came from thence." After staying long in Greece, he prepared to return home: and, passing through Cyzicum, he found that city celebrating very solemnly the feast of Cybele, and vowed to do the same, if he should get home in safety. Upon his arrival in Scythia, he attempted to change the ancient customs of his country, and to establish those of Greece; which proved extremely disagreeable to the Scythians, and at length destructive to himself, For entering one day a thick wood, to perform his vow to Cybele as secretly as might be, he was discovered in the midst of the solemnity, and shot dead with an arrow by the king himself. are many beautiful apophthegms of this philosopher preserved by Laertins, Plutarch, and other writers. He used to say, that " the vine proa duced three sorts of grapes, the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, the third of repentance." He often repeated, that every man

should lal our particularly to makehimself master of his tongue and his belly; and he himself practised most rigidly what he thus prescribed to others, being both prudent in conversation, and temperate in diet. An Athenian one day reproaching him with being a Scythian, "True (said he), my country disgraces me; but you are a disgrace to your country."

ANACREON, a Greek poet, born at Teos, a sea-port of Ionia, and flourished about the 62d Olympiad. This poet had a most delicate wit, but was certainly too fond of pleasure, for love and wine had the disposal of all his hours. The manner of his death, which happened at Abdera, is said to have been very extraordinary; for they tell us he was choaked with a grapestone, which he swallowed as he was regaling on some new wine. A small part only of Anacreon's works remain; and these consist chiefly of Bacchanalian songs and love sonnets. " The odes of Anacreon (says Rapin) are flowers, beauties, and perpetual graces. He flows soft and easy, every where diffusing the joy and indolence of his minel through his verse, and tuning his harp to the smooth and pleasant temper of his soul."

ANCOURT (FLORENT-CAR-TON D') an eminent French actor and dramatic writer, born at Fontainbleau, 1661; died 1726, having written 52 plays.

ANDERSON (SIR FDMUND) made lord chief justice of the common pleas in 1582. He was a very strict lawyer, and governed himself entirely by statutes: this he shewed on many occasions; particularly at the trial of Henry Cuffe, secretary to the earl of Essex; where the attorney-general charging the prisoner

syllogistically, and Cuffe answering him in the same style, lord chief justice Anderson said smartly, " I sit here to judge of law, and not of logic:" and directed Mr. Attorney to press the statute of Edward III. on which Mr. Cuffe was indicted. He was reputed severe, and strict in the observation of what was taught in courts, and laid down as law by reports; but we have his express declaration to the contrary, and that he neither expected precedents in all cases, nor would be bound by them where he saw they were not founded upon justice, but would act as if there were no such precedents. Of this we have a proof from the reports in his time, published by Mr. Goldesborough: " The case of Resceit was moved again; and Shuttleworth said, that he could not be received, because he was named in the writ; and added, that he had searched all the books, and there was not one case where he which is named in the writ, may be received." "What of that?" said judge Anderson, " shall we not give judgment because it is not adjudged in the books before? we will give judgment according to reason; and if there be no reason in the books, I will not regard them." His steadiness was so great, that he would not be driven from wifat he thought right, by any authority whatever. He concurred with his brethren in remonstrating boldly against several acts of power practised in Elizabeth's reign. On the accession of king James he was continued in his office, and held it to the time of his death, which happened August 1, 1605.

ANDERSON (JAMES) a celebrated writer on commerce, died 1764.

canonist of the 14th century, born at Mugello, near Florence. We are told wonderful things concerning the austerity of his life, that he macerated his body with prayer and fasting, and lay upon the bare ground for 20 years together, covered only with a bear skin: and this is attested by very good authors.-Andreas had a beautiful daughter, named Novella, whom he loved extremely; and he is said to have instructed her so well in all parts of learning, that when he was engaged in any affair which hindered him from reading lectures to his scholars, he sent his daughter in his room: when, lest her beauty should prevent the attention of the hearers, she had a little curtain drawn before her. To perpetuate the memory of this daughter, he intitled his commentary upon the Decretals of Gregory IX. " The Novellæ." Andreas died of the plague at Bologna in 1348, after he had been a professor 45 years, and was buried in the church of the Dominicans.

ANDREAS (JOHN) was born . a Mahometan, at Xativa, in the kingdom of Valencia, and succeeded his father in the dignity of alfaqui He was enlightened of that city. with the knowledge of the Christian religion, by being present at a sermon in the great church of Valencia on the day of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, in 1487. Upon this he desired to be baptised, and in memory of the calling of St. John and St. Andrew, he took the name John Andreas. At the desire of Martin Garcia, bishop of Barcelona, he undertook to translate from the Arabic, into the language of Arragon, the whole law of the Moors; and after having fi-ANDREAS (JOHN) a famous nished this undertaking, he compo-

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sed his famous work of "The Confusion of the Sect of Mahumed:" it contains 12 chapters, wherein he has collected the fabilious stories impostures, forgeries, brutalities, follies, obscenities, absurdities, im possibilities, lies, and contradicsions, which Mahumed, in order to deceive the simple people, has dispersed in the writings of that sect, and especially in the Alcoran. This book, which was published at first in Spanish, has been translated into several languages; and all those who write against the Mahometans quote it very much.

ANDREINI (ISABELLA) a native of Padua, an excellent poetess, and most celebrated actress toward the beginning of the 17th century.

ANDREWS (LANCELOT) bishop of Winchester in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. was born in London in 1565. There is a pleasant story related of him while he was bishop of Winchester, in the life of Waller the poet: who going to see the king at dinner, overheard a very extraordinary conversation between his majesty, the bishop of Winchester, and Neale bishop of Durham. These two prelates standing behind the king's chair, his majesty asked thein, " My lords," said he, " can-. not I take my subjects money when . I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" The bishop of Durham readily answered, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you . are the breath of our nostrils." Whereupon the king turned, and said to the bishop of Winchester, " Well, my lord, what say you?" " Sir," replied the bishop, " 1 - have no skill to judge of par-· liamentary cases." The king answered, " No put-offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then,

sir," said he, " I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neale's moncy, for he offers it." This great prelate was in no less reputation and esteem with king Charles I, than he had been with his predecessors. He died at Winchesterhouse in Southwark, September 27, 1626, and was buried in the parish church of St. Saviour's. The bishop wrote many excellent religious tracts, particularly "A Manual of private Devotions and Meditations for every Day in the Week;" and " A Manual of Directions for the Visitation of the Sick."

ANELLO (THOMAS) vulgarly called Massaniello, was a fisherman of Naples, born in 1623. The kingdom of Naples was subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a viceroy. The Neapolitans had supported the government in this house with great loyalty and liberality, and submitted themselves to many voluntary impositions and burthensome taxes in support of it. But in 1646, the necessities of the king requiring it, a new donative was thought of, and a new design was formed to lay a fresh tax upon fruit, which comprehended all sorts as well dry as green, as far as mulberries, grapes, figs, apples, pears, &c. The people, being thus deprived of their ordinary subsistence, took a resolution to disburthen themselves, not only of this, but of all other insupportable exactions formerly imposed .- Thomas Andlo, or Massaniello, in the 24th year of his age, dwelt at this time in a corner of the great market place at Naples. He was stout, of a good countenance, and a middle stature. He wore linen slops, a blue waistcoat, and went barefoot, with a mariner's cap. His profession was to angle for little fish with a cane, and have day and Ferrigan pass fled what gree har The

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book, and line, as also to buy fish, and to retail them. This man, having observed the murmurings up and down the city, went one day very angry towards his house, and met with the famous Bandito Ferrone and his companion, as he passed by a church where they had fled for refuge. They asked him what ailed him. He answered in great wrath, " I will be bound to be hanged, but I will right this city." They laughed at his words, saying, " A proper squire to right the city of Naples!" Massaniello replied, "Do not laugh: I swear by God, if I had two or three of my humour, you should see what I could do. Will you join with me?" They answered, yes. " Plight me then your i ith:" which they having done, he departed. A little after he fell into a great passion, upon his fish being taken from him by some of the court because he had not paid the tax. He then resolved to make use of the occasion of the murmurings of the people against the tax on fruit. He went among the fruit shops that were in that quarter, advising them that the next day they should come all united to market, with a resolution to tell the country fruiterers, that they would buy no more taxed fruit.-A number of boys used to assemble in the market-place to pick up

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great tumult betwen them and the fruiterers, which the regent of the city sent Anaclerio, the elect of the people, to quell. Among the fruiterers was a cousin of Massa. niello's, who, according to the instructions given him, began more than any to inflame the people. He saw that he could sell his fruit but at a low price, which, when the tax was paid, would not quit cost. He fell into a great rage, threw two large baskets on the ground, and cried out, God gives plenty, and the bad government a dearth: I care not a straw for this fruit, let every one take of it. The boys eagerly ran to gather and eat the fruit. Massaniello rushed in among them, crying, no tax, no tax. But Anaclerio threatening him with whipping and the gallies, not only the fruiterers, but all the people, threw figs, apples, and other fruits with great fury in his face. Massaniello hit him on the breast with a stone, and encouraged his militia of boys to do the same: but Anaclerio saved his life by flight .- Upon this success, the people flocked in great numbers to the market place, and exclaimed aloud against those intolerable grievances under which they groaned; protesting their resolution to submit no longer to them. fury still increasing, Massaniello leapt upon the highest table which such fruit as fell. Massaniello got was among the fruiterers, and haamong these, taught them some rangued the crowd, comparing himcries and clamours suited to his self to Moses, who delivered the purpose, and enrolled such a num- Egyptians from the rod of Pharaoh; her of them between 16 and 17 to Peter, who was a fisherman as .. years of age, that they came to be well as himself, yet rescued Rome 500, and at last 2000. Of this and the world from the slavery of militia he made himself general, Satan; promising them a like deligiving every one of them in sheir verance from their oppressions by hands a little weak cane. The shop- his means, and protesting his reakeepers observing his instructions, diness to lay down his life in such there happened the next day a a glorious cause. Massaniello, re-

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peating often these and like words, wonderfully enflamed the minds of the people; who were disposed in their hearts to co-operate with him to this purpose,-To begin the work, there was fire put to the house that was next the toll house for fruit, both which were burnt to the ground, with all the books and accounts, goods, This being done, and furniture. every one shut up his shop: and, the numbers increasing, many thousand people uniting themselves, went to other parts of the city, where all the other toll-houses were: these they plundered of all their writings and books, great quantities of money, with many rich moveables; all which they threw into a great fire of straw, and burnt to ashes in the streets. The people, meeting with no resistance, assumed more boldness, and made toward the palace of the vi eroy. The first militia of Massaniello, consisting of 2000 boys, marched on, every one lifting up his cane with a piece of black cloth on the top, and with doleful and loud cries excited the compassion, and entreated the assistance of their fellow citizens. Being come before the palace, they cried out amain, that they would not be freed of the fruit tax only, but of all others, especially that of corn. At last they entered the palace and rifled it, notwithstanding the resistance of the guards, whom they disarmed. The viceroy got into his coach to secure himself within the church of St. Lewis ; but the people spying him, stopped the coach, and with naked swords on each side of it threatened him unless he would take off the taxes. With fair promises, and all assurances of redress, and by throwing

money among the multitude, which they were greedy to pick up, he got at last safe into the church, and ordered the doors to be shut. The people applied to the prince of Bisignano, who was much beloved by them, to be their defender and intercessor. He promised to obtain what they desired; but finding himself unable, after much labour and fatigue, to restrain their licentionsness or quell their fury, he took the first opportunity of disengaging himself from the labyrinth of that popular tumult .- After the retirement of the prince, the people, finding themselves without a head, called out for Massaniello to be their leader and conductor, which charge he accepted. They appointed Genoino, a priest of approved knowledge, temper, and abilities, to attend his person; and to him they added for a companion the afore-named famous Bandito Perrone, Massaniello, by his spirit, good sense, and bravery, won the hearts of all the people, insomuch that they became willing to transfer unto him solemnly the supreme command, and to obey him accordingly. A stage was erected in the middle of the market-place, where, clothed in white like a mariner, he with his counsellors gave public audience, received petitions, and gave sentence in all causes both civil and criminal. He had no less than 150,000 men under his An incredible multicommand. tude of women also appeared with arms of various sorts, like so many Amazons. A list was made of above 60 persons, who had farmed the taxes, or been any way concerned in the custom-houses; and, as it was said they had enriched themselves with the blood of the people, and ought to be made exf

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amples to future ages, an order was issued, that their houses and goods should be burnt, which was executed accordingly, and with so much regularity, that no one was suffered to touch the least thing or carry it away. Many, for stealing but very small trifles from the flames, were hanged by the public executioner in the market place, by the command of Massaniello .-While these horrid tragedies were acting, the viceroy thought of every method to appease the people, and bring them to an accommodation. He applied to the archbishop, of whose attachment to the government he was well assured, and of whose paternal care and affection for them the people had no doubt. He gave him the original charter of Charles Vth (which exempted them from all taxes, and which they had all along insisted upon) confirmed by lawful authority, and likewise an indulgence or pardon for all offences whatsoever committed. The bishop found means to induce Massaniello to convoke all the captains and chief commanders of the people together, and great hopes were conceived that an happy accommodation would ensue. mean time soo banditti, all armed on horseback, entered the city, under presence that they came for the service of the people, but in reality to destroy Massantello, as it appeared afterwards; for they discharged several shot at him, some of which very narrowly missed him. This immediately put a stop to the whole business, and it was suspected that the viceroy had some hand in the conspiracy. The streets were immediately barricadoed, and orders were given that the aque-

principal officers of state were, should be cut off, and that no provisions, except some few roots and herbs, should be carried thither. The viceroy applied again to the archbishop, to assure the people of his sincere good intentions towards them, his abhorrence of the designs of the banditti, and his resolution to use all his authority to bring them to due punishment. the treaty was again renewed, and soon completed; which being done, it was thought proper that Massaniello should go to the palace to visit the vicerov. He gave orders that all the streets leading to it should be clean swept, and that all masters of families should hang their windows and balconies with their richest silks and tapestries. He threw off his mariner's habit, and dressed himself in cloth of silver, with a fine plume of feathers in his hat; and mounted upon a prancing steed, with a drawn sword in his hand, he went attended by fifty thousand of the choicest of the people-While he was in conference with the viceroy in a balcony, he gave him surprising proofs of the ready obedience of the people. Whatever cry he gave out, it was immediately echoed; when he put his finger upon his mouth, there was a profound universal silence, that scarce a man was seen to breathe. At last he ordered that they should all retire, which was punctually and presently obeyed, as if they had all vanished away. On the Sunday following the capitulations were signed and solemnly sworn to in the cathedral church to be observed for ever. Massaniello declared, that now having accomplished his honest deducts leading to the castle, where signs, he would return again to his the viceroy and family, and all the former occupation. If he had kept

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this resolution, he might justly have | and was canonized in the reign of been reckoned one of the greatest heroes that any age or country ever produced. But as it is diversely reported, either through the instigations of his wife and kindred, through fear, or allured by the tasted sweets of rule and power, he still continued his authority: and what is worse, exercised it in a very capricious and tyrannical manner, insomuch that his best friends began to be afraid of him. -He seems indeed to have fallen into a phrenzy, which might naturally enough be occasioned by his sudden elevation, his care and vigilance (for he seldom either ate or slept during the whole transaction), and by his immoderate drinking of strong wine, which excess he gave into on the happy event. Four hardy gentlemen took an opportunity of assassinating him. he fell, he only cried out, "Ungrateful traitors!" His head was thrown into one ditch, and his body into another.

ANGELO, See MICHAEL.

ANNESLEY (ARTHUR) earl of Anglesey and lord privy seal in the reign of king Charles II. born 1614, died 1686. At the sale of his books after his decease, the discovery was made of the earl's famous memorandum, in the blank leaf of an Eikon Basilike, according to which it was not king Charles I. but bishop Gauden, who was the author of this performance, which produced a long controversy.

ANSELM archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. born 1033, at Aost, in Savoy, died at Canter-He was the first bury 1100. restrained the archbishop who

Henry VII.

ANSON (GEORGE) lord, was the son of William Anson, esq. of Huckborough, a very ancient and worthy family in Staffordshire .-On the breaking out of the Spanish war he was appointed to command a fleet of five ships, destined to an. nov the enemy in that dangerous and unfrequented sea which lies beyond America, and in that unexpected quarter to attack them with vigour. His departure being unaccountably delayed some months beyond the proper season, he sailed about the middle of September 1740; and about the vernal equinox, in the most tempestuous weather, arrived in the latitude of Cape Horn. He doubled that dangerous Cape in March 1741, after a bad passage of 40 days, in which he lost two ships, and by the scurvy four or five men in a day. He arrived off Juan Fernandes in June, with only two ships, besides two attendants on the squadron, and 335 men. He left it in September, took some prizes, burnt Paita, and staved about the coast of America till May 1742. He then crossed the southern ocean, proceeding with the Centurion only, the other ships having been destroy. ed in August. Having refreshed his crew at Tinian, he sailed in Occber for China; stayed there till the beginning of 1743; waited for the galleon at the Philippine islands, met her on the goth of June, and took her. Having sold the prize in China, he set sail for England, December 1743, and on the 15th of June 1741, arrived at Spithcad, having sailed in a fog through the midst of a French fleet then cruising in the channel - soon after his re-English clergy from marrying, turn, he was appointed rear admirat

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of the blue; and one of the lords of the admiralty. In April 1745 he was made rear admiral of the white, and in July 1746, vice ad-He was also miral of the blue. chosen to represent the borough of lievdon in parliament. That winter he commanded the channel squadron in a long and tempestuous cruize. The following summer, being then on board the Prince George of go guns, in company with admiral Warren and twelve ships more, he intercepted off Cape Finisterre a powerful fleet, bound from France to the East and West Indies; and by his valour and conduct again enriched himself and his officers, and strengthened the British navy, by taking six men of war and four East Indiamen, not one of them The French admiral M. escaping. Jonquiere, on presenting his sword to the conqueror, said, " Monsieur, vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, & la Gloire vous suit," pointing to the two ships so named. King George II. for his signal services, rewarded him with a peerage by the title of lord Anson, baron of Soberton in Hants. In the same year he was appointed vice admiral of the red; and on the death of sir John Norris, vice admiral of England. In 1748 he was appointed admiral of the blue, and commanded the squadron that convoyed the late king to and from Holland; and ever after constantly attended his majesty in his foreign expeditions. In 1751, he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, in which station he continued, with a very short interval, till his death, which happened suddenly at his seat at Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, June 6, 1762. He married the eldest daughter of the late earl Hardwicke, who died before him without issue.

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—As to his natural disposition, he was calm, cool, and steady: but it is reported, that our honest undesigning seaman was frequently a dupe at play; and it was wittily observed of him, that he had been round the world, but never in it. No performance ever met with a more favourable reception than "Lord Anson's Voyage round the World:" four large impressions were sold off in a twelvemonth; it has been translated into most of the European languages, and still supports its reputation.

ANSTIS (JOHN) an able herald, and very eminent writer on heraldic subjects, born 1669, died 1744.

ANTONIANO (SILVIO) a man of great learning, who raised himself from a low condition by his merit; his parents being so far from able to support him in his studies, that they themselves stood in need of charity. He was born at Rome in 1540, and made a quick and most surprising progress in his studies; for when he was but 10 years old, he could make verses upon any subject proposed to him: and these so excellent, though pronounced extempore, that even a man of genius could not compose the like without a good deal of time and pains. There was a proof given thereof at the table of the cardinal of Pisa, when he gave an entertainment one day to several other cardinals. Alexander Farnese taking a nosegay, gave it to this youth, desiring him to present . it to him, of the company, whom he thought most likely to be pope; he presented it to the cardinal de Me. . dicis, and made an eulogium upon him in verse. This cardinal, who was pope some years afterwards, under the name of Pius IV, brought him to Rome, and made him professor of belles lettres in the college at Rome. He was afterwards chosen rector of the college, and died 1603.

ANTONINUS PHILOSOFHUS, (MARCUS AURELIUS) the Roman emperor, born at Rome, the 26th of April, in the 121st year of the Christian æra, and died on an expedition against the Marcomanni, in the 19th year of his reign. The whole empire regretted his loss as a most valuable prince, and paid the greatest regard to his memory; he was ranked amongst the gods, and almost every person had a statue of him in their houses. His book of "Meditations" has beer much admired by the best judges.

ANTONIO (NICHOLAS) canon of Seville, and author of "Bibliotheca Hispanica," in four volumes folio, died 1684.

ANTONIUS (MARCUS) one of the greatest orators ever known at It was owing to him, according to Cicero, that Rome might boast herself a rival even to Greece itself in the art of cloquence. defended, amongst many others, Marcus Aquilius; and moved the judges in so sensible a manner, by the tears he shed, and the sears he shewed upon the breast of his client, that he carried his cause. cero has given us the character of his eloquence, and of his action. He never would publish any of his pleadings, that he might not, as he said, be proved to say in one cause, what might be contrary to what he should advance in another. He was unfortunately killed, during the disturbances raised at Rome by Marius and Cinna, in the year of Rome 667.

ANTONIUS (MARCUS) the Trinmerr, was son of Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady, of such merit, that Plutarch affirms her to have

been " comparable to the wisest and most virtuous ladies of that age." Anthony, losing his father when young, launched out at once into all the excess of riot and debauchery, and wasted his whole patrimony before he had put on the manly gown, He afterwards went abroad to learn the art of war under Gabinus, who gave him the command of his borse in Syria, where he signalized his courage in the restoration of Ptolemy king of Egypt .-- From Egypt, instead of coming home, where his debts very probably might not suffer him to be easy, he went to Cæsar into Gaul; and after some stay. there, being furnished with money and credit by Cæsar, returned to Rome to sue for the questorship. In this suit he succeeded, and afterwards obtained the tribunate, in which office he was amazingly active for Cæsar, who, when he had made himself master of Rome, gave Anthony the government of Italy, with the command over the legions there, in which post he gained the love of the soldiery. But what was more to his honour, he assisted Carsar so successfully on several occasions, that, twice particularly, when Cæsar's army had been put to flight, he rallied the scattered troops, and gained the victory; this raised his reputation so, that he was reckoned the next hest general to Cæsar. After the defeat of Fompey at Pharsalia, Cæsar, as an acknowledgment of Anthony's great services, made him master of the horse; in which office he behaved with violence; and this behaviour, together with his dissolute life for he was drunken and debauched to the last degree), was the reason why Casar, the next year, did not admit him his colleague in the consulship: he did, however, admit him two years at1

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ter .-- Upon the death of Cæsar An- 1 thony was terribly frighted, and hid himself, during the night, under the disguise of a slave; but hearing that the conspirators were retired to the capitol, he assembled the senate as consul, to deliberate upon the present situation of the commonwealth. Here Cicero moved for a decree of a general amnesty, or act of oblivion, for all that was passed: to which they unanimously agreed. Anthony dissembled well, for it was nothing but dissimulation: he seemed to be all goodness; talked of nothing but healing measures; and, for a proof of his sincerity, moved that the conspirators should be invited to take part in their deliberations, and sent his son as a hostage for their safety. Upon this they all came down from the capitol; and, to crown the joy of the day, Brutus supped with Lepidus, as Cassius did with Anthony. Anthony is said to have asked Cassius, during supper, " whether he still wore a dagger under his gown." " Yes (replied Cassius) and a very large one, in case you invade the sovereign powcr." --- This was what Anthony all the while aimed at, and, as the event shewed, he pursued his measures with the greatest address. He artfully proposed a decree for the confirmation of Cæsar's acts; and; getting Cæsar's register into his power, he proposed as Cæsar's acts whatever suited his purpose.-He procured a public funeral for Cæsar, and took that opportunity of haranguing the soldiers and populace in his favour; and he inflamed them so against the conspirators, that Brutus and Cassius were forced to leave the city. He made a progress through Italy, to solicit the veteran soldiers, having first sesured Lepidus, who had the army,

to his interests; he seized the publie treasure, and treated Octavius, with superciliousness and contempt, though the adopted son and heir of Julius Cæsar. The patriots, however, with Cicero at their head, espousing Octavius, in order to destroy Anthony, the latter was forced to change his measures, and look a little abroad: he endeavoured to extort the provinces of Macedonia and Syria from Brutus and Cassius; but, not succeeding, resolved to possess himself of Cisalpine Gaul, and besiege Decinius Brutus in Mutina. This siege is one of the most memorable things of the kind in history; and in conducting it Anthony, though defeated, gained prodigious reputation: the consuls Hirtius and Pansa were both slain: and nothing but superior forces could have left Octavius master of the field .-- Anthony fled in great confusion, wanting even the necessaries of life; and this very man, who had hitherto wallowed in luxmry and intemperance, was obliged to five for some days upon roots and water. He fled to the Alps, and was received by Lepidus: with whom and Octavius he formed the 2d triumvirate, as it has usually been called. When these three conferred, they would easily be persuaded that the patriots wanted only to destroy them all, which could not be done so effectually as by clash. ing them against one another: they therefore combined, and proscribed their respective enemies, and divided the empire among themselves. Cicero fell a sacrifice to the resentment of Anthony, who indeed was charged with most of the murders then committed: but they were rather to be charged to the account of his wife Fulvia, who, being a woman of avarice, crucity, and re-

venge, committed a thousand enormities of which her husband was ignorant .- Upon the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Octavius and Anthony at Philippi, which was owing chiefly to the military skill and bravery of the latter, Anthony obtained the sovereign dominion, and went into Asia, where he had the most splendid court that ever was seen. The kings and prin es of Asia came to his levee, and acknowledged no other sovereign in the East but him. Queens and princesses, knowing him, doubtless, to be a man of amour and gallantry, strove who should win his heart; and the famous Cleopatra of Egypt succeeded. The rest of Anthony's history, his most luxurious and effeminate manner of living with this princess, and his ignominious death (for such it may be justly called) are related under the article of Cleepatra, to which we refer the reader.

AFFILES, one of the most celebrated painters of antiquity, was born in the isle of Cos, and flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. He was in high favour with this prince, who made a law that no other person should draw his picture but Apelles: he accordingly drew him holding a thunderbolt in his hand: the piece was finished with so much skill and dexterity, that it used to be said, there were two Alexanders: one invincible, the son of Philip; the other inimical, the production of Apelles. Alexander gave him likewise another remarkable proof of his regard: for when he employed Apelles to draw Campaspe, one of his mistresses, having found that he had conceived an affection for her, he resigned her to him; and it was from her that Apelles is said to have drawn his Ve-

nus Anadyomene. This prince went often to see Apelles when at work; and one day, when he was overlook. ing him, he is said to have talked so absurdly about painting, that Apelles desired him to hold his tongue, telling him that the very boys who mixed the colours laughed at him. Freinshemins, however, thinks it incredible that Apelles would make use of such an expression to Alexander; or that the latter, who had so good an education, and so fine a genius, would talk so impertinently of painting: nor, perhaps, would Apelles have expressed himself to this prince in such a manner upon any other occasion. Alexander, as we are told, having seen his picture drawn by Apelles, did not commend it so much as it deserved: a little after, a horse happened to be brought, which neighed at sight of the horse painted in the same picture: upon which Apelles is said to have addressed Alexander, "Sir, it is plain this horse understands painting better than your majesty."-One of Apelles's chief excellencies was, the making his pictures so exactly resemble the persons represented, that the physiognomists were able to form a judgment as readily from his portraits, as if they had seen the originals. His readiness and dexterity at taking a likeness was of singular service, in extricating him from a difficulty in which he was involved at the court of Egypt: he had not the good fortune to be in favour with Ptolemy; a storm forced him, however, to take shelter at Alexandria during the reign of this prince; where a mischievous fellow, in order to do him a diskindness, went to him, and in the king's name invited him to dinner. Apelles went: and seeing the king in a prodigious pasnt

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sion, told him, by way of excuse, that he should not have come to his table but by his order. He was commanded to shew the man who had invited him; which was impossible, the person who had put the trick upon him not being present: Apelles, however, drew a sketch of his image upon the wall with a coal: the first lines of which discovered him immediately to Ptolemy .- Apelles left many excellent pictures, which are mentioned with great honour by the ancients, but his Venus Anadyomene is reckoned his masterpiece. His Antigonus has also been much celebrated; this was drawn with a side-face, to hide the deformity of Antigonus, who had lost an eye. His picture of Calumny has also been much taken notice of.

APICIUS. There were three ancient Romans of this name, all very eminen'; not for genius, for virtue, for great and good qualities, but for gluttony: or, if we may soften the term, incompliance with the growing taste of the times we write in, for the art of refining in the science of eating. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second, however, is the most illustrious personage of the three, and he kept a kind of school of gluttony at Rome; he spent two millions and a half in entertainments; when finding himself very much in debt, he was forced at length to look into the state of his affairs; and seeing he had but 250,000 livres left, he poisoned himself from an apprehension of being starved with such a sum. This man wrote a treatise, De Re Calinaria.

APION, a famous grammarian, born at Oasis in Egypt, was a professor at Rome in Tiberius's reign.

He was undeniably a man of learning, but a downright pedant; for he used to boast, with the greatest assurance, that he gave immortality to those to whom he dedicated his works. How would his vanity be mortified, if he knew that none of these work sremain, and that his name and person had long ago been buried in oblivion, if other writers had not made mention of them! One of his chief works was, " The Antiquities of Egypt." . The manner of his death was singular enough, when we consider that in this work he had ridiculed the Jewish ceremonies, and circumcision in particular; for he was seized at length with a disease which required an operation in the privities; and which, though submitted to, could not prevent him from dying under the most agonizing fortures.

APFOLLINARIS (C. SULPI-TIUS) an eminent grammarian, born at Carthage, and lived under the Antonines.

APOLLO, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother to Diana. He was the patron of poets, whom he was supposed to crown with laurel; the laurel tree therefore was consecrated to him. He was called the Sun by the celestial gods, Bacchus on earth, and Apollo in the infernal regions.

APOLLODORUS the Athenian, a famous grammarian, son of Asclepiades, and disciple of Aristarchus. He wrote several works, which are not extant: his most famous productions were, his "Bibliotheca," concerning the original of the gods; a chronicle, or history, in implie verse, from the destruction of Troy to his own times, which comprehended the space of 1040 years; a treatise concerning the famous legislators; and another,

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relating to the different sects of philosophers; which may be seen in Fabricius's "Bibliotheca Græca."

APOLLODORUS, a famous architect under Trajan and Adrian, who was born at Damascus, and had the direction of that most magnificent bridge which the former ordered to be built over the Danube in the year 104. He, however, fell a victim to the envy of the emperor Adrian, who always valued himself highly upon his knowledge of arts and sciences, and hated every one of whose eminence in his profession he had reason to be jealous. Adrian banished him at first, and at last had him put to death, under the pretext of sevex ral crimes, of which he got him accused and convicted.

APOLLONIUS, a Greek poet and thetorician, born in Alexandria, under the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes king of Egypt, was a scholar of Callimachus; and wrote a poem upon the expedition of the Golden Fleece; the work is styled " Argonautica," and consists of four books. Gyraldus, speaking of this poem, commends it as a work of great variety and labour: the passion of Medea is so finely described, that Virgil himself is supposed to have copied it almost entirely, and to have woven it into the story of Dido.

APOLLONIUS of Perga, a city of Famphylia, a famous geometrician, who lived under the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, and composed several works, of which only his "Conics" remain. This is much valued; and many authors, both ancient and modern, have translated and commented upon it.

APOLLONIUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, born at Tyana in Cappadocia, about the beginning of the first century. At 16 years of age he became a strict observer of Pythagoras's rules, renouncing wine, women, and all sorts of flesh; not wearing shoes, letting his hair grow, and wearing nothing but linen. He soon after set up for a reformer of mankind, and chose his habitation in the temple of Æsculapius, where he is said to have performed many miraculous cures.

APPIAN, an eminent historian, who wrote the Roman history in the Greek language, and flourished under the reigns of the emperors Trajan and Adrian.

AFULEIUS (LUCIUS) a Platonie philosopher, lived in the second century, under the Antonines, and was bern at Madaura, a Roman colony in Africa. He was a man of a curious and inquisitive disposition, especially in religious marters, which prompted him to take several journies, and to enter into several societies of religion. He spent almost his whole fortune in travelling; so that, at his return to Rome, when he was about to dedicate himself to the service of Osiris, he had not money enough to defray the expences attending the ceremonics of his reception, and was obliged to pawn his clothes to raise the necessary sum. He supported himself afterwards by pleading causes; and, as he was a great master of eloquence, and of a subtle genius, many considerable causes were trusted to him. But he availed himself more by a good marriage than by his pleadings: a widow, named Pudentilla, who was neither young for handsome, but wanted a husband, and was very rich, took a great fancy to him. This marriage, however, drew upon him a most troublesome and tedious law-suit; the relations of the lady pretending he made use of

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· him of being a magician before Africa. His apology on this occasion is still extant: it is reckoned a very fine piece, and contains examples of the shameful artifices which the falshood of an impudent calumniator is capable of practising. There were many persons who took for a true history all that he relates in the "Golden Ass;" though it is ! certain that Apuleius only gave this book as a romance. Apulcius was indefatigable in his studies, and composed several books in prose and verse; but most of them have been lost.

AQUINAS (ST. THOMAS) a relebrated teacher of school divinity in the universities of Italy, and commonly called the Angelical Doctor, was born in the castle of Aquino, in the Terra di Lavoro, in Italy, about the year 1224. In 1274 he was sent for to the second council of Lyons, by Pope Gregory X. that he might read before them a book which he had written against the Greeks, at the command of Urban. IV. but he fell sick on his journey, at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, where he died on the 7th of March, aged 50 years. Aquinas left a vast number of works, which have been repeatedly printed in 17 volumes folio.

ARATUS, a Greek poet and a tronomer, who flourished about the 124th Olympiad.

ARBUTHNOT (DR. JOHN) a celebrated wit and physician in queen Anne's reign, was the son of an episcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly allied to the noble fanaly of that name. He had his edu-Cation in the university of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of

sorcery to gain her heart and mo- doftor of physic. On his coming ney, and they accordingly accused to London, his extensive learning, and facetious and agreeable con-Claudius Maximus, proconsul of versation, introduced him by degrees into practice, and he became eminent in his profession. Being at Epsom when prince George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill, he was called in to his assistance, His advice was successful; and his highness recovering, employed him always afterwards as his physician. In consequence of this, upon the indiposition of Dr. Hannes, he was appointed physician in ordinary . to queen Anne 1709, and admitted a member of the college, as he had been some years of the royal so-His gentle manners, polite ciety. learning, and excellent talents, entitled him to an intimate correspondence and friendship with the celebrated wits of his time, Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell, whom he met as a member of the Scriblerus. Club. In 1714 he engaged with Pope and Swift in a design to write a satire on the abuse of human learning in every branch; which was to have been executed in the humorous manner of Cervantes, the original author of this species of satire, under the history of feigned adventures. But this project was put a stop to by the queen's death, when they had only drawn out an imperfect essay towards it, under the title of the first book of the " Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus" See Warburton's Note to these Memoirs.] The queen's death, and the disasters which fell upon his friends on that occasion, deeply affeeted our author's spirits; and to divert his melancholy, he paid a visit to his brother, a banker at Paris. His stay there, however, was but very short; he returned to London, and in 1727 published

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" Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures," in 4to. In 1732 he published his " Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments, the Choice of them, &c." which was followed the year after by the " Effects of Air on Human Bodies." He was apparently led to the subject of these treatises by the consideration of his own case, an asthma, which gradually increasing with his years, became shortly after desperate and incurable. In 1734 he retired to Hampstead, in hopes of finding some small relief for this affliction; but he died at his house in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, Feb. 1735. Dr. Arbuthnot was in all respects a most accomplished and amiable person. His letter to Pope, written as it were upon his death-bed, and which no one can read without the tenderest emotion, discovers such a noble fortitude of mind at the approach of his dissolution, as could be inspired only by a clear conscience, and the calm retrospect of an uninterrupted series of virtue.

ARC (JOAN of.) See JOAN.
ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek poet, born in the isle of Paros, was the son of Telesicles; and, according to Mr. Bayle, flourished in the 29th Olympiad, or 660 years before Christ. His poetry abounded with the most poignant satire. This poet excelled chiefly in iambic verses; and was the inventor of them, as appears from a passage in Hozace, Ep. xix. lib. i. verse 23.

ARCHIMEDES, a celebratedgeometrician, born at Syracuse in
Sicily, and related to Hiero, king
of Syracuse. He was remarkable
for his extraordinary application
to mathematical studies; in which
he used to be so much engaged,
that his servants were often obliged
to take him from them by force.

He had such a surprising invention in mechanics, that he affirmed to Hiero, if he had another earth, whereon to plant his machines, he could move this which we inhabit, Archimedes became most famous by his curious contrivances whereby the city of Syracuse was so long defended, when besieged by Marcellus. Against the vessels which came up close to the walls, he contrived a kind of crow, projected above the wall, with an iron grapple fastened to a strong chain. This was let down upon the prow of a ship, and by means of the weight of a heavy counterpoise of lead raised up the prow, and set the vessel upright upon her poop: then dropping it all of a sudden, as if it had fallen from the walls, it sunk so far into the sea, that it let in a great deal of water, even when it fell directly on its keel. However, notwithstanding all his art, Syracuse was at length taken by Marcellus, who commanded his soldiers to have a particular regard to the safety of Archimedes; but this ingenious man was unfortunately slain by a soldier who did not know him. Archimedes is said to have been killed about 208 years before the birth of Christ. We have several of his works still extant, but the greatest part of them are lost.

ARETÆUS, a physician of Cappadocia, but in what time he flourished authors are not agreed: some placing him under Augustus Cæsar; others under Trajan or Adrian, His works, however, are very valuable. The best edition was published by Dr. Wigan, in folio, at Oxford, 1723.

ARETIN (GUY) a Benedictine monk, who lived in the 11th century. He rendered himself famous by discovering a new method of fearning music; and was said to have been the inventor of the six notes in music, "Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La."

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ARETIN (LEONARD) was one of the ablest men in eloquence and science of the 15th century; and left several works, the catalogue of which may be seen in Gesner's "Bibliotheca." He died about 1443, being then 74 years of age, at Florence; where there is a marble monument erected to him, in the Church of the Holy Cross, with an inscription to the following purport:-" Since the death of Leonard, history is in mourning, eloquence is become mute; the Greek and Latin muses cannot forbear shedding tears."

ARETIN (FRANCIS) a man of great reading, and well acquainted with the Greek language. He studied at Sienna, about the year 1443; and afterwards taught law there with such a vivacity of genius, that they called him the Prince of Subtleties, and his wit became a proverb. taught also in the university of Pisa, and in that of Ferrara. When old age would not permit him to go through the duties of his office, they dispensed with his reading of lectures, and his salary was continued. He used still, however, sometimes to mount the chair; and although his lectures had now but little spirit in them, yet he had many hearers on account of his reputa-One day, when the students tion. were gone to some public shews, there were but 40 persons in his auditory; which so mortified him, that he threw away his book, and cried out, " Aretin shall never explain law to a few persons !" he retired in a passion, and would teach no more.

ARETIN (PETER) a native of

Arezzo, who lived in the 16th century. He was famous for his satirical writings; and was so bold as to carry his invectives even against sovereigns; whence he got the title of the Scourge of Princes. He used to boast that his lampoons did more service to the world than sermons : and it was said of him, that he had subjected more princes by his pen, than the greatest warriors had ever done by their arms. Aretin wrote also many irreligious and obscene pieces. Some say, that he afterwards changed his loose, libertine principles; but, however this may be, it is certain that he composed several pieces of devotion. He was author likewise of some comedies. which were esteemed pretty good of their kind; and died in the year 1556, being about 65 years old. It is said by some, that he fell into such a fit of laughter, on hearing some obscene conversation, that he overturned the chair upon which he sat, and that, falling, he hurt his head, and died upon the spot.

ARGENS (JEAN) BAPTISTE DE BOYER, Marquis de) a French writer, famous rather for the number than weight of his productions. was born at Aix in Provence, 1704. and died at Aix 1770. an ardent desire of knowledge, and knew a great deal. He was master of many languages; he painted very well; and was a considerable proficient in anatomy and chemistry. His works are very well known to the public: the principal of which are, " Lettres Juives," " Lettres Chinoises," "Lettres Cabalistiques," " Philosophie du bon sens," &c. &c. There is learning, knowledge, and good sense, scattered through all his writings; but they are strongly tinclured with libertinism, and the

worst sort of free-thinking.

ARGONNE (DOM. BONAVEN-TURE) a Carthusian friar, historian, and theological writer, born at Paris 1640, died 1704.

ARGUS, son of Aristo, feigned by the poets to have an hundred

eyes.

ARIANS. See ARIUS.

ARIOSTO (LODOVICO, or LEWIS) a celebrated Italian poet, descended of a good family, and born at the castle of Reggio, in Lombardy, in 1474. He soon gave marks of his great genius; for when very young he composed several excellent poetical pieces; one of the most remarkable of which is, the story of Pyramus and Thisbe, which be formed into a play, and had it acted by his brothers and sisters. This performance gained him great applause; all who saw it presaging he would prove one of the greatest poets of the age. He began his " Orlando Furioso " when he was about 30 years of age; and it is the most celebrated of all his works. But his attachment to poetry did not hinder him from engaging in public affairs; for he was employed in embassies and negociations in different parts of Italy. Upon the death of Hippolito, he engaged in the service of Alfonso duke of Ferrara, who treated him with great esteem and affection, and appointed him governor of Graffignana; which office he discharged with great honour and success. After his return home, he dedicated the rest of his life to retirement, prosecuting his studies in a house which he built for himself at Ferrara. There are five comedies of his extant, which the duke of Ferrara was so pleased with, that he erected a magnificent stage in the hall of Ferrara for the representation of them, and made the author several considerable presents. His comedies were frequently acted by persons of the highest quality; and when his Lena was first represented, Ferdinand of Este, afterwards marquis of Massa, so for honoured the piece as to speak the prologue. Ariosto was crowned with the laurel by the emperor Charles V. in the year 1533 .- His constitution was but weakly, so that he was obliged to have recourse to physicians the greatest. part of his life. He bore his last sickness with great resolution and serenity, died at Ferrara the 8th of July 1533, and was interred in the church of the Benedictine monks, who, contrary to their custom, attended his funeral.

ARISTARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher, born in Samos, is delivered down to us as the principal person, if not the first, who maintained the earth to turn upon its centre, and X to describe a circle yearly round the sun .; an opinion revived and established by Copernicus and Galileo, and now universally received. It is not certain when he lived: but from the mention made of him by Archimedes, he must have flourished before his death. None of his works remain, except a treatise "Upon the Greatness and Distance of the Sun and Moon," inserted in the third volume of " Mathematical Works" printed at Oxford, 1699, in folio.

ARISTARCHUS, a celebrated grammarian, was born in Samothracia, but chose Alexandria to reside at. He applied himself exceedingly to criticism; and made a revisal of Homer's poems with great exactness, but in a manner too magisterial; for such verses as he did not like he treated as spurious. Cicero and Horace have used his name to express a very re-

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eid critic; and it is used to this day for the same purpose, but not without opprobium, derived partly from himself, yet more from the manners of modern verbal critics. Growing dropsical, he found no other remedy than to starve himself to death. Suidas relates that he died in Cyprus, aged 72.

ARISTÆNETUS, an ancient author, to whom are ascribed certain Greek epistles upon the subject of love and gallantry; but who he was, or when he lived, cannot be settled with any degree of certainty, as it does not appear that any one writer of antiquity has mentioned him.

ARISTIDES (ÆLIUS) a very famous sophist of antiquity, was born at Adriani, a town of Mysia, and flourished under Adrian and the two following emperors. He spent his life in travelling and declaiming; he went all over Egypt four times, and penetrated even to Æthiopia. When Smyrna was destroyed by an earthquake, in the year 178, he wrote so affecting a letter to Marcus Aurelius, that the emperor ordered it to be rebuilt immediately: upon which the inhabitants erected a statue to Aristides, as to the restorer of their city. He died about the age of 60. His works were published, with a Latin version and notes, by Dr. Samuel Jebb, at Oxford, 1723, in two volumes 4to.

ARISTIDES, surnamed the Just, a celebrated Athenian general, flourished about 480 years B. C.

ARISTIPPUS, the founder of the Cyrenaic sect of philosophy, flourished 392 B. C. He asserted pleasure to be the ultimate end in which all happiness consists; and his manner of life was agreeable to his philosophy, for he indulged limself in all the luxuries of dress, wine, and women.

ARISTOPHANES, a comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Plato, Socrates, and Euripides. Most of his plays were written during the Peloponnesian war. His imagination was warm and lively, and his genius particularly turned to raillery: he had also great spirit and resolution, and was a declared enemy to slavery, and to all those who wanted to oppress their com-He described the affairs of the Athenians in so exact a manner, that his comedies are a faithful history of that people. For this reason, when Dionysius, king of Syracuse, desired to learn the state and language of Athens, Plato sent him the plays of Aristophanes, telling him these were the best representation thereof. He wrote above 50 comedies; but there are only 11 extant which are perfect; these are, " Plutus, The Clouds, The Frogs, Equites, The Acharnenses, The Wasps, Peace, The Birds, The Ecclesiazusæ or female Orators. The Thesmophoriazusæ or Priestesses of Ceres and Lysistrata." "The Clouds," which he wrote in ridicule of Socrates, is the most celebrated of all his comedies: Madam Dacier tells us she was so much charmed with this performance, that, after she had translated it, and read it over 200 times, it did not become the least tedious to her. Aristophanes having conceived some aversion to the poet Euripides, satirizes him in several of his plays, particularly in his " Frogs" and his " Thesmophoriazusæ." He wrote "The Lysistrata" when all Greece was involved in war; in which comedy the women are introduced debating upon the affairs of the commonwealth, when they come to a resolution not to go to bed with their husbands till peace should be

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concluded. kind of verse, which was called by his name, and is mentioned by Cicero in his "Brutus;" and Suidas says, that he also was the inventor of the tetrameter and octameter verse.-Aristophanes was greatly admired among the ancients, especially for the true Attic elegance of his style: " Let no man (says Scaliger) pretend to understand the Attic dialect who has not Aristophanes at his fingers' ends: in him are to be found all the Attic ornaments, which made St. Chrysostom so much admire him, that he always laid him under his pillow when he went to There have been several edibed. tions and translations of this poet. The time of his death is unknown,

ARISTOTLE, the chief of the Peripatetic philosophers, born at Stagyra, a small city in Macedon, in the ooth Olympiad, about 384 years before Christ, was the son of Nichomachus, physician to Amyntas, the grandfather of Alexander the Great. By the advice of the Delphic oracle he went to Athens when about 18, and studied under Plato till he was 37. He followed his studies with most extraordinary diligence, so that he soon surpassed all in Plato's school. He ate little, and slept less; and, that he might not oversleep himself, Diogenes Laertius tells us, that he lay always with one hand out of the bed, having a ball of brass in it, which, by its falling into a bason of the same metal, awaked him. When he had studied about 15 years under Plato, he began to form different tenets from those of his master, who became highly piqued at his behaviour. Upon the death of Plato, he quitted Athens, and retired to Atarnya, a little city of Mysia, where his old friend Hermias reigned. Here he

He invented a peculiar | married Pythias, the sister of this prince, whom he is said to have loved so passionately, that he offered sacrifice to her. Some time after, Hermias having been taken prisoner by Meranon, the king of Persia's general. Aristotle went to Mitylene, the capital of Lesbos. where he remained till Philip, king of Macedon, having heard of his great reputation, sent for him to be tutor to his son Alexander, then about 14 years of age. Aristotle accepted the offer; and, in eight years, taught him rhetoric, natural philosophy, ethics, politics, and a certain sort of philosophy, according to Plutarch, which he taught nobody else. Philip erected statues in honour of Aristotle; and for his sake rebuilt Stagyra, which had been almost ruined by the wars .- Aristotle having lost the favour of Alexander by adhering to Calisthenes, his kinsman, who was accused of a conspiracy against Alexander's life, removed to Athens, where he set up his new school, The magistrates received him very kindly, and gave him the Lycæum, so famous afterwards for the concourse of his disciples; and here it was, according to some authors, that he composed his principal works. When Aristotle was accused of impiety by one Eurymedon, a priest of Ceres, he wrote a large apology for himself, addressed to the magistrates: but knowing the Athenians to be extremely jealous about their religion, and remembering the fate of Socrates, he was so much alarmed that he retired to Chalcis, a city of Eubœa, where he ended his days. Some say he poisoned himself, to avoid falling into the hands of his enemies; others affirm, that he threw himself into the Euripus, because he could not comprehend the

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reason of its ebbing and flowing; and there are others who tell us he died of a colic, in the 63d year of his age, being the third of the 114th Olympiad, two years after Alexander. The Stagyrites carried away his body, and creeted alters to his memory.

ARIUS, a divine of the fourth century, and the head and founder of the Arians, a sect which denied the eternal divinity and consubstantiality of the Word. He was born in Lybia, near Egypt .- The Arian principles, according to Spanheim, were, that Christ was only called . God by way of title; that he was less than the Father, who only was eternal and without beginning; that he was a creature, having a beginning of existence, created out of things, having no being before the beginning of all things: hence he was made God, and the Son of God by adoption, not by nature; and that the Word was also subject to change; that the Father created all things by him as an instrument; and that he , was the most excellent of all crea-· tures; that the essence of the Father was different from the essence of the Son; neither was he co-eternal, co-equal, or con-substantial with the Father: that the Holy Ghost was not God, but the creature of the Son, begot and created by him, inferior in dignity to the Father and Son, and co-worker in the creation. As to his death, it is said that Arius, being pressed by a natural necessity, retired to a house of convenience. where he died instantly on the spot, all his entrails bursting out with · his liver and spleen. This happened .. in the year 336.

ARKWRIGHT (SIR RICH-ARD, knt.) a man who, in one of the lowest stations of life, being literally a penny barber at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, by uncommon genius and persevering industry in vented and perfected a system of machinery for spinning cotton, that had in vain been attempted by many of the first mechanics of the last and present centuries, and which, by giving perpetual employment to many thousand families, increased the population, and was productive of great commercial advantage to his The machine is called a country. " Spinning Jenny." Sir Richard died Aug. 3, 179, leaving property to the amount of near half a million sterling.

ARMINIUS (IAMES) the founder of the sect of Arminians, or Remonstrants, was born at Oude-water, in Holland, in 1565 .- The Arminians hold (says Mr. Broughton) that God creates men free, and will deal with them according to the use they make of their liberty . that, foreseeing how every one will use it, he does therefore decree all things that concern them in this life, together with their salvation or damnation in the next: that Christ died for all men: that sufficient assistance is given to every man; and that every man being left to his own option, his salvation or damination is to be imputed only to himself. In defence of this opinion, they alledged, in the first place, the divine attributes: they contended, that the justice of God will not permit him to punish men for crimes they cannot avoid; which must be the case upon the Calvinist scheme of predestination. Secondly, they argued from the freedom of man's will, which the doctrine of irresistible grace absolutely overthrows. like manner, reprobation in Scripture has no relation, they think, to any absolute decree concerning man's damnation, but only to such.

actions of men as cannot but be disapproved by God." Broughton's Religion of all Nations, p. 82. Arminius died Oft. 19, 1609.

ARMSTRONG (DR. JOHN) born in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers; he completed his education in the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree in physic, Feb. 4, 1732. Like Akenside, another poet and physician, he never arrived at much practice. In 1735 he published a little humorous fugitive pamphlet in 8vo. printed for J. Wilford, intituled, " An Essay for abridging the Study of Physic; to which is added a Dialogue betwixt Hygeia, Mercury, and Pluto, relating to the practice of physic, as it is managed by a certain illustrious Society. As also an Epistle from Usbek the Persian to Joshua Ward, esq." The dedication runs thus: " To the Academic Philosophers, to the generous Des pisers of the Schools, to the deservedly celebrated Joshua Ward, John Moor, and the rest of the numerous Sect of Inspired Physicians, this little Work is humbly inscribed, by their most devoted servant and zealous admirer." This piece contains much drollery, and in the dialogue the author has caught the very spirit of Lucian. In 1737 he published "A Synopsis of the History and Cure of Venereal Diseases," This was soon followed by the "Oeconomy of Love," a poem which has much merit, but is too strongly tinctured with the licentiousness of Ovid. It has been observed of Dr. Armstrong, that his workshave great inequalities: some of them being possessed of every requisite to be sought after in the most perfect composition, while others can hardly be considered as tion by his integrity and extraor-

superior to the productions of me. diocrity. " The Art of preserv. ing Health," however, his best performance, was published in 1744, and will transmit his name to posterity as one of the first English writers. In 1746 Dr. Armstrong was appointed one of the physicians to the Hospital for Lame and Sick Soldiers, behind Buckingham House, In 1760 he had the honour of being appointed physician to the army in Germany; where, in 1761, he wrote a poem called "Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, esq." In 1770 Dr. Armstrong published a collection of " Miscellanies, in two volumes, containing, 1. " The Art of preserving Health;" 2. " Of Benevolence, an Epistle to Eumenes:" 3. " Taste, an Epistle to a young Critic, 1753;" 4. " Imitations of Shakespeare and Spencer;" 5. "The Universal Almanac, by Noureddin Ali;" 6. " The Forced Marriage, a Tragedy." "Sketches." In 1771 he published " A Short Ramble through some parts of France and Italy, by Lancelot Temple;" and in 1773, in his own name, a 4to pamphlet, under the title of " Medical Essays." He died in September 1770; and, to the no small surprise of his friends, left behind him more than 3000l. saved out of a very moderate income arising principally from his half pay. In the " Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," the reader will find some pleasing traits of the character of this ingenious writer.

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ARNAUD (ANTHONY) born at Paris 1550, where he pursued his studies, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1573. Some time after he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris, in which capacity he acquired great reputa181

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Henry IV. had llogic, metaphysics, and theology. dinary eloquence. great esteem for Arnaud, and his majesty once carried the duke of Savoy on purpose to hear him plead in parliament. He was appointed counsellor and attorney general to queen Catharine of Medicis. Marion, afterwards advocate-general, was one day so pleased with hearing him, that he took him into his coach, carried him home to dinner, and placed him next his eldest daughter, Catherine Marion; after dinner he took him aside, and asked him what he thought of his daughter; and finding he had conceived a high opinion of her, he gave her to him in marriage. One of the most famous causes which Arnaud pleaded, was that of the university against the Jesuits, in 1594. He died at about the age of 70.

ARNAUD D'ANDILLI (RO-BERT) eldest son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1589. He was introduced at court when very young, and employed in many considerable offices, all which he discharged with great reputation and integrity. He afterwards quitted business, and retired to the convent of Port Royal des Champs at 55 years of age; where he passed the remainder of his days in a continual application to works of piety and devotion. His works have been printed in eight volumes folio; a catalogue of which may be seen at the end of his eulogium in the " Journal des Scavans," September Mr. Arnaud died at 9, 1695. Port Roya! 1674.

ARNAUD (ANTHONY) doctor of the Sorbonne, and brother of the preceding, born at Paris the 6th of February 1612. A catalogue of

He died Aug. 9, 1694. ARNDI (JOHN) a famous protestant divine of Germany, born at Ballenstad, in the duchy of Anhalt, At first he applied himself to physic; but falling into a dangerous sickness, he made a vow to change that for divinity if he should be restored to health. He wrote

many religious works; the most famous of which is his "Treatise of Free Christianity" in high Dutch. This writer died at Zell in 1621.

ARNE (DR. THOMAS AU-GUSTINE) was son of Mr. Arne, an upholsterer in Covent Garden, whom Addison is supposed to have characterized in No. 155, and No. 160, of "The Tatler;" and brother of Mrs. Cibber the player. He was early devoted to music, and soon became eminent in his profession. July 6, 1759, he had the degree of doctor of music conferred on him at Oxford. His compositions are universally applauded; and he was particularly skilful in instructing vocal performers. He died March 5, 1778, having written the following pieces: " Artaxerxes," 1762; " The Guardian Outwitted," 1764; " The Rose," 1778: all of them operas.

ARNOBIUS, professor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, towards the end of the 3d century.

ARNOLD, a famous heretic of the 12th century, born at Brescia in Italy; whence he went to France, where he studied under the celebrated Peter Abelard. Upon his return to Italy, he put on the habit of a monk, and began to preach several new and uncommon doctrines. particularly that the pope and the his works may be seen in Moreri : | clergy ought not to enjoy any tempothey consist of grammar, geometry, | ral estate; he maintained in his ser-

mons, that those ecclesiastics who had any estates of their own, or held any lands, were entirely cut . off from the least hope of salvation: that the clergy ought to subsist upon the alms and voluntary contributions of christians; that all other revenues belonged to princes and states, in order to be disposed of amongst the laity as they thought proper. He engaged a great number of persons in his party, who were distinguished by his name, and proved very formidable to the popes. His doctrines rendered him so obnoxious, that he was condemned in the year 1130. in a council of near 1000 prelates, held in the church of St. john Lateran at Rome, under pope Innocent II. Upon this, he left Italy, and retired to Switzerland. After the death of that pope, he returned to Italy, and went to Rome, where he raised a sedition against Eugenius III. and afterwards against Hadrian IV. who laid the people of Rome under an interdict, till they had banished Arnold and his followers. This had its desired effect: the Romans seized upon the houses which the Arnoldists had fortified, and obliged them to retire to Ofricouli in Tuscany, where they were received with the utmost affection by the people, who considered Ar-· nold as a prophet. However, he was seized some time after by cardinal Gerard, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the viscounts of Campania, who had rescued him, he was carried to Rome, where, being condemned by Peter, the præfect of that city, to be hanged, he was accordingly executed in the year 1155. Thirty of his followers went from France to England, about the year 1160, in order to propagate

their doftrine there; but they were immediately seized and destroyed.

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ARNULPH, or ERNULPH, bishop of Rochester, born 1040, died 1124. He wrote a work in Latin, concerning the foundation, endowment, charters, laws, and other things relating to the church of Rochester: which is generally known by the title of "Textus Roffensis," and is preserved in the archives of the cathedral church of that place.

ARPINAS, or ARPINO (JO-SEPH CÆSAR) a famous Italian painter, born 1560, died 1640.

ARRIAN, a famous historian and philosopher, who lived under the emperor Adrian and the two Antonines, was born at Nicomedia in Bithynia. He was styled the second Xenophon, and raised to the most considerable dignities of Rome. He is indeed said to have been preceptor to the famous philosopher and emperor Marcus Antoninus. The most celebrated of his works is his " History (in Greek) of Alexander the Great," in 7 books, a performance much esteemed by the best judges. Arrian is said to have written several other works.

ARTEMIDORUS, famous for his " Treatise upon Dreams," was born at Ephesus, but took the surname of Daldianus in this book, out of respect to the country of his mother: for he styled himself the Ephesian in his other performances. He lived under the emperor Antoninus Pius, as himself informs us, when he tells us that he knew a wrestler who, having dreamed he had lost his sight, carried the prize in the games celebrated by command of that emperor. He not only bought up all that had been written concerning the explication of dreams, which amounted to many volumes,

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he also carried on an extensive correspondence with all the people of this sort in Greece, Italy, and the most populous islands, collecting at the same time all the old dreams, and the events which were said to have followed them. He despised the reproaches of those supercilious persons who treat the foretellers of events as cheats, impostors, and jugglers; and frequented much the company of those diviners for several years. He was the more assiduous in his study and search after the interpretation of dreams, being moved thereto, as he fancied, by the advice, or, in some measure, by the command of

Apollo. ASCHAM (ROGER) an eminent English writer, born at Kirkby Wiske, near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, about the year 1515. He was educated at the expence of sir Anthony Wingfield with his two sons, and shewed an early disposition for learning, which was encouraged by his generous patron, who, after he had attained the elements of the learned lauguages, sent him in 1530 to St. John's College in Cambridge, where having made great progress in polite literature, he took the degree of batchelor of arts the 28th of February 1534, and on the 23d of March following was elected fellow of his college, by the interest of Dr. Medcalf, the master. He then applied himself to the Greek language, in which he attained to an excellence peculiar to himself, and read it publicly in his college with universal applause. At the commencement in 1536 he was made

but likewise spent many years in pointed by the university to teach travelling in order to contract an the Greek language publicly in acquaintance with fortune-tellers: the schools. In order to relax his mind after severer studies, he though: some diversion necessary; and shooting with the bow was his favourite amusement, as appears by his "Treatise on Archery," which he dedicated to King Henry VIII, who settled a pension upon him, at the recommendation of sir William Paget. Mr. Ascham was remarkable for writing a fine hand, and was employed to teach this art to prince Edward, the lady Elizabeth, and the two brothers, Henry and Charles, dukes of Suffolk. The same year in which he published his book, he was chosen university-orator, an office extremely well suited to his genius and inclination. In February 1548 he was sent for to court, to instruct the lady Elizabeth in the learned languages; and had the honour of assisting this lady in her studies for two years, when he desired leave to return to Cambridge, where he resumed his office of public orator; and among other encouragements, he enjoyed a pension settled upon him by king Edward. In the summer of 1550, being upon a visit to his relations in Yorkshire, he received a letter of invitation to attend sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V. In September following, he embarked with the ambassador for Germany, where he remained three years; during which time he contracted a great friendship with all the men of letters in that country. While he was thus engaged, his friends procured him the post of Latin secretary to king Edward; for which he was particularly obliged to sir William Cecil, secretary of state. But he did not long enjoy master of arts, and soon after ap- this honour, being recalled on ac-

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count of the king's death, whereby | door collecting clerk, he lost his place, together with his pension, and all expectation of any further favour at court. Some time after, however, his friend lord Paget having recommended him to Stephen Cardiner, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor, he was appointed Latin secretary to queen Mary. Upon her death he was much regarded by queen Elizabeth, who made him her secretary for the Latin tongue, and her tutor in the learned languages, wherein he assisted her majesty some hours every day. His interest at court was now very considerable; but such was his modesty, that he hardly ever solicited any favours, though he received several without asking, particularly the prebend of Westwang in the church of York, Mr. Ascham being one in 1550. day in company with persons of the first distinction, there happened to be high disputes about the different methods of education; this gave rise to his treatise on that subject, entitled "The Schoolmaster;" which he undertook at the particular request of sir Richard Sackville. This work was in high esteeth amongst the best judges, and is frequently quoted by Dr Johnson in his Dic-He died at London on the tionary. fourth of January 1568, universally lamented, particularly by the queen herself, and was buried in St. Sepulchre's church, in a private manner, according to his own directions.

ASGILL (SIR CHARLES, Bart.) This gentleman was a strong instance of what may be effected even by moderate abilities, when united with strict integrity, industry, and irreproachable character. His first setting out in life was at a bankinghouse in Lombard-street, as out-

From this inferior situation he progressively rose by his merit to the first department in the house; and soon after marrying an amiable woman with a fortune of 25,000l. immediately joined his name to the firm. 1749 he was chosen alderman of Candlewick ward; and served the office of lord-mayor in 1758. died Sept. 15, 1788, and is said to have left near 200,000l.

ASH (DR. JOHN) an English grammarian and lexicographer, born

1720, died 1775.

ASHMOLE, or ASMOLE (ELI-AS) a celebrated English philosopher and antiquary, founder of the Ash. molean museum at Oxford, born at Litchfield in Staffordshire, the 23d of May 1617. At the age of sixteen, being sent to London, he was taken into the family of James Paget, esq. baron of the exchequer, whose kindness he acknowledges with the utmost sense of gratitude. In June 1034 he lost his father, whose bad economy proved very injurious to himself and family. He continued for some years in the Paget family: during which time he applied to the law with great assiduity. 1638 he became a solicitor in chancery; and on the 11th of February 1641 was sworn an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas. Towards the end of 1644, he went to Oxford, the chief residence of the king at that time, where he entered himself of Brazen-nose College, and applied with great vigour to the study of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy. On the oth of May, 1645, he became one of the gentlemen of the ordnance in the garrison at Oxford; from whence he removed to Worcester; where he was commissioner, receiver, and register of the excise; and soon 9

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after captain in lord Ashley's regiment, as well as comptroller of the ordnance. On the 16th of October 1646 he was elected a brother of the Free and Accepted Masons; and in some of his manuscripts there are said to be many curious particulars relating to the history of that society. Mr. Ashniole was a diligent and curious collector of manuscripts. In 1650 he published a treatise written by Dr Arthur Dec, relating to the philosopher's stone, together with another tract on the same subject, by an unknown author. the same time he was busied in preparing for the press a complete collection of the works of such English chemists as had till then remained in manuscript: this undertaking cost him great labour and expence: and at length the work appeared towards the close of the year 1052. The title of this work was, "Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum," &c. &c. He proposed, at first, to have carried it on to several volumes: but he afterwards dropped this design, and seemed to take a different turn in his studies. He now applied himself to the study of antiquity and records. 1658 he began to collect materials for his " History, of the Order of the Garter;" which he lived to finish, and thereby did no less honour to the order than to himself. In September following he made a journey to Oxford; where he set about a full and particular description of the coins given to the public library by archbishop Laud .- Upon the restoration of king Charles II. Mr. Ashmole was introduced to his majesty, who received him very graciously, and, on the 18th of June 1660, bestowed on him the place of Windsor herald; a few

days after, he appointed him to give a description of his medals. which were accordingly delivered into his possession; and king Henry VIII's, closet was assigned for his use: at the same time a commission was granted to him to examine Hugh Peters about the contents of the king's library which had fallen into his hands; which was carefully executed, but to little effect. On the 15th of February Mr. Ashmole was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and on the 9th of February following, the king appointed him secretary of Surinam in the West Indies. On the 10th 1660 the university of Oxford, in consideration of the many favours they had received from Mr. Ashmole, created him doctor of physic by diploma. On the eighth of May 1672 he presented his " Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies, of the most noble Order of the Garter," to the king; who received it very graciously; and, as a mark of his approbation, granted him a privy seal for 400l, out of the custom of paper. On the 26th of January 1679 a fire broke out in the Middle Temple, in the next chamber to Mr. Ashmole's, by which he lost a noble library, with a collection of good coins ancient and modern, and a vast repository of seals, charters and other antiquities and curiosities; but his manuscripts, and his most valuable gold medals, were luckily at his house at South Lambeth. In 1683, the university of Oxford having finished a magnificent repository near the Theatre, Mr. Ashmole sent thither his curious collection of rarities; and this benefaction was considerably augmented by the addition of his manuscripts and library at his death, which happened at South Lambeth, May 18, 1692. He was interred in the church of Great Lambeth, in Surrey, on the 26th of May 1692.

ASHTON (CHARLES) one of the most learned critics of his age, elected master of Jesus College, Cambridge, July 5, 1701, was installed in a prebend of Ely on the 14th of the same month. His great knowledge in ecclesiastical antiquities was excelled by none, and equalled by few: as his MS. remarks upon the Fathers, and corrections of the mistakes of translators, will sufficiently shew. He lived to a good old age; but in the latter part of his life seldom appeared abroad.

ASHTON (DR. THOMAS) rector of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, a popular preacher and excellent divine, born 1716, died 1775.

ASSHETON (DR. WILLIAM) born 1641, was the projector of the scheme for providing a maintenance for clergymen's widows and others. by a jointure payable by the Mercer's Company. - Dr. Assheton wrote several pieces against the papists and dissenters, and some practical and devotional tracts, and died at his rectory of Beckenham in Kent 1711.

ASTELL (MARY) born at Newcastle upon Tyne about the year 1688. Her uncle, a clergyman, observing marks of a promising genius, took her under his tuition. and taught her mathematics, logic, and philosophy. She left the place of her nativity when she was about 20 years of age, and spent the remaining part of her life at London and Chelsea, in writing for the advancement of learning, religion, and virtue, and in the practice of those religious duties which she so zealously and pathetically recommended to others; and in which, perhaps, commonly received under his name;

no one was ever more sincere and devout. Some very great men bear testimony to the merit of her works, such as Atterbury, Hickes, Walker, Norris, Dodwell, and Evelyn .- She was remarkably absternious; and seemed to enjoy an uninterrupted state of health till a few years before her death, when having one of her breasts cut off, it so much impaired her constitution, that she died in 1731, in the 63d year of her age, and was buried at Chelsea.

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ASTRAA, the Pagan goddess of justice, daughter of Jupiter and Themis.

ASTRUC (JOHN) a physician of France, born at Sauves, a town of Lower Languedoc, the 1 oth of March, 1684; and died at Paris, the 5th of May, 1766. He was the author of severa! useful and curious works; and perhaps it is not too much to say of his "Libri sex de Morbis Venereis," that it is as well-digested and well-written a book as can be found in any language.

ATHANASIUS (ST.) was born at Alex; ndria, of heathen parents. He was noticed, when very young, by Alexander, bishop of that see, who took care to have him educated in all good learning, and, when he was of age, ordained him deacon. He took him in his company when he attended the council of Nice, where Athanasius greatly distinguished himself as an able and zealous opposer of the Arian heresy. Soon after the dissolution of the council, Alexander died, and Athanasius was appointed to succeed him in the government of the church of Alexandria. This was in 326, when Athanasius is supposed to have been about 28 years of age. It is controverted amongst learned men, whether Athanasius composed the creed

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though the best and latest critics, who have examined the thing most exactly, make no question but that it is to be ascribed to a Latin author, Vigilius Tapsensis, an African bishop, who lived in the latter end of the 5th century, in the time of the Vandalic Arian persecution. But whoever was the author of it, this in no way affects its orthodoxy; since that must depend, not on human, but divine authority.

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philosopher, who became a convert to Christianity. He lived in the 2d century.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian, born at Naucrates in Egypt, Hourished in the 3d century.

ATKINS (SIR ROBERT) lord chief baron of the exchequer, born in the year 1621, died in the beginning of the year 1709. was a man of great probity, as well as of great skill in his profession, and a warm friend to the constitution.

ATLAS, king of Mauritania, a celebrated astronomer, said to have been cotemporary with Moses. from his making astronomical observations on high mountains, it became a fable that he was turned into a mountain : he is likewise represented as an old man bearing the world upon his shoulders; and general descriptions of the whole globe in sets of maps, are to this hour called Atlas's.

ATTERBURY (FRANCIS) bishop of Rochester in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. was born March 6, 1662, at Middeton, or Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnel in Buckingham-He had his education in grammar learning at Westminster

College, Oxford; where he soon distinguished himself for the polite -.. ness of his wit and learning. In 1690 he took orders; in 1691 was elected lecturer of St. Bride's Church in London, and preacher at Bridewell Chapel, and soon afterwards appointed chaplain to king William and queen Mary. He was for some years after this engaged in a religious controversy with Dr. Bentley, Dr. Wake, and other learned divines. Jan. 20. 1700, he was installed archdeacon of Totness, being promoted to that dignity by sir Jonathan Trelawny, then bishop of Exeter. Upon the accession of queen Anne, in 1702, Dr. Atterbury was appointed one of her majesty's chaplains in ordinary; and in October 1704 was advanced to the deanery of Carlisle. In 1707, sir Jonathan Trelawny, then bishop of Exeter, appointed him one of the canons residentiary of that church. In 1712 he was made dean of Christ-church, notwithstanding the strong interest and warm applications of several great men in behalf of his competitor Dr. Smalridge. The next year saw him at the top of his preferment, as well as of his reputation: for, in the beginning of June 1713, the queen, at the recommendation of lord chancellor Harcourt, advanced him to the bishopric of Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster in commendam; he was confirmed July 4. and consecrated at Lambeth next day .- At the beginning of the succeeding reign his tide of prosperity began to turn; and he received a sensible mortification presently after the coronation of king George I. when, upon his offering to present his majesty (with a view, no doubt, of standing better in his favour) with school; and thence, in 1680, was the chair of state and royal canopy, eletted a student of Christ-church his own perquisites asidean of West-

minster, the offer was rejected, not their concurrence. By the lords it without some evident marks of dislike to his person. During the rebellion in Scotland, which broke out in the 1st year of this reign, Atterbury gave an instance of his growing disaffection to the established government, in refusing to sign the "Declaration" of the bishops: besides which, he constantly opposed the measures of the court in the house of lords, and drew up some of the most violent protests with his own hand. In 1716 we find him advising dean Swift in the management of a refractory chapter. April 26, 1722, he sustained a severe trial in the loss of his lady; by whom he had four children. In this memorable year, on a suspicion of his being concerned in a plot in favour of the pretender, he was apprehended August 24, and committed prisoner to the Tower. This commitment of a bishop upon a suspicion of high treason, as it was a thing rarely practised since the reformation, so it occasioned various speculations among the people. March 23, 1722-3, a bill was brought into the house of commons, for " inflicting certain pains and penalties on Francis lord bishop of Rochester;" a copy of which was sent to him, with notice that he had liberty of counsel from food. Agrippa remonstrated and solicitors for making his defence. April 4, he acquainted the speaker of the house of commons, by a letter, that he was determined to give that house no trouble in relation to the bill depending therein; but should be ready to make his tremely fond of polite literature, and defence against it when it should be ought to be ranked among the good argued in another house, of which . he had the honour to be a member. Cicero declares to have been of On the oth the bill passed the house of commons, and was, the same day, seet of Epicurus; and though many cent up to the house of lords for have thought that it is impossible

was passed, and afterwards received the king's assent. The tenor of it . was, that he should be deprived of all his offices, dignities, benefices, &c. and suffer perpetual exile. He died at Paris, Feb. 15, 1731-2; and his body was brought over to England, and interred the 12th of May following, in Westminster Ab. bey, in a vault which, in the year 1722, had been prepared by his directions .- As to bishop Atterbury's character, however the moral and political part of it may have been differently represented by the opposite parties, it is universally agreed that he was a man of great learning and uncommon abilities, a fine writer, and a most excellent preacher.

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ATTICUS, one of the most singular personages in ancient Rome. He understood the art of conducting himself so well, that, without departing from his neutrality, he preserved the esteem and affection of all parties. He reached the age of . 77 years, almost without knowing . what sickness was; but at last fell sick. His illness, which was slight for three months, at length becoming painful, he sent for Agrippa, his son-in-law, and two other persons, and declared to them a resolution to put an end to his life by abstinence with tears, but all in vain. After two days abstinence the fever left him, and the disease abated; but Atticus persisted and died three days after. This happened in the year of Rome 721.-Atticus was exauthors; for he wrote Annals which great use to him. He was of the

in morality an acknowledger of the gods, vet Bayle defies any one to shew a person of greater integrity than Atticus among the most bi-

goted of the Pagans.

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AUBIGNE (THEODORE ACRIPPA D') a very illustrious Frenchman, and grandfather of the no less illustrious Madame de Maintenon, was born about the year 1550. His parts were so uncommon, and his progress in letters so very rapid, that he is said to have translated the " Crito" of Plato from the Greek into French when no more than eight years old. His principal work is, " Histoire Universelle, from 1550 to 1601; with a short Account of the Death of Henry IV. in three volumes, folio. Aubigne died at Geneva, in 1630.

AUBREY (JOHN) an eminent English antiquary, born at Easton Pier, Wiltshire, 1626, died 1700, leaving many works behind him.

AVENTIN (|OHN) a celebrated scholar, and author of the " Annals of Bavaria," born 1466, at Abensperg in the country just named. He died 1534.

AVERROES, one of the most subtle Arabian philosophers, a native of Corduba, flourished in the

12th century.

AUGEAS, king of Elis, said to have had a stable that contained 3000 oxen, which had not been cleaned for 29 years, when Hercules undertook it, and, by letting in the river Alpheus, carried away the dung.

AUGUSTIN, or AUSTIN (ST.) the first archbishop of Canterbury, was originally a monk in the convent of St. Andrew at Rome, and educated under St. Gregory, after-

for a denier of Providence to equal 40 other monks of the same order. about the year 596, to convert the English Saxons to Christianity. died at Canterbury 604.

AVI

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, See OC-

TAVIUS.

AVICENNA, a celebrated philosopher and physician among the Mahommedans, was born in the year 980 .- A very remarkable story is told of Avicenna's sagacity. When he was at Jorgan Kabus, the sovereign of the country sent for him to visit his nephew who was confined to his bed by a disorder which baffled all the physicians of that country. Avicenna, having felt the young man's pulse, and seen his urine, judged his illness to proceed from concealed love. He sent for the chief eunuch of the palace, and, whilst he kept his finger on the patient's pulse, desired him to call over the names of the several apartments: observing great emotions in the sick man at the naming of one particular apartment, he made the eunuch name all the women in that apartment; and finding his patient's pulse beat extremely high at the mention of one person, he no longer doubted but that she was the object of his passion, and declared that his cure was only to be expected from the enjoyment of that lady. Avicenna died in the year 1036. The number of his books, including his smaller tracts, is computed at near 100; the greatest part of which is either lost, or not known in Europe. Some charge him with having stolen what he published from a celebrated physician who had been his master. This man had acquired so much honour and wealth, that he was solicited by many to take their sons to be his scholars, or even his serwards pope Gregory 1. by whom he vants; but, being resolved not to was dispatched into Britain, with discover the secrets of his art, he

would receive none of them. eenna's mother formed the following stratagem: she offered him her son as a servant, pretending he was paturally deaf and dumb; and the youth, by his mother's instructions, counterfeited these defects so well, that the physician, after making several trials to discover the reality of them, took the boy into his service, and by degrees trusted him so far as to leave his writings open in his room when he went abroad. Avicenna took that opportunity to transcribe them, and carried the copies to his mother, and, after the death of his master, published them under his own name.

AVISON (CHARLES) an emiment English musician and composer, and author of a treatise on " Musical Expression," died 1770.

AURENGZEBE, the great mogul, a famous conqueror, but detestable parricide, who poisoned his father to possess his throne, died 1707, aged near 100.

AYLMER (JOHN) bishop of London, born 1521 .- He preached frequently in his cathedral, and had an admirable talent at captivating the attention of his hearers. one time perceiving his audience to le very inattentive, he took a Hebrew bible out of his pocket, and began to read it : this immediately awakened his hearers, who looked up at him, amazed that he should entertain them so unprofitably; when, finding they were thoroughly awake and very attentive, he proceeded in his sermon, after admonishing them how much it reflected on their good sense, that in matters of mere novelty, and when they understood not a word, they should listen so heedfully, and yet be so very negligent and regardless [philosophical studies, Bacon reof points of the utmost importance. solved to apply to him for his dis-

Avi- | He died at Fulham, the 3d of June, 1504, aged 73.

> AYLOFFE (SIR JOSEPH, bart.) V. P. A. S. and F. R. S. born 1708, dicd 1781. His extensive know. ledge of our national antiquities and municipal rights, and the agreeable manner in which he communicated it to his friends and the public, caused his death to be considered as a public misfortune.

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BACCHUS, god of wine, reputed son of Jupiter and Semele.

BACON (ROGER) a learned monk of the Franciscan order, descended of an ancient family, and born near Ilchester in Somersetshire, 1214. His discoveries were little understood by the generality of mankind; and because, by the help of mathematical knowledge, he performed things above common understandings, he was suspected of magic. He was persecuted particularly by his own fraternity, so that they would not receive his works into their library, and at last had interest enough with the general of their order to get him imprisoned; so that, as he confesses himself, he had reason to repent of his having taken such pains in the arts and At the particular desire sciences. of pope Clement IV. Ba on collefted together and enlarged his several pieces, and sent them to him in 1267. This collection, which is the same that himself intitled " Opus majus," or his Great Work, is still extant.-When Bacon had been ten years in prison, Jerom d'Ascoli, general of his order, who had condemned his doctrine, was chosen pope, and assumed the name of Nicholas IV. As he was reputed a person of great abilities, and one who had turned his thoughts to

BAC charge: and in order to shew both, was son of sir Nicholas Bacon lord " On the Means of avoiding the the 22d of January 1561. It is wonderful, 11th lune 1294. He was the miracle in chemistry. of the age he lived in; and the greatest genius perhaps, for mechain the world since Archimedes.

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BACON (SIR NICHOLAS) lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was descended of an ancient family in Suffolk, born in the year 1510, and died, lamented by her and the nation, on the 20th of February 1578-9. He was interred in the cathedral of St. Paul's, where a monument was erected to fire of London in 1666.

the innocence and usefulness of his keeper of the great seal, and born studies, addressed to him a treatise at York House in the Strand, on Infirmities of Old Age." What ef- extraordinary parts, even when a fest this treatise had on the pope child, were so conspicuous at court, does not appear: but towards the that the queen would often delight latter end of his reign Bacon, by to talk with him, and was wont to the interposition of some noblemen, term him her young lord keeper: obtained his release, and returned one saying of his she was particuto Oxford, where he spent the re- larly pleased with; having asked mainder of his days in peace, and him his age, when he was yet a died in the college of his order boy, he answered her readily that he was two years younger than her considering the ignorant age where- majesty's happy reign. On the 16th in he lived, how he came by such of June 1573, being then in his a depth of knowledge on all sub- 12th year, he was entered of Trijecis. His writings are composed nity College, Cambridge, under Dr. with such elegance, conciseness, and John Whitgift, afterwards archstrength, and adorned with such just bishop of Canterbury. Before he and exquisite observations on na- was full 16, his father called him ture, that, among all the chemists, from the university to attend into we do not know his equal. Dr. France the queen's ambassador, sir Freind ascribes the honour of in- Amyas Pawlet, whose esteem and troducing chemistry into Europe to confidence he gained to such a de-Bacon, who, he observes, speaks, gree, that he was soon after charged in some part or other of his works, by him with a commission to the of almost every operation now used queen, which he executed with great approbation, and returned again to France to finish his travels. During his stay in that kingdom his father nical knowledge, that ever appeared died, without making that separate provision for him he had intended: which obliging him to think of some profession for a subsistence, he applied himself, more through necessity than choice, to the study of the common law, and for that purpose seated himself in Gray's Inn. the age of 28 he was chosen by that honourable society for their lent reader, and afterwards their him, which was destroyed by the double reader. He now bent his endeavours to obtain some honour-BACON (FRANCIS) viscount able post in the government; and St. Alban's and lord high chancel- lord Burleigh interested himself so for of England, one of the greatest far in his behalf, as to obtain for and most universal geniuses that him, not without opposition, the remy age or country hath produced, version of the office of register to the

star-chamber, worth about 1600l. a year ; but it did not fall to him till near 20 years afterward -Upon the death of queen Elizabeth, and the accession of king James, he made, though not without difficulty, considerable advances in dignity and preferment. On the 23d of July 1603, he received the honour of knighthood; and on the 25th of August 1604 was constituted by patent one of the king's learned counsel, with a fee of 40l. a year : he had also on the same day a pension of bol. a year assigned him for life, in consideration of the special services received by the king from him and his brother Mr. Anthony After many services rendered to the king, and repeated solicitations made to his ministers. sir Francis Bacon obtained, in 1607, the place he had so long expected, of solicitor-general. In 1611 he was constituted judge of the marshal's court, jointly with sir Thomas Vavasor, then knight-marshal. In 1613 he succeeded sir Henry Hobart, advanced to the place of chief justice of the common pleas, as attorney-general. June 9, 1616, he was raised to the dignity of a privy-counsellor, whilst he was still in the office of attorney-general: and as he had now more leisure from private causes, he was desirous to dedicate more time to public service; and therefore made an offer to the king of a new " Digest of the Laws of England."-March 7. 1617, upon the chancellor's voluntary resignation of the scals, they were given to sir Francis Bacon, with the title of lord keeper. On the 4th of January 1618 he was constituted lord high chancellor of England, and on the 11th of July following created baren of Verulam in Hertfordshire. - The desire of tion, at Barnstaple in Devenshire,

introducing and establishing his new and better philosophy (one capital end of which was to discover methods of procuring remedies for all human evils) seems to have been his ruling passion through life; in 1620, amidst all the variety of weighty business in which his high office necessarily involved him, he published the most finished and important, though the least read of all his philosophical tracts, the " Novum Organum Scientiarum." The next year he was accused of bribery and corruption; and the house of peers, on the 3d of May 1621, gave judgment against him, " that he should be fined 40,000l. and remain prisoner in the Tower during the king's pleasure : that he should for ever be incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state or commonwealth; and that he should never sit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court." But he was soon restored to his liberty, and his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles. After this sentence he retired from civil affairs, and for five years gave himself wholly up to writing. He died April 9, 1626, and lies buried in St. Michael's church at St. Alban's, where a monument was erected for him by sir Thomas Meautys, once his secretary, and afterwards clerk of the council. His works, collected into 5 vols. 4to. were beautifully and accurately printed, by Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Strahan, in 1765.

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BADCOCK (SAMUEL) an eminent critic and controversial writer, was born in the year 1750, and destined to the clerical character. We find him in very early life, at about the age of 19, at the head of a very considerable Presbyterian congregahis

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From this situation, however, he quest his aid. of South Molton, about 12 miles! from his first situation; and in this retirement his active mind turned its views to the more public departments of literature. During the progress of the London Review, he occasionally corresponded with Dr. Kenrick, and contended with that acute and intelligent sceptic on different points of Christianity. occasionally also wrote some articles in his Review, which are yet distinguishable by their spirit and intelligence. He was, before this period, an occasional correspondent in the Westminster Magazine; and we afterwards find him more frequently corresponding with the Gentleman's Magazine, the London Magazine, the General Evening Post, and the St. James's Chronicle. But the great scene of his public warfare was in His correthe Monthly Review. spondence with news-papers was commonly temporary, though generally important, and on subjects of literature. - In private circles, few were more eagerly sought after than Mr. Badcock; few more generally admired for sprightly sallies of wit, for the brilliant effusions of genius, or the collected store of many studious hours of retirement and deep investigation. His vivacity could enliven the dullest subjects of controversy, and his spirit dart a vivid ray over points of real obscurity. His memory made many parts of history familiar to him; and in antiquities, which he had begun to glance at, his rapid progress raised the highest expectations of future excellence. friendships were warm and animated; nor did he ever decline assisting those who, from his charac-

Many admired pubremoved, and was elected minister lications received their best embellishments from his hand. About three years before his death, which happened on the 10th of May 1788, he conformed to the established church.

BADDELEY (ROBERT) an excellent low comedian, many years attached to Drury-lane theatre, died By his will he left Nov. 20, 1794. to the theatrical fund his cottage at Hampton in trust, that they should elect to reside in it such four of the fund pensioners as might not object to living sociably under the same roof. In this house are two parlours for their joint indulgence, and four separate bedchambers. This bequest is an instance of his benevolence, and of his respect for his profession; but the manner in which it was done is even more honourable to him than the donation itself: That the decayed actors who are to be chosen by the fund committee as tenants for this house might not appear like dependents on charity in the eyes of the neighbourhood, he left also a certain sum to be distributed by those tenants to the poor of the vicinity. There is also a little summer-house for those tenants to smoke their pipes in; and it is to be so situated as to command a view of the temple of Shakspeare, erected by Mr. Garrick. This summerhouse was to be composed of part of the wood that belonged to old Drury-lane theatre, the scene of Garrick's excellence and fame, and the wood was accordingly bought on purpose for this object .- The singularity of Mr. B's mind is further observable, in his leaving three pounds annually for a twelfthcake to be distributed in the greenroom. The origin of this fancy was ter and reputation, were led to re- as follows: On this festival it was

eustomary to eat cake in the theatre, and Baddeley usually presided at the table.- The desire of fame is as universal as the means of attaining it are various: the caprices of men are unaccountable; and if Dogget secured his memory by a enat and badge [See DOGGET] why should not Baddeley ensure his by the more solid properties of a Christmas cake, bequeathed expressly to make the future sons and daughters of Thespis remember an old friend and member of the profession over an annual re-

BAGFORD (JOHN) a celebrated antiquary, and collector of old English books, prints, &c. He had been in his younger days a shoemaker, afterwards a bookseller, and lastly, for the many curiosities wherewith he enriched the famous library of Dr. John Moore, bishop of Ely, his lordship got him admitted into the Charter-house. He died May 15, 1716, aged 65 years.

BAJAZET I. sultan of the Turks, a renowned warrior, but a tyrant. Being conquered by Tamerlane, and exposed by him in an iron cage (the fate he had destined for his ad-· versary if he had been the victor) he dashed his head against the bars of this prison and killed himself, in

BAKER (SIR RICHARD) author of the " Chronicle of the Kings of England," born at Sissinghurst in Kent, about 1568. He · married a daughter of sir George . Manwaring, of Ightfield in Shrop- Royal Society. In 1744, sir Godshire, knight; and having become frey Copley's gold medal was be-. surety for some of that family's stowed upon him, for having, by . debts, was thereby reduced to po- his microscopical experiments on verty, and thrown into the Fleet the crystallizations and configuraprison, where he died, Feb. 18, tions of saline particles, produced 1644-5, and was buried in St. the most extraordinary discovery Bride's church, Fleet-street,

BAKER (THOMAS) a very ingenions and learned antiquary, was descended from a family ancient and distinguished by its loyalty and affection for the crown, his grandfather, sir George Baker, knight, having almost ruined his family by his exertions for Charles I. Baker was born at Crook, in the county of Durham, Sept. 14, 1656, and died in the office of commoner master of St. John's college, Cambridge, July 2, 1740. The principal work that he printed was, " Reflections on Learning, shewing the insufficiency thereof in its several particulars, in order to evince the usefulness and necessity of Revelation, London, 1709-10," which went through eight editions; and Mr. Boswell, in his " Method of Study," ranks it amongst the English classics for purity of style.

BAKER (HENRY) an ingenious and diligent naturalist, born in Fleet-street, London, either near the end of the last, or very early in the beginning of the present century. Being of a philosophical turn of mind, and having diligently attended to the methods which might be practicable and useful in the cure. of stammering, and especially in teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak, he made this the employment of his life. On the 20th of January 1740 Mr. Baker was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and, on the 19th of March following, the same honour was conferred upon him by the during that year. Having led a

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died at his apartments in the Strand on the o5th of Nov. 1774, being then above 70 years of age. It is much to be regretted, that Mr. Baker should suffer his art to die with him; which we are assured was the case, and all his patients were enjoined to secrecy; for at the end of his instruction he took a bond for 100l. of each scholar, not to divulge his method; and he is said to have stood a suit for it with a son of the late earl of Buchan. His principal publications are, " The Microscope made easy," and " Employment for the Microscope."

BAKEWELL(ROBERT) the most successful experimental farmer and cattle-breeder ever known in England, was born 1726, at Dishley in Leicestershire. Having remarked, that domestic animals in general produce others possessing qualities nearly similar to their own, he conceived he had only to select from all the most valuable breeds such as promised to return the great est possible emolument to the breeder, and that he should then be able, by careful attention to progressive improvements, to produce a race of sheep, horses, horned cattle, or other animals, possessing a maximum of advantage. A selection on this principle from different parts of England, was the original stock from which he afterwards propa-About 1760, Mr. gated his own. Bakewell sold his sheep by private contract, at not more than two or three guineas each. Some time afterwards, he began to let some of his rams, and for a few seasons received only 15s. and a guinea a piece for them; but as the fame of his breed extended itself he advanced his prices, and by the year

very useful and honourable life, he | his rams for the season for 25 gulne as. After that time, the prices and credit of his stock progressively encreased; and at last, single rams have been let for the season for the enormous price of 400 guineas, and upwards. It is a fact that has no other example, that one ram, called the Two Pounder, produced, in one season, the sum of 800 guineas, independent of ewes of Mrs Bakewell's own stock; which, at the same rate, would have made a total, the produce of a single ram, of 1200 guineas. The race of Dishley sheep are known by the fineness of their bones and flesh, the lightness of the offal, their disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight and value. - Mr. Bakewell improved his black horses by an attention to the form which is best adapted to their use. His stallions have been let for the season for 100 guineas, and upwards.-Many anecdotes are related of his humanity towards the various orders of animals. He continually deprecated the atrocious arbaricies practised by the butchers and drovers; shewing, by examples on his own farm, the most pleasing instances of docility in the animals under his care. This extraore nary man, more deserving, in our pinion, of the civic wreath, ...an the warrior or the statesman, died Oft. 1, 1795, on the spot where he first drew breath

> BALCHEN (70HN) a celebrated English admiral, shipwrecked on the coast of Scilly, in the Victory, a first-rate, when upwards of 1100 persons perished with him, 1744.

BALE (IOHN) bishop of Ossory in Ireland, born at Cove, a small village in Suffolk. He was bred up 1770 was enabled to let some of in the Romish religion; but became

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afterwards a Protestant. version, however, greatly exposed him to the persecution of the Romish clergy; and he must have felt; their resentment, had he not been protected by lord Cromwell; but upon the death of this nobleman, he was obliged to fly to Holland, where he remained six years, and during this time wrote several pieces in the English language. He was recalled into England by Edward VI, and presented to the living of Bishop's-stoke, in the county of Southampton. The 15th of August 1532 he was nominated to the see of Ossory; and, upon his arrival in Ircland, used his utmost endeavours to reform the manners of his diorese, to correct the vices of the priests, to abolish the mass, and to establish the use of the new book of common prayer set forth in England; but all his schemes of this kind having proved abortive by the death of king Edward, and accession of queen Mary, he became greatly exposed to the outrages of the Papists in Ireland. Once, in particular, we are told that five of his domestics were murdered while they were making hay in a meadow near his house; and having received intimations that the priests were plotting his death, he retired from his see to Dublin. He afterwards made his escape in a small vessel from that port; but was taken by the captain of a Dotch manof-war, who stripped him of all his money and effects, and, when he arrived in Holland, obliged him to pay 30l. before he could procure his liberty. From Holland he retired to Basil in Switzerland, where he continued during the reign of queen Mary. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he returned from exile; but did not choose to go

His cony exposed of the Rothave felt e not been well; but nobleman, o Holland, eminent writers of Great Britain.

BALES (PETER) a very extraordinary person in his way, and fit to be recorded in a work of this nature. He was a most famous master in the art of penmanship, or fair writing; and one of the first inventors (for there seems to have been more than one) of short-hand writing. He was born in 1547; and is recorded for his skill in micrography, or miniature-writing, in Hollingshed's Chronicle, anno 1575. Mr. Evelyn also has celebrated his wonderful skill in this delicate operation of the hand, informing us, that in the year 1575 he wrote the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Decalogne, with two short prayers in Latin, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of the Lord, and reign of the queen, to whom he presented it at Hampton Court, all within the circle of a single penny, inchased in a ring and borders of gold, and covered with a crystal so accurately wrought, as to be very plainly legible, to the great admiration of her majesty, the whole privy council, and several ambassadors then at court. He was farther very dexterous in imitating hand-writing; and, about 1586, was employed by secretary Walsingham in certain political manœuvres. We find him at the head of a school near the Old Bailey, London, in 1590; in which year he published his " Writing School-master, in three parts : the 1st teaching swift writing; the 2d, true writing; the 3d, fair writing." In 1597 he republished this work,

commendatory verses, composed by time, were printed before it. We know little more of this curious person, but that he seems to have died about the year 1610.

BALGUY (THOMAS) D. D. archdeacon of Winchester, and prebendary of that cathedral, a very powerful champion in the cause of morality and religion, and of the most disinterested zeal, having declined the bishopric of Gloucester, which was offered to him by the king in 1781. Dr. B. died Jan. 19, 1795.

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BALLANDEN, or BALLEN-DEN (sir JOHN) an elegant Scottish writer of the 16th century He translated into the Scots language Hector Boetius's History, which was extremely well received both in Scotland and England, and died at Rome 1550.

BALUZE (STEPHEN) a French of the Popes of Avignon," born 1631, died 1718.

BALZAC France, and counsellor of state; went through several editions), theatres. and died 1654.

BANIER (ANTHONY) a celebrated mythologist of France, born 1673, died 1741. An English translation of his " Mythology, and Fables of the Ancients," was published in London, 1741, in 4 vols.

BANKS (IOHN) was bred and attorney at law, and belonged to the society of New-Inn. The dry study of the law, however, not be-

which was in such high reputation, position, as the more elevated that no less than 18 copies of flights of poetical imagination, he quitted the pursuit of riches in the learned and ingenious men of that Inns of Court, to pay his attend-. ance on the Muses in the theatre. Here, however, he found his rewards by no means adequate to his deserts. His emoluments at best were precarious; and the various uccesses of his pieces too feelingly convinced him of the error in his choice. His turn was entirely to tragedy; his merit in which is of . a peculiar kind: for at the same. time that his language must be confessed to be extremely unpoetical, and his numbers uncouth and inharmonious, nay, even his characters very far from being strongly marked or distinguished, and his episodes extremely irregular; yet it is impossible to avoid being deeply affected at the representation, and even at the reading of his tragic pieces. This is owing in general to a happy choice of writer, and author of the " Lives his subjects, which are all borrowed from history either real or romantic. The tragedies he has left (JOHN LEWIS behind him are seven in number; GUEZ DE) historiographer of yet few of them have been performed for some years past, exceptborn 1594, at Angouleme. He ing "The Unhappy Favourite, or was much esteemed as a writer, Earl of Essex;" which continued especially for his Letters, which till lately a stock-tragedy at both

BARATIER (JOHN PHILIP) a prodigy of his kind, was born at Schwoback, in the Margravate of Brandenburgh Anspach, the 19th of January 1720-21. His father Francis had quitted France for the sake of professing the religion of Calvin, and was then pastor of the Calvinist church of Schwoback. He took upon himself the care of his son's education; and taught him languages without study, and almost ing so suitable to his natural dis- without his perceiving that he was

words of different languages as it were casually into conversation with him. By this means, when he was but four years old, he spoke every day French to his mother, Latin to his father, and High Du.ch to the maid; without the least perplexity to himself, or the least confusion of one language with another. The other languages of which he was master he learnt by a methed yet more uncommon; which was, by only using the Bible, in the language he then proposed to learn, accompanied with a translation. Thus he understood Greek at six, and Hebrew at eight years of age; insomuch that he could, upon the opening of the book, and without a moment'shesitation, translate the Hebrew Bible into Latin or French .- He afterwards applied himself to the study of the fathers and the councils, of philosophy, mathematics, and, above all, of astronomy. This boy, as he really was, formed schemes for finding the longitude; which he sent, in January 1735, to the Royal Society at London; and though these schemes had been already tried and found insufficient, yet they exhibited such a specimen of his capacity for mathematical learning, that the Royal Society of Berlin admitted him, the same year, as one of their members. In 1735 he went with his father to Halle; at which university he was offered the degree of master of arts, or (as they call it) doctor in philosophy. Baratier drew up that night 14 theses in philosophy and the mathematies; these he sent immediately to the press, and defended the next day so very ably that all who heard him were delighted and amazed: he was then | native country, to be over-ruled as admitted to his degree. He died at | well as to rule and sit upon the

learning them, by only introducing his father's at Halle, the 5th of Oftober 1740, in the 20th year of his age.

> BARBERINI (FRANCIS) a most excellent poet of Tuscany, in the

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BARBEYRAC (JOHN) born 1674, at Bariers, a city of Lower Languedoc, in France. He translated into French the two celebrated works of " Puffendorf," " Law of Nature and Nations," and his " Duties of a Man and Citizen;" wrote excellent notes to both these performances, and to the former gave an introductory preface. published also, in 1724, a translation into French of Grotius's treatie " De Jure Belli ac Pacis," with large and excellent notes, and died in 1729.

BARCLAY (ROBERT) an eminent writer among the Quakers; born at Edinburgh 1648. In 1676, his famous " Apology for the Quakers" was published, in Latin, at Amsterdam, 4to. He translated it, however, into English, and published it in 1678. This work is addressed to Charles II. and the manner in which he expresses himself to his majesty is very remark. Among many other extraable. ordinary passages, we meet with the following: " There is no king in the world who can so experimentally testify of God's providence and goodness; neither is there any who rules so many free people, so many true Christians; which thing renders thy government more honourable, thyself more considerable, than the accession of many nations filled with slavish and superstitious souls. Thou hast tasted of prosperity and adversity; thou knowest what it is to be banished thy

throne; and being oppressed, thou hast reason to know how hateful the oppressor is both to God and man: if, after all these warnings and advertisements thou dost not turn unto the Lord with all thy heart, but forget him who remembered thee in thy distress, and give up thyself to follow low lust and vanity. surely great will be thy condemnation.' - He did great service to his sect by his writings over all Europe, and died 1690.

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BARETTi (JOSEPH) born at Turin about the year 1716. Hi father was an architect, from whom he received a good education, and at his death inherited some property, which, however, he di sipated; he was thus reduced to turn author " in spite of his teeth, and (borrowing his own language) to keep them going." He travelled much, experienced many difficulties, and at length, with little money in his pocket, a slight knowledge of the language, and without any recommendation, bent his course towards England, where he arrived in the year 1750, and resided (with a short interval) the remainder of his life. Baretti had the good fortune to be introduced to Dr. Samuel Johnson, and between them a very long intimacy had place. From the time of his arrival in England, he subsisted by teaching the Italian language, and by the sale of his writings. In 1760 he made a tour to Italy, through Portugal and Spain, and returned to England after an absence of six years. In 1769 he again embarked for Spain; on his return from whence, an event took place which hazarded his life at the time, and probably diminished, in future, some of the estimation in which, until then, he had been held among

returning from the Orange Coffee. house, between six and seven o'clock. and going hastily up the Haymarket. he was accosted by a woman, who behaving with great indecency, he was provoked to give her a blow on the hand (as he declared) accompanied with some angry words. This occasioned a retort from her, in which several opprobrious terms were used towards him; and three men, who appeared to be connected with the woman, immediately interfering, and endeavouring to push him from the pavement, with a view to throw him into a puddle, in order to trample on him, he was alarmed for his safety, and rashly struck one of them with a knife. He was then pursued by them all: and another of them collaring him. he again struck the assailant, Evan Morgan, with his knife several times, and gave him some wounds of which he died in the Middlesex Hospital the next day. Mr. Baretti was immediately taken into custody. and at the ensuing sessions tried at the Old Bailey. He made a most admirable defence; which, added to the bad reputation of his prosecutors, impressed the court much in his favour. He was acquitted of the murder, and of the manslaughter: the verdict was self-defence .- After this unfortunate transaction ne again sat down to his studies; and in 1770 published his travels, for which it is said he received 500l. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed foreign secretary. a post of more honour than profit. He was, however, more successful in the application of one of his friends for a pension during lord North's administration: he obtained the sum of 8ol. a year from governiment; which, though insufficient for his friends. On the 6th of October, independence, relieved him from the

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apprehensions of want .- With the indolence which sometimes accompanies old age he became negligent, inattentive to the state of his finances, spent the principle of his 500l. and, at the conclusion of his life, felt himself scarcely out of the gripe of poverty. He died May 5, 1789, without a struggle or sigh, the moment after taking a glass of wine, preserving his faculties to the last' moment.

BARLOWE (WILLIAM) remarkable for having been the first who wrote on the nature and properties of the loadstone, 20 years before Gilbert published his book on that subject. It was he likewise who found out the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses. He

died in 1625.

BARNARD (sir JOHN) was in the year 1722 chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the city of London, a trust which he continued to enjoy during the six succeeding parliaments, which he always discharged with equal integrity and ability. 1727, he was chosen alderman of Dowgate Ward, and the next year prepared and presented to the commons a bill for the better regulation and government of seamen in the merchant service .- In the debate upon the famous excise scheme projected by sir Robert Walpole in 1733, sir John shewed himself not more zealous for the trade of his country, than for the honour of those by whom it was principally conducted, and made so strenuous an opposition to this unppoular and unconstitutional scheme, that, in conjunction with other members, he obliged the ministry entirely to lay it aside .- 'n 1735, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit

the number of play-houses, and restrain the licentiousness of players, which was now encreased to an amazing degree; and though the bill miscarried at that time, ic was yet, about two years after, enacled into a law which still continues in force. In 1736, he served, with his brother-in-law, sir Robert Gods. chall, knight, alderman of Bishopsgate-ward, the office of sheriff of the city of London and county of Middlesex. In 1737 he formed a scheme for reducing the interest on the national debt; a project which, though it did not at that time succeed, was, nevertheless, afterwards carried into execution, to the great emolument of the trading part of the nation. In 1738 he served the high office of lord-mayor of London; on the death of sir John Thomson, knight, in 1749, he removed pursuant to an act of common council, and took upon him the office of alderman of Bridge-ward-without, and then became in name, as he might already be considered in reality, the father of the city; and in July 1758, to the inexpressible regret of his brother aldermen, and of all his fellow citizens, he resigned his gown, retired in a great measure from public business, and continued to live chiefly in a private manner at Clapham; where, after having attained to near the age of 80, he died the 29th of August 1766. Never man was more universally esteemed while living, or more sincerely regretted when dead. A statue is erected to his memory in the Royal Exchange.

BARONIUS (CESAR) a Neapolitan cardinal, librarian of the Vacican, and author of " Ecclesiastic cal Annals" from A. D. 1. to 1198, born 1538, died 1607.

BARRINGTON (JOHN SHUTE)

siderable learning, and author of several books on religious subjects, was born in 1678, and died in

1734.

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BARROW (ISAAC) an eminent mathematician and divine, born 1630. When the king advanced Dr. B. to the dignity of master of Trinity College, Cambridge, his majesty was pleased to say, "he had given it to the best scholar in England," and he did not speak from report, but from his own knowledge; the doctor being then his chaplain, he used often to converse with him, and in his humourous way, to call him an " unfair preacher," because he exhausted every subject, and left nothing for others to say after him. In 1675, he was chosen vice chancellor of the university. This great and learned divine died of a fever the 4th of May 1677, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

BARTHELEMY (----) the Nester of French literature, and author of the " Travels of Anacharsis in Greece," died May 4, 1795. During the domination of Rolespierre, like most other men of learning, he was imprisoned, when, notwithstanding his great age and infirmities, instead of sinking under the rigour with which he was treated, he exerted himself in consoling his fellow-sufferers. Soon after the fall of Robespierre, he was released and allowed a pension. The following tribute to his memory was delivered in the national convention on the day after his ceath, by Dussaulx : " Legislators, your liberality conferred honour on the latter days of the life of our respeciable fellow-citizen, Barthele-

lord viscount, a nobleman of con- so soon as the period fixed by the law shall permit them. May his old friend, however, be permitted, in a few words, to point out the rare qualities of that Nestor of French literature? It might, perhaps, be sufficient to tell you, as Xenophon said with so much simplicity of one of his most illustrious contemporaries, that Barthelemy was an excellent man in all respects. In fact, those who knew him were at a loss which to admire most-his immortal Anacharsis or his own life. His policy consisted in goodness; his science was an immense treasure of every thing that could purify the morals, perfeet the taste, render man more dear to man, and contribute to the splendor of his country. A single trait will convince you of the mildness of his philanthropic mind: 'Why is it not permitted,' he often said, ' to a mortal to bequeath prosperity to his fellow-creatures?' After having been overwhelmed with the favours of fortune, which came unexpectedly and unsought, he became poor; yet his character, far from sinking under the pressure, acquired new respect; and he proved that poverty, supported with dignity, is not less honourable than wealth accompanied with benevolence. Persecuted, as all virtuous and enlightened citizens were, he carried with him to the dungeon of that tyranny which you have so gloriously destroyed, the constancy and serenity of Socrates. there that the venerable old man presented to his companions in misfortune the magnificent speciacle of a good man struggling with adversity. I have said that he was rich, but let us not forget that he was my. Our successors, I have no not rich at the expence of the untoubt, will consecrate his memory fortunate, and that he adopted all

the branches of his numerous fa- tor! why should you think it a bad unily. The republick has gained, by that family, good citizens, who serve her in the most useful and brilliant manner. Barthelemy felt that the period of his dissolution was approaching. Yet, though exhausted by long fatigue, and bending beneath the weight of 80 years, his sensibility was still vigorous, and your just decrees made the closing scene of his life happy. When he heard that you were endeavouring to repair the ills under which so many thousand innecent men laboured, he lifted up his hands to heaven, and exclaimed, 'Glory to God-honour to the national convention-I have lived long enough!" -In the " Memoires of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres" are preserved many of his papers illustrating Greek literature.

BARTON (ELIZABETH) commonly called " The holy Maid of Kent," a religious impostor in the reign of Henry VIII. of whom a particular account may be seen in all the histories of England. She was executed at Tyburn, April 20, 1534.

BARTON (HENRY) D. D. and warden of Merton College, Oxford. Of this gentleman many pleasant ancedotes are in the recollection of bis friends: that he was no enemy to a pun, the following bears testi mony: In the year 1763, on the peace being proclaimed at Oxford, . and the heads of the colleges being . assembled, as is usual, on a temporary building creded for the purpose, Dr. Barton very gravely went up to the several heads of houses that were met on the occasion, and eard, " I don't know why the nation should be so well pleased with the peace; for my own part, I think is a very bad one." " A bad one, doc- plants which he reared, we are told

one?" " That certainly," said the doctor, " is a bad peace which brings so many heads to the scaffold." He died July 13, 1793.

BASIL I. a Macedonian. Being but a common soldier, he was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians, from whom, however, he escaped, and asked alms to support him on a journey to Constantinople, where he became emperor of the east, Dreaded by his enemies the Saracens, whom he frequently vanquish. ed, and beloved by his subjects for his justice and clemency, he died 886.

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BASKERVILLE (70HN) an ingenious English letter founder and printer, famous for the beauty and elegance of his types and editions, born 1706, died 1775.

BASNAGE (JAMES) a French refugee in Holland, author of " A History of the Jews," died 1723.

BASSAN (JAMES DU PONT) a painter, born 1510, in the village of Bassano, in the republic of Ve-His father Francis instructed nice. him in the first principles of his art; and the works of Titian and Parmesan, but above all a careful study of nature, enabled him to improve and display those happy talents he had for painting. He had great success in landscape and portraiture. He has also drawn several night-pieces; but it is said he found great difficulty in representing feet and hands, and for this reason these parts are generally hid in his pictures. Annibal Carracci, when he went to see Bassan, was so far deceived by the representation of a book drawn upon he wall, that he went to lay held of it. Bassan was also a great lover of music, and used to amuse himself with gardening; and among the

figures of serpents and other animals, drawn so much to the life, that one could hardly miss being deceived. The pieces of this painter are spread over Europe : He died at Venice in 1592.

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BATHURST (ALLEN earl,) an English nobleman of distinguished Pope, Swift, Addison, &c. abilities, was son of sir Benjamin Bathurst of Pauler's Perry, North-Square, Westminster, Nov. 16, 1684. tershire; which borough he representment for two parliaments. He acted, in the great opposition to the under Mr. Harley and Mr. St. John; tion, to obtain a majority in the upper house, introduced 12 new lords in one day, was made a peer. We have no speech of his recorded till Feb. 21, 1717-18; from which period, for the space of 25 years, we find that he took an active and distinguished part in every important matter which came before the upper house; and that he was one of the most eminent opposers of the measures of the court, and particularly of sir Robert Wantole's administration. In 1738, when Frederic prince of Wales was at Bath, he paid lord Bathurst a visit of some days at Cirencester. In 1742 he was made one of the privy council. In 1757, upon a change in the ministry, he was constituted treasurer to the present king, then prince of Wates, and so continued till the death of George Il. At his majesty's accession, in 1760, he was continued privy counsellor; but, on account of his age,

that he would often intermingle the however, a pension of 2000l. per annum. To uncommon abilities he added many virtues, integrity, humanity, generosity: and to these virtues, good breeding, politeness and elegance. His wit, taste, and learning, connected him with all persons eminent in this way, with within a month of his death he constantly rode out on horseback two amptonshire, and born in St. James's hours in the morning, and drank his bottle of wine after dinner. He used In 1705, when just of age, he was jocosely to declare, that he never chosen for Cirencester in Glouces- could think of adopting Dr. Cadogan's regimen; as Dr. Chevne had assured him 30 years before, that he would not live seven years duke of Marlborough and the Whigs, louger unless he abridged himself . of his wine. - In 1722 he was adand, in Dec. 1711, at that memo- vanced to the dignity of earl Barable period in which the administra. thurst. He lived to see his eldest surviving son several years chancellor of England, and promoted to the peerage by the title of baron Apsley. He died, after a few days iliness, at his seat near Cirencester, Sept. 16. 1775, in his gest year.

BAUTRU, a celebrated wit, and one of the first members of the French academy, was born at Paris in 1588, and died there in 1665. Once, when he was in Spain, having been to see the famous library of the Escurial, where he found a very ignorant librarian, the king of Spain asked him what he had remarked. To whom Bautru replied, that " the library was a very fine one: but your majesty (adds he) should make your librarian treasur. er of your finances." "Why so?" " Because (says Bautru) he never touches what he is entrusted with."

BAXTER (RICHARD) an eminent nonconformist divine, born Nov. 12, 1015, at Rowton, near High Ercal, in Shropshire, and declined all employments: he had, died 1691. He wrote a vast num-

ber of books; Mr. Long, of Exeter, Idedicated " to the high and mighty tays 80; Dr. Calamy, 120; but she author of a note in the Biographia Britannica tells us he had seen 145 distinct treatises of Mr. Baxter's : his practical works have been published in 4 vols. folio. Bishop Burnet, in the History of his own Times, calls him, " A man of great piety;" and says, " that if he had not meddled with too many things, he would have been esteemed one of the most learned men of the age; that he had a moving and pathetical way of writing; and was, his whole life long, a man of great zeal and much simplicity, but was unhappily subtle and metaphysical in every thing."

BAYARD (LE CHEVALIER) a celebrated French warrior, slain at the siege of Rebec, 1524.

BAYLE (PETER) author of the Historical and Critical dictionary, born Nov. 18, 1647, at Carla, a small town in the county of Foix, ble writer. In one of his letters connexion with the drama. He to Des Maizeaux, he says, that married, first, lady Henrietta, resince his 20th year he hardly remembers to have had any leisure. the productions which do honour prietors, and acting manager of that taire has not omitted the " Critical

most memorable book intituled, can possess. " The Practice of Piety " He was born at Caermarthen in Wales, archbishop of St. Andrew's in Scoteducated at Oxford, made minister land, and cardinal of the Roman of Evesham in Worcestershire about church, born 1494, lost his life 1611, became chaplain to king by the hands of Norman Lesly, James, and was promoted to the eldest son of the earl of Rothes, see of Bangor in 1616. His book is about the year 1546. This famous

prince Charles, prince of Wales;" and the author tells his highness, that " he had endeavoured to extract out of the chaos of endless controversies the old practice of true piety, which flourished before these controversies were hatched" The design was good; and the reception this book has met with may be known from the unparalieled number of its editions. This prelate died in 1632.

BEALE (MARY) a portrait-painter in the reign of Charles II. born in Suffolk 1632. In the manuscripts of Mr. Oldys, she is celebrated for her poetry, as well as for her painting; and is styled " that masculine poet, as well as painter, the incomparable Mrs. Beale." She died Dec. 28, 1697.

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BEARD (JOHN) a very eminent. and popular singer on the English stage, was in early life one of the children in the Chapel Royal; but was a most laborious and indefatiga- for feited his station there by his lift of lord Edward Herbert, and only daughter of lord Waldegrave; He died the 28th of December secondly a daughter of Mr. Rill, 1706, after he had been writing the patentee of Covent Garden theatre. greatest part of the day. Among He then became one of the proto the age of Lewis XIV. Mr. Vol- house, and continued to perform till disqualified by the loss of his Dictionary" of our author: " It is hearing. He died in his 75th year, the first work of the kind (he says) Feb. 5, 1721, in affluent circumin which a man may learn to think." stances, and with a moral character BAYLY (LEWIS) author of that perhaps as high as human nature

BEATON, or BETON (DAVID)

prelate was a man of great parts, but of boundless pride and ambition, and withal an eminent instance of the instability of what the world calls fortune.

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BEAUMONT (FRANCIS) a celebrated dramatic writer, born at Grace-dien in Leicestershire, about the year 1586, died 1615, before he was 30 years of age, and was buried in the entrance of St. Benedict's Chapel, within St. Peter's, Beside the plays in Westminster. which he was jointly concerned with Fletcher, he wrote a little dramatic piece, and other poems, printed together in 1653, 8vo. Beaumont was esteemed so good a judge of dramatic compositions, that Ben Jonson submitted his writings to his correction, and, it is thought, was much indebted to him for the contrivance of his plots.

BEAUSOBRE (ISAAC DE) a very learned protestant writer, of French original, born at Niort in

1659. died 1738.

BECCARIA (MARQUIS) a celebrated French writer "On Crimes and Punishments," died Nov. 29, 1794.

BECKET (THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry II. was born in London 1119, and was assassinated in the cathedral church of Canterbury on the 29th of December 1171. The miracles said to be wrought at his tomb were so numerous, that we are told Atwo large volumes of them were kept in that church. His shrine was visited from all parts, and enriched with the most costly gifts and offerings. Though canonized, he was, however, in truth, memo table only for his pride, insolence, and ingratitude to his sovereign Heary II. to which he fell a sacrihie.

RECKFORD (WILLIAM) a patriotic chief magistrate of the city of London, who died in that office, with which he had been for the second time invested, June 21, 1770, With an unshaken inaged 65. trepidity he opposed the wicked machinations of a profligate minis-He shewed himself the stedfast friend of his king and country, and was the only man of his time who with firmness and humility durst tell a king upon his throne (surrounded by his flatterers) the plain and honest truth, whereby he vindicated the loyalty while he evinced the independent spirit of the city of London. Convinced that our liberties belong to posterity as well as to ourselves, he resolved that the share committed to his trust should not expire in his hands. As a citizen he was eminently decorated with the virtues of humanity and affability; as a senator (member for London) watchful over the rights of the people, and as a magistrate unremittingly active in seeing those rights legally executed. That his character might ever be held in the most honourable and grateful remembrance, the corporation crected his statue in their Guildhall, and recorded in the inscription the magnanimous speech which he addressed to the king in vindication of the people's right to remonstrate to the throne. Most public personages have had some shades in their characters, which the finger of envy or malice has occasionally marked; but in whatever point of view alderman Beckford is considered, he rises to our astonishment the perfect finished character.

BEDA, or BEDE, surnamed the Venerable, an English monk, and an eminent writer of ecclesiastical

history, was born 673, at Wear-, born at Lyons, near Rouen, and mouth in the bishoprick of Durham, and died about 735. His ecclesiastical History of England com-. mences at the invasion of Julius . Cæsar, and ends A. D. 723.

BEDELL (WILLIAM) a very famous prelate, and bishop of Kilmore in Ireland, born 1570, at Black Notley, in the county of Essex, died 1641.

BEHN (APHARA) a celebrated English poetess in the reign of Charles I. and II. She wrote 17 , plays, some histories and novels; died April 16, 1689, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbev.

BELISARIUS, a famous Roman general under the emperor Justinian, memorable for his signal and numerous victories, but still more so for his misfortunes; being dismissed from all his employments by his ungrateful master, and re-. · duced to beg alms at the gates of Constantinople. He died 563.

BELLARMIN (ROBERT) an Italian Jesuit, and one of the most celebrated controversial writers of his time, born 1542, died 1621.

BELLEFORET (FRANCIS DE) a French historian, born 1530, died

BELLIN (GENTIL) a Venetian painter, born 1421, died 1501.

BELLONA, the heathen goddess of war.

BEMEO (PETER) a Venetian cardinal, historian, and poet, born 1470, died 1547.

BENEOW (70HN) a celebrated English admiral, born 1650, died 1702.

BENEDICT (ST.) the founder of the order of the Benedictine Monks, born in Italy about 480, died 543. BENSERADE (ISAAC DE) a French poet, of the last century, died 16qo.

BENIHAM (JAMES) prebendary of Ely, and rector of Bow Brickhill, in the county of Buckingham, well-known in the learned world as the author of " The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, born 1718, died Nov. 17, 1794.

BENTIVOGLIO (GUY) cardinal, born at Ferrara in 1579, died 1644. He has left several works, the most remarkable of which are, his " History of the Civil wars of Flanders," " An Account of Flanders;" and his " Letters and Memoirs."

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BENTLEY (RICHARD) an eminent critic and divine, born in 1662, died 1742. His literary character is known in all parts of Eqrope wherever learning is known. In his private character, he was hearty, sincere and warm in his friend. ships; loved hospitality and respect; and, in conversation, be tempered the hard-mouthed severity of the critic with a peculiar strain of vivacity and pleasantry.

EERKELLY (DR. GEORGE) the learned and ingenious bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, was born in that kingdom, at Kilerin, near Thomastown, the 12th of March 1684, and died lan. 14. 1752. The excellence of his moral character is conspiccous in his writings, which were chiefly in defence of the Christian religion against Atheists and Infidels. His philosophical discoveries, particularly of the medical virtues of tatwater, were of great service to mankind. Dr. B. was certainly a very amiable as well as very great man; and Pope is scarcely thought to have said too much when he ascribes "To Berkeley every virtue under Heaven."

BERKENHOUT (DR. JOHN)

long distinguished in the literary world for his productions in various sciences. He had experienced many different situations in life, having in his youth been a captain both in the Prussian and English service, and in the year 1765 he took his degree of M. D. at Leyden. He went with the commissioners to America, where he was imprisoned by the congress; on which account he afterwards enjoyed a pension from government. He died April 3, 1761, aged 60.

BERNARD (ST.) one of the fathers of the church, born 1091, in the village of Fountaine in Burgundy, died 1153, after having founded 160 monasteries, wrought kinnumerable miracles, and become one of the great saints of the Ro-

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BERNARDINE, an ecclesiastic and saint, born at Massa in Tuscany 1380, died at Aquila in Abruzzo 1414, and was canonized in 1450 by pope Nicholas.

BERNJER (FRANCIS) surnamed the Mogul on account of his voyages and residence in the Mogul's country, born at Angers in France, died

at Paris 1688.

BERNINI, or BERNIN (JOHN LAWRENCE) commonly called Cavaliero Bernin, born at Naples, famous for his skill in painting, sculpture, architecture, and mechanics. He died at Rome 1680.

BERNOUILLI (DANIEL) a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born at Groningen Feb. 9, 1700, died in March 1782. He was extremely respected at Basil; and to bow to Daniel Bernouilli, when they met him in the streets, was one of the first lessons which every father gave every child. He used to tell two little adventures, which, he said, had given him more

pleasure than all the other honours he had received. He was travelling with a learned stranger, who, being pleased with his conversation, asked his name. "I am Daniel Bernouilli," answered he with great modesty .-" And I," said the stranger (who thought he meant to laugh at him) " am Isaac Newton." Another time he was giving a dinner to the famous Koenig the mathematician, who boasted, with a sufficient degree of self-complacency, of a difficult problem he had resolved with much trouble. Bernouilli went on doing the honours of his table, and when they went to drink coffee presented him with a solution of the problem more elegant than his own.

BETTERTON (THOMAS) a famous English actor, generally styled the English Roscius, born in Tothillstreet, Westminster, 1635. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1656 or 1657, at the opera-house in Charter-house Yard, under the direction of sir William D'Avenant, and, having for many years borne away the palm from all his competitors, died April 17:0, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Booth, who knew him only in his decline, used to say, that he never saw him, off or on the stage, but he learned something from him; and frequently observed that Betterton was no actor: that he put on his part with his clothes, and was the very man he undertook to be, till the play was over, and nothing more. So exact was he in following nature, that the look of surprize he assumed in the character of Hamlet astonished Booth (when he first personated the Ghost) to such a degree, that he was unable to proceed in his part for some moments. See Cibber's Apology, Tatler, No. 167.

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for a particular account of this eminent man.

(WILLIAM) a BEVERIDGE Jearned English divine, bishop of . St. Asaph, born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1628, died 1707, leaving behind him many learned and valuable works.

BEZA (THEODORE) a most zealous promoter and defender of the reformed church, born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, June the 24th, 1519, died 1605.

BINGHAM (JOSEPH) born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1668. He wrote a learned and laborious work, " Origines Ecclesiastica, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church;" the 1st volume of which was published 1708, in 8vo. and it was completed afterwards in 9 volumes more. He died August 17, 1723.

BION . (of Smyrna) a Greek Bucolic poet, flourished about 288 B. C.

BIRCH (THOMAS) a distinguished historical and biographical writer, born in the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, London, Nov. 23, 1705, of parents who were Quakers. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, and happened Jan. 9, 1766. Of his various publications the principal was, "The General Dictionary, historical and critical," in 10 vols. folio; the first of which was published in 1794. the last in 1741.

BLACKLOCK (DR. THOMAS) an eminent Scottish poet and divine, . whose talents, very respectable in . themselves, were rendered extraordinary by the circumstance of gret, these amosing parsuits, he enhis having totally lost his sight by gaged in the severer studies of the the small pox at six months old. law .- Nov. 1740 he was entered of He was born at Annan 1721, and the Middle Temple; Nov. 1743 died at Edinburgh Joly 1791.

and Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies, | a physician, and an indefatigable writer, who has left a great number of works, theological, poetical, and physical. Dryden and Pope have treated the poetical performances of sir Richard with great contempt: the former says that he

> Writ to the rambling of his coach's wheels, Mr. Pope thus characterizes him in his Dunciad :

> All hail him victor, in both gifts of song, Who sings so loudly, and who sings so longe But notwithstanding sir Richard has been so much depreciated by these wits, he certainly had merit. His " Poem on the Creation " is his most celebrated performance, and, on the recommendation of Dr. Johnson, has lately been inserted in the " Collection of the English Poets," It has appeared that spleen and resentment had been the cause of that severity with which he was treated by Dryden and Pope. Sir Richard died Oct. 9, 1729.

BLACKSTONE(SIR WILLIAM) knt. and LL. D. an illustrious English lawyer, born at London, July 10, 1723. His father was a siikman in Cheapside, and died before the birth of his son William, who in 1730 was put to the Charter-house school, and in 1735 admitted upon the foundation there. Nov. 1738 he was entered a commoner of Pembroke Cellege, Oxford, and elected by the governors to one of the Charter-house exhibitions. At the age of go he compiled a treatise, inticuled " Elements of Architecture," intended only for his own use, but much approved by those who have perused it .- Quitting, however, with reelected into All-souls College; Nov. BLACKMORE (SIR RICHARD) 1744 spoke the annual commemora-

fellow. Henceforward he divided his time between the university and the Temple. June 1745 he commenced bachelor of law; and Nov. 1746 was called to the bar. In 1749 he was elected recorder of the borough of Waltingford in Berkshire April 1750 he become doctor of laws; and published his "Essay on Collateral Consanguinity, relative to the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kin at All-souls." The profits of his profession being inadequate to the expence, he determined, in 1753, to retire to his fellowship, still continuing to practise as a provincial counsel .- Oct. 20, 1753, he was unanimously elected Vinerian professor of the common law; and on the 25th read his Introductory Lecture, since prefixed to his " Commentaries." Michaelmas term 1751, having previously bought chambers in the Temple, he resumed his attendance at Westminster, still continuing to read his lecture at Oxford. May 1761 he married Sarah, the daughter of James Clitherow, of Boston House in Middlesex, esq. with whom he lived near 19 years, and left seven children by her .--His fellowship of All-souls being now vacant, he was in 1761 appointed, by the chancellor of the university, principal of New Inn Hall. In 1762 he collected and republished several of his pieces under the title of " Law Tracts," in 2 vols. 810. In 1763 he was chosen solicitor general to the queen, and a tencher of the Middle Temple. Nov. 1764 he published the 1st volume of his ledures, under the title of "Commentaries on the Laws of "Ingland;" and in the four succeeding years the other 3 volumes. May 1770 he became a junior judge in the court of King's Bench; and

tion-speech, and was admitted actual fellow. Henceforward he divided his time between the university and the Temple. June 1745 he commenced bachelor of law; and Nov. 1746 was called to the bar. In 1749 he was called to the bar. In 1749 he was called to the bar. In 1749 he was called to the bar. April 1750 he become doctor of laws; and published his "Essay on Collateral Consanguinity, relative to the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kin at All-souls." The profits of his profession being inadequate to the expence, he de-

BLACKWALL (ANTHONY) a native of Derbyshire, and author of a most celebrated work, entitled the "Sacred Classics defended and illustrated; or, an Essay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety, and true Eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament." ite died at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire (where he was for some years head master of the free-school) April 8, 1730.

BLACKWELL (THOMAS) an eminent Scottish writer, son of a minister at Aberdeen, and born there 4th August 1701 .- In 1737 was published at London, but without his name, " An Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," 8vo. a 2d edition of which appeared in 1736; and, not long after, " Proofs of the Enquiry into Homer's Life and Writings;" which was a translation of the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French notes, subjoined to the original work. We agree with those who esteem this the best of our author's performances. In 1748 he published " Letters concerning Mythology," 8vo. without his name also. The same year he was made principal of the Marischal College in Aberdeen. March 1752 he took the de-

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gree of doctor of laws; and in the year following came out the 1st volume of his "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus," 4to. The 2d volume appeared in 1755; and the 3d, which was posthumous, and left incomplete by the author, was fitted for the press by John Mills, esq. and published in 1764. He died March 1, 1757.

BLADEN (MARTIN, esq.) a gentleman of Abrey Hatch in Essex, formerly a lieutenant-colonel in queen Anne's reign, but more distinguished by a translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," which he dedicated to his general, the great duke of Marlborough. He

died in 1746.

BLAIR (DR. JOHN) an eminent divine, born in Scotland, but settled in England, where he presented the world with a very valuable publication, under the title of " The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753, illustrated in 56 tables, of which four are introductory, and contain the centuries prior to the first Olympiad, and each of the remaining 52 contain, in one expanded view, 50 years, or half a century." In 1768 he published an improved edition of his " Chronological Tables;" to which were annexed " Fourteen Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography, for illustrating the Tables of Chronology and History. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Progress of Geography." The influenza put a period to his life June 24, 1782.

BLAIZE, a bishop martyred by the emperor Diolesian, but more celebrated as the inventor of wool-

· combing.

BLAKE (ROBERT) a famous English admiral, born Aug. 15,

tured pretty early with republican principles: and the natural bluntness and sincerity of his disposition led him to speak freely upon all occasions, insomuch that, his sentiments being generally known, the puritan party got him elected meuber for Bridgewater in 1640. When the civil war broke out he declared for the parliament. Having served some years in the parliament army, he was in Feb. 1648- q appointed to command the fleet in conjuntion with col. Deane and col. Popham. During nine years actual service in the navy, he performed exploits that, for the skill with which they were conducted, and the successes that attended them, have never been surpassed to the present day. He died as the fleet was entering Flymouth, the 17th of Aug. 1657, aged 58. His body was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, and interred with great funeral pomp in Henry the VIIth's chapel, but removed from thence in 1661, and re-interred in St. Margaret's churchyard.

BLANCHARD (JAMES) an eminent painter, born at Paris in 4600, died 1638.

BLETERIE (JOAN PHILIP RENE DE LA) born at Rennes, entered early into the congregation of the oratory, and was there a distinguished professor. From thence he went to Paris, where his talents procured him a chair of eloquence in the College Royal, and a place in the academy of Belles Lettes. He published several works, which have been well received by the public, and died, at an advanced age, in 1772.

BLOEMART, a painter, born at

1647. A vast number of prints have been engraven after his works. BLOOD (THOMAS) an English adventurer, who contrived a plot for stealing the regalia from the Tower, and was actually taken with the crown in his possession, died 1680.

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BLOUNT (SIR THOMAS POPE) an eminent English writer, born at Upper Holloway in Middlesex, Sept. 12, 1649. Charles II. conferred upon him the degree of a baronet in 1670. He was a man of great learning, and well versed in the best writers; of which he gave a proof in his famous work, " Censura Celebriorum Authorum,"&c. He wrote also a work on poetry, " De Re Poetica, or Remarks upon Poetry; with characters and censures of the most considerable poets, whether ancient or modern, extracted out of the best and choicest critics." Died 1607.

BLOW (DR. JOHN) an eminent musician, born at Collingham in Nottinghamshire, about the year 1648. In 1674 he was appointed master of the children of the Royal Chapel; in 1685 composer to his majesty; in 1687 almoner and master of the choristers of St. Paul's cathedral. Upon the decease of Purcell, in 1695, he became organist of Westminster Abbey. He died Oct. 1, 1708, and was buried in the north aisle of Westminster Ab-

BOADICEA, queen of the Iceni in Britain, a most intrepid heroine, who being defeated and ill used by the Romans, after having behaved with exemplary bravery, dispatched herself by poison A. D. 59.

BOCCACE (JOHN) an eminent witer, born at Certaldo in Tuscany, 1313, died 1375. He left several

Gorcum in Holland 1567, died tworks, some in Latin, and some in Italian. Of all his compositions, his " Decameron" is the most famous: it was received so favourably by foreign nations, that every one would have it in their own tongue; and it was sought after so much the more eagerly, as pains were taken to suppress it, his stories being too licentious and satirical on the monks. Boccace published it in 1348, at a time when Florence was made desolate, and almost a desart, by a cruel plague. It may be reckoned among the finest of his writings composed for entertainment.

BOCCALINI (TRAJAN) a satirical wit, born at Rome about the beginning of the 17th century. The method he took to include his turn for satire was, by feigning that Apollo, holding his courts on Parnassus, heard the complaints of the whole world, and gave judgment as the case required. His " Ragguagli di Parnasso" has been translated into English and many other languages. Boccalini was assassinated at Venice, being beaten to death with sand-bags.

BOCCONI (SYLVIO) a celebrated natural historian, born at Palermo in Sicily 1633, died Dec. 22, 1704. He left many curious works.

BOCHART (SAMUEL) a learned French Protestant, born at Rouen in Normandy 1599. He died suddenly, while he was speaking in the academy of Caen (of which he was a member) May 6, 1667.

BOCHIUS (JOHN) born at Brussels in 1555. He was a good Latin poet, and thence styled the Virgil of the Low Countries. He died Jan. 13, 1609.

BODLEY (SIR THOMAS) from whom the Bodleian library at Oxford takes its name, the eldest son of Mr. John Bodley, born at Exeter March 2, 1544. He was about 12 years of age when his father removed with his family to Geneva. The university of Geneva being then newly erected, young Bodley applied himself to the study of the learned languages under the most celebrated professors. Upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, in 1558, he returned to England with his father, who settled in London; and soon after was sent to Magdalen College, in Oxford. In 1563 he took the degree of batchelor of arts: and the year following was admitted tellow of Merton College. In 1565 he undertook the reading of a Greek lecture in the hall of that college. In 1566 he took the degree of master of arts; and the same year read natural philosophy in the public schools. In 1560 he was elected one of the proctors of the university; and for a considerable time susplied the place of university orator. In 1576 he went abroad, and spent four years in France, Germany, and Italy. Upon his return he applied himself to the study of history and politics. 1585 he was made gentleman usher to queen Elizabeth. From this time till 1597 he was honourably and successfully employed in embassies and negotiations with foreign powers; and on his final revocation, in that year, he set about the noble work of restoring the public li brary at Oxford. For this purpose Bodley wrote a letter, dated London, Feb. 23, 1597, to Dr. Ravis, dean of Christ Church, then vice chancellor, to be communicated to the university, offering therein to restore the fabric of the library; and to settle an annual income for the purchase of books, and the support of such officers as might be ne-

cessary to take care of it. This letter was received with the greatest satisfaction, by the university; and an answer returned, testifying their most grateful acknowledgement and acceptance of his noble offer; whereupon Bodley immediately set about the work, and in two years time brought it to a good degree of perfection. He furnished it with a large collection of books, purchased in foreign countries at a great expence; and this collection in a short time became so greatly enlarged, by the generous benefactions of several noblemen, bishops, and others, that neither the shelves nor the room could Whereupon Bodley contain them. offering to make a considerable addition to the building, the motion was readily embraced; and July 19, 1610, the first stone of the new foundation was laid with great solemnity, the vice chancellor, doctors, masters of arts, &c. attending in their proper habits, and a speech being made upon the occasion. But Bodley did not live to see this part of his design completed, though he left sufficient to do it with some of his friends in trust; for, as appears by the copy of his will, he bestowed his whole estate (his debts, legacies, and funeral charges defrayed) to the noble purposes of this foundation. The Bodleian library is justly esteemed one of the noblest in the world. James I. we are told, when he came to Oxford in 1605, and among other edifices took a view of this famous library, at his departure, in imitation of Alexander, broke out into this speech: " If I were not a king I would be an university man; and if it were so that I must be a prisoner, if I might have my wish, I would have no other prison than that library, and

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be chained together with so many good authors."—Sir Thomas Bodley died Jan. 28, 1612, and was buried with great solemnity at the upper end of Merton college choir. An annual speech in his praise is still made at Oxford, Nov. 8; at which time is the visitation of the library.

BŒHMEN (JACOB) a Tentonic philosopher, and noted visionary, born in a village of Germany, near Gorlitz, 1575, died

Nov. 18, 1624.

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BOERHAAVE (HERMAN) an illustrious physician and professor at Leyden, born Dec. 31, 1668, at Voorhoot, a small village in Holland, about two miles from that city, died Sept. 23, 1738 .- No professor was ever attended in public as well as private lectures by so great a number of students, from such different and distant parts, for so many years successively: none heard him without conceiving a veneration for his person, at the same they expressed their surprize at his prodigious attainments; and it may be justly affirmed, that none in so private a station ever attracted a more universal esteem, So unmoved was he by detraction (from which the best of men are not exempt) that he used to say, "The sparks of calumny will be presently extinct of themselves, unless you blow them."

BOETHUS OF BOETIUS (FLA-VIUS ANICIUS MANLIUS TOR-QUATUS SEVERINUS) a prose as well as poetical writer of the 16th tentury, born of one of the noblest families in Rome.—Having remonstrated with great spirit against the tyranny of Theodoric, he was beheaded in prison, by command of that king in 1524.—Boethius wrote many philosophical works, the

greater part in the logical way a but his ethic piece, "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," is his chief performance, and has always been justly admired both for the matter and for the style. It is a supposed conference between the author and philosophy, who, as a person, endeavours to comfort him; and is partly prose and partly verse. Mr. Harris, in his Hermes, has observed, that "with Boethius the Latin tongue, and the last remains of Roman dignity, may be said to have sunk in the western world."

BOETHIUS, BOECE, or BOEIS, (HECTOR) a famous Scottish historian, born at Dundee, in the shire of Angus, about 1470. He wrote in Latin an "History of Scotland."

BOILEAU, Sieur DESPREAUX (NICHOLAS) a celebrated French poet, born at Paris Nov. 1, 1636. He wrote satires, wherein he exposed the bad taste of his time, and was extremely severe against vice and the corrupt manners of the age. Boileau's satirical picces raised him many enemies: his "Satire against the Women," in particular, was much talked of, and occasioned great clamour. He died March 2, 1711.

BOISSARD (JOHN JAMES) a famous antiquary, born at Besancon in France 1528, died at Metz 1602.

BOLEYN (ANNE) wife of Henry VIII. king of England, and memorable for giving occasion to the Reformation in this country, was born in 1507. Being accused (falsely it is believed) of conjugal infidelity, she was beheaded May 19, 1536.

BOLINGBROKE. See SAINT JOHN.

headed in prison, by command of BONAVENTURE JOHN FIthat king in 524.—Boethius wrote DAUZA) a celebrated doctor, carmany philosophical works, the dinal, and saint of the church of Rome, born in Tuscany 1221. His works were printed at Rome in 1558, in 8 vols. folio. Excepting his Commentary upon the Master of the Sentences, they are chiefly upon pious and mystical subjects, and have gained him the name of the Seraphic Doctor.

BONAVENTURE of Padua, a cardinal, born in that city 1332. He was the author of several works: as "Commentaries upon the Epistles of St. John and St. James, Lives of the Saints, Sermons, Speculum Mariæ, &c.

BONET (THEOPHILUS) a famous medicinal writer, born at Geneva 1620, died 1689.

BONFADIUS (JAMES) a very polite writer of Italy in the 16th century - Having, in his office of historiographer of Genoa, spoken too freely of some powerful families, they resolved to ruin him, and brought a charge of unnatural propensities against him, on which charge he was executed in 1560. Upon the day of his execution he wrote a note to John Baptist Grimaldi, to testify his gratitude to the persons who had endeavoured to serve him, and promised to inform them how he found himself in the other world, if it could be done without frightening them. . Such promises have been often made, but we have never heard . . that any of them were performed.

BONNER (EDMUND) bishop of London in the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and queen Mary, was the son of an honest poor man, and born at Hanley, in Worcestershire. He was a most violent bigot, and was the occasion of several hundreds of innocent persons being put to death for their firm adherence to the Protestant faith. Upon queen Elizabeth's accession,

he refused to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy; for which reason he was deprived of his bishopric and committed to the Marshalsea. After having lived in confinement some years, he died Sept.5, 1,569.

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BOOTH (BARTON) a famous English actor, who chiefly excelled in tragedy, born in the county palatine of Lancaster 1681, died May 10, 1733. His character as an actor has been celebrated by some of the best judgos. See Cibber's Apology, Hill on the English stage, &c. &c.

BORGIA (CÆSAR) a natural son of pope Alexander VI. a man of such conduct and character, that Machiavel has thought fit to propose him, in his famous book called "The Prince," as an original and pattern to all princes, who would act the part of wise and politic tyrants. He was killed in battle March 12, 1507.

BORLASE (WILLIAM) a very ingenious and learned writer, was of an ancient family in Cornwall, and born at Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, Feb. 2, 1695-6. He has perpetuated his name by his deep researches into the natural history of his native country. Dr. Borlase died Aug. 31, 1772.

BORRI (JOSEPH FRANCIS) an artful impostor of Milan, who practised upon the credulity of merchants, as well as princes, whom he deluded out of great sums of money under a pretence of discovering the philosopher's stone. Died 1695:

BOS (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated member and perpetual secretary of the Freuch academy, born at Beauvais 1670. His principal work is, "Critical Reflections upon Poetry and Painting." He died at Paris 1742. S

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BOSCAWEN (EDWARD) a celebrated English admiral, son of Hugh lord viscount Falmouth, was born about 1711; and having entered at an early age into the navy, we find him in March 1740-1 succeeding lord Beauclerk in the command of the Prince Frederic of 70 guns at the siege of Carthagena. In December 1742 he married Frances daughter of W. E. Glanville, esq. of St. Clere in Kent, and the same year was elected member of parliament for Truro in Cornwall. After this period he signalized himself in many important contests with the French, in which one circumstance of his success will appear singular, namely, that of having at three different times, in 1744, 1747, and 1755, taken M. Hoquart, a French commander, prisoner. Mr. B.'s eminent services merited and obtained the approbation and gratitude of his country. On the 12th Dec. 1758 the thanks of the House of Commons (the greatest honour that can be done to any subject) were given him in his place by the speaker; in that year also he was appointed admiral of the blue; and in Dec. 1760 general of marines, with a salary of 3000l. per annum, and a seat in the privy council. This rank and honour, however, he did not long enjoy, dying Jan He left issue three 10, 1761. sons (one of whom succeeded to the title of viscount Falmouth) and two daughters .- Admiral B. from his humane attention to the health and comfort, and his fatherly concern for the interests of the seamen under his command, his zeal in their behalf whenever he thought them injured, and the impartial countenance he gave to merit, wherever found (by which softened the necessary exactions of

was perhaps the most popular commander in the whole navy .- That his candour was equal to his humanity, the following anecdote will evince: It has been generally supposed that the late king, by his interposition, prevented lord Hawke, when a captain, from being superseded and made a yellow admiral. It is, however, certain that the earl of Winchelsea, on being made first lord of the admiralty, consulted Mr. Boscawen on a promotion of admirals he intended to make; when, on seeing the name of Hawke among those intended to be passed over, the admiral exclaimed with an oath, " If you yellow-admiral him, you yellow-admiral one of the most gallant men in the ser-Both these stories may, however, be true, as it may have been intended more than once to supersede lord Hawke, who had then little interest, and was but little known .- To Mr. Boscawen's knowledge in his profession, his powers of resource (which were equal to every emergency, superior to every difficulty), his intrepidity of mind, his manliness and independence of conduct and character, our limits will not permit us to do justice. One observation, however, of the great lord Chatham's on this head is a testimony too honourable to be suppressed: "When I apply (said he) to other officers respecting any expedition I may chance to project, they always raise difficulties, admiral Boscawen always finds expedients; in him his king and country can always confide in the most important and critical conjunctures of service."-Admiral B. was remarkable for remembering the person of every man he had once seen, however different he might appear in dress, duty and the rigours of discipline) age, or situation. Passing a cen-

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tinel once in St. James's Park, he observed that he had seen that man several years before in the situation.

of a monk at a convent in Spain, and the man confirmed the fact. Some interesting stories of this great commander will be found in "Seward's Ancedotes," vol. 2, lately published; together with an epitaph, said to have been written by his widew, and which, for its equal truth and elegance, we have been strongly tempted here to insert, but our limits preclude us that satisfaction.

BOSCAWEN (GEORGE) brother to the foregoing, and a licutenant-general of distinguished eminence in the British service under the dukes of Cumberland and Marlborough, born 1712, died May 1775. He was successively colonel of the 29th and 23d regiments of foot.

BOSCAWEN (30HN) brother also of the admiral and a majorgeneral in the British army, born 1713, died 1767, at which time he was colonel of the 45th regiment of foot.

BOSSU (RENE LE) born at Paris 1631, died 1680. His principal work was, a "Treatise on Epic Poetry," which gained him great reputation. Boilean says, it is one of the best compositions on this subject that ever appeared in the French language.

BOSSUET (JAMES) bishop of Meaux, born at Pijon 1627. His Discours sur l'Histoire Universeile " was published in 1681, and has been considered as a valuable work, and of great authority. He died at Paris 1704.

BOSWELL (J.MES) an eminent miscellaneous writer, but chiefly distinguished as the literary companion of the celebrated Dr. Samuel John-

son. He was born at Edinburgh Oct. 29, 1740, of an ancient and honourable family, being the son of lord Auchinleck, one of the judges of the courts of sessions in Scotland, In 1763 Mr. B. came to London, and had what he always called the singu. lar felicity of being introduced to Dr. Johnson. Soon after this he sat out on his tour; and having visited the most remarkable cities in Italy, Mr. Boswell sailed to Corsica, travelled over every part of that island, and obtained the friendship of the illustrious Pascal Faoli, in whose palace he resided during his stay at Corsica. He afterwards went to Paris; and returned to Scotland in 1766, when he became an advocate at the Scotch bar. The celebrated Douglas cause being at that time a subject of general discussion, Mr. Boswell took a very active and successful part in it; he published a pamphlet, entitled " The Essence of the Douglas Cause, " " which was supposed to have procured Mr. Douglas the popularity he at that time possessed. In 1768 Mr. B. published his "Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli." Of this printed Performance Dr. Johnson thus expresses himself: "Your journal is, in a very high degree, curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified." In 1785 he published " A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, with Dr. Johnson," which had a success similar to his account of Corsica. This year Mr. Boswell removed to London, and was soon after called to the English bar; but his professional business was interrupted by the preparing of his most celebrated work, " The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL. D." in & vels.

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4to. This was published in 1790, and was received by the world with most extraordinary avidity. It is a faithful history of Johnson's life, exhibits a most interesting picture of the character of that illustrious moralist, and is one of the most instructive and entertaining books in the English language. The preparation of a second edition of this work was the last literary performance of Mr. Boswell, who died May 19, 1795.

BOUGAINVILLE (M. DE) a native of France, whom impartial posterity will deservedly rank high in the list of circumnavigators, his merits having been almost equal to those of the justly celebrated captain Cook. He was killed by a mob at Paris the 10th of Aug. 1792.

BOUHOURS (DOMINICK) ace lebrated French critic, born 1628, died 1702.

BOULAI (CÆSAR EGASSE DU) register and historiographer of the university of Paris, and professor of rhetoric in the college of Navarre. The work for which he is chiefly to be remembered is, "The History of the University of Paris," 6 vols. folio. He died 1678.

BOULAINVILLIERS (HENRY DE) lord of St. Saise, and an eminent French writer, born 1658. He was the author of "A History of the Arabians," and of several portions of French history, and died 1722. After his death was published his "Life of Mahomet," which has made him pass for no very good believer.

BOULTER (HUGH) D. D. archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, died in London 1742, leaving behind him patriotic establishments and benefactions, particularly to the Protestant schools, and other strong testimonies of a truly charitable disposition.

BOURDALOUE (LOUIS) justly esteemed the best preacher France ever produced, was born at Bourges 1632, and died 1704.

BOURDELOT (JOHN) a learned French critic and commentator, who lived at the end of the 16th and in the beginning of the 17th century.

BOURDON (SEBASTIAN) an eminent French painter, born 1610, who had a genius so fiery, that it would not let him reflect sufficiently, nor study the essentials of his art so much as was necessary to render him perfect in it. He once laid a wager with a friend, that he painted 12 heads after the life, and as big as the life, in one day. He won it, and these heads are said to be among the best things he ever did. He died 1673.

BOURIGNON (ANTOINETTE) a famous enthusiast of the female . sex, born 1616, at Lisle in Flan-She came into the world so very deformed, that a consultation was held in the family some days about stifling her as a monstrous birth. But if she sunk almost beneath humanity in her exterior, her interior seems to have been raised as much above it; for at four years of age she not only took notice that the people of Lisle did not live up to the principles of Christianity which they professed, but was thereby disturbed so much as to desire a removal into some more Christian country. Her progress through life was suitable to this beginning. She died at Francher, in Holland, 1680. Her main principles of religion were nearly the same with those of the Quictists, excluding all external divine worship, and requiring a cessation of reason, wit, and understanding, that God might spread his divine light over them, or cause it to revive in them; without which the Deity is not sufficiently known. She had more disciples in Scotland than in any other country perhaps of the world. Not only laymen, but some of their ecclesiastics embraced Bourignonism; and of this sect a remnant is still left in some parts of North Britain.

BOWYER (WILLIAM) a very learned English printer, born 1600. died 1777. Many minute particulars of him, that do not come within our plan, may be seen in the " Anecdotes of his life," published by Mr. Nichols. To the journeymen of his profession he left by will some valuable bequests for the reward of merit and the comfort of old age. The trust for ever is vested in the Stationers' Company.

BOYCE (Dr. -) an eminent musician and composer, chiefly of sacred pieces, born 1709, died

1779.

BOYD (sir ROBERT) governor of Gibraltar, who from a private soldier raised himself merely by merit to the highest rank in the military profession, died May 1704.

BOYER (ABEL) a well-known glossographer, born at Castres in France 1664. The work he is chiefly known by, is a very excellent French and English, and English and French Dictionary. He wrote also "a French Grammar" in English, which still retains a high rank in our schools.

BOYLE (RICHARD) an eminent English statesman, distinguished by the title of the great earl of Cork, born in Canterbury 1566, died 1643; having spent the last as he did the first years of his life, in the support of the crown of England against Irish rebels, and in the service of his country.

BOYLE (ROGER) earl of Orrery, fifth son of Richard earl of Cork, born 1621, and created baron Broghill in the kingdom of Ireland when but seven years old. He died Oct. 1679, leaving behind him the character of an able general, statesman, and writer. Of his wntings, the principal are, six tragedies, two comedies, " Parthenissa," a romance, and a collection of " State Letters," published in folio 1742.

BOYLE (ROBERT) a most distinguished philosopher and chemist, and an exceedingly good man, was the 7th son, and the 14th child, of Richard earl of Cork, and born at Lismore in Ireland 1607. He was the inventor of the air-pump; and his numerous philosophical writings have secured him immortal fame. He died 1601.

BOYLE (CHARLES) earl of Orrery, 2d son of Roger, 2d earl of Orrery, was born 1676, and died 1731. He was eminent as a statesman; but better known, at the present day, for his literary controversy with Dr. Bentley on the authenticity of the epistles of Phalaris. He was also an ingenious mathematician, and inventor of the machine representing the solar system, which is still named after his title, the Orrery.

BOYLE (JOHN) earl of Cork . and Orrery, was the only son of Charles, the subject of the preceding article, and born 1706-7 .- He took his seat in the house of peers, Jan. 1731-32; but, though he distinguished himself by some speeches, he did not greatly cultivate the business of parliament. The delicacy of his health, his passion for pris

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vate life, and the occasions he sometimes had of residing in Ireland, seem to have precluded him from any regular attendance in the English house of peers. "Whenever (says he, in a private letter to a friend) we step out of domestic life in search of felicity, we come back again disappointed, tired, and chagrined. One day passed under our own roof, with our friends and our family, is worth a thousand in another place. The noise and bustle, or (as they are foolishly called) the diversions of life, are despicable and tasteless, when once we have experienced the real delight of a fire-side." His principal works are, a translation of " Pliny's Letters, with Observations on each Letter; and an Essay on Pliny's Life," and "Remarks on the Life and Wrirings of Swift." He died 1752.

BOYSE, BOYS, or BOIS (JOHN) one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I. was born at Nettlestead in Suffolk 1560, and died 1643, leaving a great many manuscripts behind him, particularly a commentary on almost all the books of the New Testament. When he was a young student at Cambridge, he received from the learned Dr. Whitaker three rules, for avoiding those distempers which usually attend a sedentary life, to which he constantly adhered: the first was, to study al-Ways standing; the second, never to study in a window; the third, never to go to bed with his feet cold. Sir Henry Saville styles him ingentosissimum et doctissimum Boisium.

BOYSE (SAMUEL) a very ingenious person, and as remarkable for imprudence as for ingenuity. In 1731 he published, at Edinburgh, avolume of poems, addressed to the

countess of Eglinton. He wrote also an Elegy upon the death of lady Stormont, intituled "The Tears of the Muses;" with which lord Stormont was so much pleased that he ordered Boyse a handsome present. These publications, and the honourable notice taken of them. were the means of recommending him to very high persons, who were desirous of serving him: but Boyse was not a man to be served. He made an improper use of these recommendations, and contented himself with subsisting by contributions. About 1740 he was, by his extravagance, so reduced, that he had not a shirt, a coat, or any kind of apparel to appear abroad in: the sheets in which he lay were carried to the pawn-brokers: he was obliged to be confined to bed. with no other covering than a blanket; and he had little support, but what he got by writing letters to his friends in the most abject style. His mode of studying and writing was curious; he sat up in bed, with the blanket wrapped about him; through which he had cut a hole large enough to admit his arm; and, placing the paper upon his knee, scribbled in the best manner he could. He had often recourse to the meanest arts to procure benefactions. At some times the would raise subscriptions for poems which did not exist; and at others, ordered his wife to inform people that he was just expiring, to move the compassion of his friends, who were frequently sarprized to meet the man in the street to-day, who was, yesterday, said to be at the point of death. In May 1749, however, he died, after a lingering illness, in obscure lodgings, near Shoe-lane; where he was buried at the expence of the parish.

Some affecting anecdotes of him may be seen in Nichols's " Select Collection of Poems," recited on the best authority. He was a melancholy instance of the wretchedness, contempt, and disgrace, to which the most ingenious persons may reduce themselves by an abuse of those powers with which nature hath endowed them. His poems, if collefted, would make six moderate volumes: two have been published. But the most celebrated of his performances was his poem, called " Deity," the third edition of which was published in 1752, 8vo. It is styled by Hervey, " a beautiful and instructive poem;" and is also mentioned by Fielding with commendation. That ingenious writer gives a quotation from it, which he calls " a very noble one; and (adds he) . taken from a poem long since bu-· ried in oblivion: a proof, that good . books, no more than good men, do . always survive the bad."

BRACTON (HENRY DE) a celebrated English lawyer in the 13th century, chiefly known by his learned work " De Legibus et Consue-

tudinibus Angliæ."

BRADLEY (JAMES) D. D. Savilian professor of astronomy in Oxford, and astronomical observator. at the royal observatory at Greenwich, was born at Shireborn in Gloucestershire 1692, and died 1769, in the same county.

BRADY (DR. NICHOLAS) an English divine of good parts and learning, born at Bandon in the county of Cork, 1659 and died 1726. He translated the Æneid of Virgil; but what he is likely to be the longest remembered for, as indeed he is now best known by, is "A new Version of the Psalms of David," in conjunction with Mr. Tate.

BRAHE (TYCHO) a celebrated astronomer, born at Knudstorp in Denmark 1546, died 1601. He was the inventor of a new system of the world; but it did not succeed, though he had many followers. He was very superstitions with regard to presages, and very positive and impatient of contradiction to his sentiments.

BRANDT (GERRARD) a protestant divine, and minister of Amsterdam, died at Rotterdam 1695. He was author of a "History of the Reformation of the Low Countries," in four vols. 4to. It is written in Flemish; and the grand pensionary Fagel said once to Bishop Burnet, that it was worth learning Flemish merely to read Brandt's history.

BRAY (SIR REGINALD) who was instrumental in the advancement of Henry VII. to the throne, and afterwards made high treast t to that monarch .- He had great skill in architecture, as appears from Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, and the chapel of St. George at Windsor, as he had a principal concern and direction in the building of the former, and the finishing and bringing to perfection the latter, to which he was also a liberal benefactor. Polydore Virgil, Hall, &c. say, that he was a very father of his country; a sage and grave person; a fervent lover of justice; and one who would often admonish the king when he did any thing contrary to justice or equity.

BRAY (THOMAS) an English divine, born at Marton in Shrop-shire 1656, died 1730, having made himself eminent by his unwearied attention to the practice of benevolence. Most of the religious societies and good designs in Loa-

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don are in a great measure formed on the plans he projected; particularly the charity-schools, the society for reformation of manners, and that for the relief of poor proselytes, &c.

BREBEUF (GEORGE DE) a French poet, born at Torigni in Lower Normandy, 1618. He was distinguished chiefly by a translation of Lucan; but the best, and, as it should seem, the most edifying of his works, is, the first book of Lican Travestied. This is an ingemous satire upon the great, who are described as never losing a moment's sight of their greatness and titles; and upon- the meanness and servility of those who, with a view of making their fortunes, submit to flatter them as gods. It is said of Brebeuf, that he had a fever upon him for more than 20 years. died in 1661.

BREUGEL (JOHN) a celebrated painter, born at Breugel, near Breda, about 1575. His drawings are so perfect, that no one, it is said, has yet been able to copy them. He died in 1642, and it is tenarkable that he never had a panil.

BRIAREUS, son of Titan, one of the giants who invaded Heaven, taid to have had 100 arms and 50 broke.

BRIGGS (HENRY) an eminent mathematician, born at Halifax in Torkshire 1556. When Gresham College in London was established, he was chosen the first professor of geometry there in 1596. He died Ju. 1620.

BRIL (MATTHEW and PAUL)
Mives of Antwerp, and good paint05; born in 1550 and 1554; eminot for performances in history
and landscape; Matthew died 1584;
had in 1526.

BRINDLEY (JAMES) a most unrommon genius for mechanical inventions, and particularly excellent in planning and conducting inland navigations, was born 1716. at, Tunsted in Derbyshire, and died at Turnhurst in Staffordshire, Sept. 27, 1770, having shortened his days by too intense application: for he never indulged and relaxed himself in the common diversions of life, not having the least relish for them; and though once prevailed on to see a play in London, . yet he declared that he would on . no account be present at another, because it so disturbed his ideas for several days after, as to render him unfit for business. When any extraordinary difficulty occurred to him in the execution of his works, he. generally retired to bed; and has. been known to lie there one, two... or three days, till he has surmount ... He would then get up, and 2ed it. execute his design without any drawing or model: for he had a ... prodigious memory, and carried every thing in his head.

BRITANNICUS (JOHN) an Italian critic and grammarian, born at Palazzolo near Brescia, about the middle of the 15th century, and died 1510.

BRITTON (THOMAS) the famous musical small-coal man, was born at or near Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, about the middle of the 17th century, and went from thence to London, where he bound himself apprentice to a small-coal man. He served seven years, and returned to Northamptonshire, his master giving him a sum of money not to set up: but, after this money was spent, he returned again to London, and set up the trade of small-coal; which he continued to the end of his life. Some time af-

ted other work mer and show

ter his setting-up in the coal of his death are not less remarkable business he applied himself to chemistry; and, by the of a moving elaboratory, contrived by himself, performed such things in that profession as hed never been done before. But his principal object was music; in the theory of which he was very knowing; in the practice not inconsiderable. He was so much addicted to it, that he pricked with his own hand very neatly and accurately, and left behind him a collection of music, mostly pricked by himself, which was sold for near 100l. He left an excellent collection of printed books, both of chemistry and music: not to mention that he had, some years before his death, sold by auction a collection of books, most of them in the Rosicrusian faculty, of which he was a great admirer. But what distinguished him most of all, was a kind of musical meeting, held at his own little house, and kept up at his own charges, for many years. This society was frequented by gentry, even those of the best quality, with whom he conversed familiarly, and by whom he was much esteemed: for Britton was as respectable for moral endowments, as he was curious for intellectual. The singularity of his character, the course of his studies, and the collections he made, induced suspicions that he was not the man he seemed to be: some thinking his musical assembly only a cover for seditious meetings; others, for magical purposes; and that Britton himself was . an Atheist, a Presbyterian, a Jesuit. But these were ill-grounded conjectures, he being a plain, simple, honest man, perfectly inoffensive, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. The circumstances comedy, called "The Cannag

than those of his life. There was one Honeyman, a blacksmith, who was famous for speaking as if his voice proceeded from some distant part of the house, a ventriloquist, or speaker from his belly, as these persons are called. This man was secretly introduced by Robe, a Middlesex justice, who frequently played at Britton's concert, for the sole purpose of terrifying Britton; and he succeeded in it entirely; for Honeyman, without moving his lips, or seeming to speak, announced, as from afar off, the death of poor Britton within a few hours; with an intimation, that the only way to avert his doom, was to full on his knees immediately, and say the Lord's Prayer. The poor man did so; but it did not avert his doom; for, taking to his bed, he died in a few days, leaving justice Robe to enjoy the fruits of his. mirth. His death happened in September 1714.

BROKESBY (FRANCIS) reflor of Rowley in Yorkshire, author of "A Life of Jesus Christ," and a principal assistant to Mr. Nelson in compiling his "Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England." He was also author of " A History of the Government of the Primitive Church, &c. &c." and died 1711.

BROME (ALEXANDER) born 1620, died 1666. He was a warm cavalier; and author of innumerable odes, sonnets, and little pieces in which the round-heads are treated with great keenness and severity. These, with his epistles and epigrams, were all printed in one voiome 8vo. after the Restoration. He published also a version of Horace, by himself and others, and a

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was cotemporary with Decker, Ford, Shirley, &c. His extraction was mean; for he was originally no better than a menial servant of Ben Johnson; he wrote himself, however, into high repute. His genius was entirely turned to comedy, and we have 15 of his productions in this way remaining. One of these, " The Jovial Crew," has, with little alteration, been revived, and exhibited with great and repeated success. He died in 1652.

BROOKE (SIR ROBERT) one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, and lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, wrote " An Abridgment, containing an abstract of the year-books till the time of queen Mary," " Cases adjudged from the 6th of Henry VIII. to the 4th of queen Mary," and " Reading on the Statute of Limitations, made 32d Henry VIII. c. 2." Sir Robert died 1558.

BROOKE (HENRY) who gained great reputation as a writer, by the " Farmer's Letters," published in Ireland during the rebellion, in imitation of Swift's "Drapier's He was also author of Letters." "The Fool of Quality," a novel of more than tolerable merit. His dramatic works, of which the most celebrated are, "Gustavus Vasa," and "The Earl of Essex," were collected, with his other writings, in four vols. 8vo. 1780. He died Oct. 10, 1783.

BROOKE (MRS. FRANCES) a

indebted to him for two volumes of Montague," novels; the "Old Maid," a series of periodical pa-BROME (RICHARD) who lived pers; "Virginia," and "The Siege also in the reign of Charles I. and of Sinope," tragedies; " Rosina," and " Marian," musical dramas, and several much esteemed translations from the French. Jan. 23, 1780.

BROOME (WILLIAM) born -in Cheshire, as is said, of very mean He was educated upon parents. the foundation at Eton; and appeared early in the world as a translator of the Iliads into prose, in conjunction with Ozell and Oldisworth. He was afterwards introduced to Mr. Pope, and gained so much of his esteem, that he was employed to make extracts from Eustathius, for the notes to the translation of the Iliad; and in the volumes of poetry published by Lintot, commonly called " Pope's Miscellanies," many of his early pieces were inserted .- When the success of the Iliad gave encourage. ment to a version of the Odyssey. Pope, weary of the toil, called Fenton and Broome to his assistance; and taking only half the work upon himself, divided the other half between his partners, giving four books to Fenton, and eight to Broome. To the lot of Broome fell the 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23d; together with the burthen of writing all the notes. The price at which Pope purchased this assistance was 3001. paid to Fenton, and 500l. to Broome, with as many copies as he wanted for his friends; which amounted to 100l. more. Broome died at Bath, Nov. 16, 1745.

BROSSETTE (CLAUDE) born lady as remarkable for her virtues at Lyons 1671, published the as for her great literary accomplish- works of Boileau and of Regments. Her principal works are, nier with historical illustrations;

wrote " L'Histoire abregce de la l got to his journey's end in 1628. Ville de Lyon," with elegance and precision, and died there in 1740.

BROSSIER (MARTHA) a very remarkable woman, who pretended to be possessed by the devil, and had nearly occasioned great disorders in France toward the latter end of the a 6th century.

BROUGHTON (THOMAS) a learned divine, and one of the original writers of the "Biographia Britannica," born at London, July 5, 1704, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, of which his father was minister, died vicar of Bedminster, near Bristol, 1774.

BROUNCKER (WILLIAM) viscount Brouncker, of Castle Lyons in Ireland, born 1620, died 1684, having distinguished himself chiefly as a mathematician by his " Series for the Quadrature of the Hyperbola."

BROUWER (ADRIAEN) an eminent Dutch painter, born at Haerlem, 1608. Frans Hals took him from begging in the streets, and instructed him in the rudiments of painting. Humonr was his proper sphere : and in little pieces he ased to represent his pot companions drinking, smoaking tobacco, gaming, fighting, &c. He did this with a pencil so tender and free, so much of nature in his expression, such excellent drawing in all the particular parts, and good keeping in the whole together, that none of his countrymen have ever been comparable to him on that subject. He was extremely facetious and pleasant over his cups; scorned to work as long as he had any money in his pocket; declared for a short life; and a merry one; and, resolving to ride post to his grave by the help of wine and brandy, he minster Abbey, near the remains

at only 30 years of age. He died so very poor, that contributions , were raised to lay him privately in the ground; from whence he was soon after taken up, and, as it is commonly said, very handsomely interred by Rubens: who was a great admirer of his happy genius for painting.

BROWN (ROBERT) a famous schismatic, from whom the sect of the Brownists derived its name, He died 1630. This sect equally condemned episcopacy and presbytery as to the jurisdiction of consistories, classes, and synods; and would not join with any other reformed church, because they were not sufficiently assured of the sanctity and probity of its members, holding it an impiety to communicate with sinners. Their form of church-government was democratical. Such as desired to be members of their church, made a confession of their faith, and signed a covenant obliging themselves to walk together in the order of the gospel.

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BROWN (THOMAS) of facetious memory; but whose wit, being greater than his prudence, brought him frequently within danger of starving -Toward the latter end of Brown's life, however, we are informed by Mr. Jacob, that he was in favour with the earl of Darset; who invited him to dinner on a Christmas day, with Dryden, and other gentlemen celebrated for ingenuity; when Brown, to his agreeable surprize, found a bank note of 50l. under his plate; and Dryden, at the same time, was presented with another of 100l. Brown died in 1704, and was interred in the cloyster of Westof Mrs. Behn, with whom he was intimate in his life-time. His whole works were printed in 1707; consisting of "Dialogues, Pssays, Declamations, Satires, Letters from the Dead to the Living, Translations, Amusements, &c." in four vols. Much humour, and not a little learning, are scattered every where throughout them; but those who think they want delicacy, have certainly abundant reason on their side.

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BROWN (IOHN) an ingenious English writer, born at Rotbury in Northumberland, 1715. Having taken orders, and made himself eminent by many excellent sermons, he fell under the notice of Dr. Olbaldiston, who, when raised to the see of Carlisle, made him one of his chaplains. It was probably about this time that he wrote his poem entitled " Honour," to siew that true honour can only be founded in virtue: it was inscribed to lord Lonsdale. His next poetical production, though not immediately published, was his " Essay on Satire," in three parts: it was addressed to Dr. Warburton, who prefixed it to the second volume of Pope's works by Warburton; with which it still continues to be printed; as well as in Dodsley's Collection.-Brown now began to figure as a writer; and, in 1751, published his " Essays on Shaftesbury's Characteristics;" a work written with elegance and spirit, and so applauded as, in a short time, to go through five editions. His next appearance in the world was as a dramatic writer: and, in 1755. his tragedy, " Barbarossa," was produced upon the stage; and afterwards his " Athelstan," in 1756 .-Our author had taken his doctor of

divinity's degree in 1755. In 1757 came out his famous work, intituhed " An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," 8vo; famous we call it, because seven editions of it were printed in little more than a year. In 1758 he published a second volume of " The Estimate." His other works were. " The Cure of Saul," a sacred ode; " A Dissertation on the rise, union, and power, the progressions, separations, and corruptions, of Poetry and Music," 4to. "Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness and Fadion:" " A Letter to the rev. Dr. Lowth," &c .- Dr. B. put an end to his life, Sept. 23, 1766, in his 51st year. He had, it seems, a constitutional tendency to insanity; and, from his early life, had been subject, at times, to disorders in the brain, at least to melan holy in its excess; of which he used to complain to his friends, and to " express his fears, that one time or another some ready mischief might present itself to him at a time when he was wholly deprived of his reason."

BROWN (MOSES) an English divine, author of "Sunday Thoughts,"
"Piscatory Eclogues," &c. &c. born
1703, died 1787.

BROWN (DR. JOHN) distinguished himself much in Scotland by his medical writings and opinions, and was the author of a new System of Medicine, which has lately been translated into English, in two vols. 8vo. It is a singular performance, discovering much originality, and containing many important observations, though, in some cases, he may be thought to carry his peculiar opinions too far. He died Oct. 7, 1788.

BROWN (WILLIAM) editor of

" Reports in Chancery," and "Cases | ture and virtue - He died on his of Appeals to Parliament," five vols. 1760. Died April 26, 1794.

BROWNE (GEORGE) archbishop of Dublin, and the first prelate who embraced the Reformation in Ireland, was originally an . Austin friar of London, and after-. wards became provincial of the Au-. stin monke in England. After reading some of Luther's writings, he began to inculcate into the people, that they ought to make their applications solely to Christ; and not to the Virgin Mary, or the saints. This recommended him to Henry VIII. who promoted him, in March 1534-5, to the archbishoprick of Dublin. He was deprived of his archbishoprick in 1554, the 1st of queen Mary, under pretence of his being married; but, in truth, on account of his zeal in promoting the Reformation. He died about the year 1556.

BROWNE (WILLIAM) an English poet, born at Tavistock in Devonshire, died 1645 - An edition of his works, which were become extremely searce, was published, 1772, in three small volumes; the principal article in which is, " Bri-

tannia's Pastorals." BROWNE (SIR THOMAS) an eminent writer and physician, born in Cheapside 1605. His most celebrated piece, called " Religio Medici," the Religion of a Physician, was published 1635. In 1646 he wrote his "Treatise on Valgar Errors."-Wood informs us, that his practice as a physician was very extensive, and that many patients resorted to hum. In 1655 he was chosen honorary fellow of the College of Physicians, as a man " virtute et literis ornatissimus,"

birth-day, Od. 19, 1682,

BROWNE (EDWARD) an eminent physician, son of the preced. ing, was born about 1642, and died Aug. 1708 .- King Charles II. whose physician he was, said of him, that " he was as learned as any of the College (of which he died president), and as well bred as any at court."

BROWNE (SIMON) a dissenting minister of uncommon talents, born at Shepton Mallet in Somersetshire, 1680. Grounded and excelling in grammatical learning, he early became qualified for the ministry, and actually began to preach before he was 20. But the death of his wife and only son, which happened in 1723, affected him so as to deprive him of his reason; and he became, from that time, lost to himself, to his family, and to the world: he sunk into a let. tled melancholy, quitted the duties of his function, and would not be persuaded to join in any act of worship, public or private. Being urged, by his friends, for the reason of this extraordinary change, at which they expressed the utmost grief and astonishment, he told them, after much importunity, that " he had fallen under the sensible displeasure of God; who had caused his rational soul gradually to perish, and lest bim only an animal life in common with brutes; that, though he retained the human shape, and the faculty of speaking in a manner that appeared to others rational, he had, all the while, no more notion of what he said than a parrot: that it was therefore profane in him to pray, and incongruous to be present at the prayers of eminently embellished with litera- others: and, very consistently with

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died 1732.

BROWNE (PETER) bishop of Cork, in the palace of which see he died in 1735, after having distinguished himself by some writings, the best known of which is. "The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding."

BROWNE (ISAAC HAW-KINS) an ingenious English poet, born at Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, Jan. 21, 1705-6. " Pipe of Tobacco," an imitation of Cibber, Ambrose Phillips, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift, who were then all living, is well known, and is reckoned one of the most pleasing and popular of his performances. In 1754, he published what has been deemed his capital work, " De Animi Immortalitate," in two books. plause and popularity of this poem in 1795. Mr. Browne died 14th Feb. 1760.

BROWNE (SIR WILLIAM) a physician (and sometime president of the college), distinguished by many lively essays, both in prose and verse, in Latin and in English, part taken by sir William Browne Kinnaird, April 1704. presentation of him with his iden- so extraordinary, and presents in-

this, he considered himself no lon-trical wig and coat, tall figure, and ger as a moral agent, or object of glass stilly applied to his eye, he either reward or punishment." In sent him a card complimenting him this way of thinking and talking on having so happily represented he unalterably and obstinately per- him; but, as he had forgot his muff, , sisted to the end of his life. He he had sent him his own. This good-natured method of resenting disarmed Foote.

BROWNE (JOHN) a painter of very considerable estimation Scotland, died Sept. 12, 1787.

BRUCE (ROBERT) a celebrated Scotch general, who was elected king in 1306, and was considered as the deliverer of his country, at that time in subjection to Edward I. of England, and labouring under many oppressions. In 1314, Robert defeated the English army, and gained the famous battle of Bannock's burn; the English army, according to the Scotch historians, consisted of 200,000 men, commanded by Edward II. and Bruce had but 30,000. Of the English, 50,000 were slain, and 30,000 taken prisoners. In the reign of The universal ap- Edward III. he made reprisals in England, surprised that monarch produced several English transla- in his tent, who narrowly escaped tions of it in a very short time, being taken prisoner; and obliged the best of which is that by Soame him, in 1328, to sign a treaty of Jenyns, esq. printed in his " Mis- peace, in which he renounced all cellanies." Another translation by right and title to Scotland, for himthe rev. Mr. Lettice was published | self and his heirs. Bruce died 1220.

BRUCE (JAMES) esq. of Kinnaird, near Falkirk, in Scotland, a celebrated traveller into Abyssinia, who after having encountered innumerable perils in distant regions, in search of the source of the river Nile, met an untimely death by a eled March 10, 1774 .- The active fall down a staircase at his seat at in the contest with the licentiates count of his travels, which occupied occasioned his being introduced by a space of near six years, from 1768 Mr. Foote in his " Devil upon Two to 1773, was published in five vols. Sticks." Upon Foote's exact re- 4to. 1790, and abounds with events

stances of perseverance and intre- | Instrious French painter, of Scottish pidity so wonderful, that were it the production of a man whose characier was less disputable, it would appear to be the fabrication of a romantic brain. From the discoveries of Mr. Bruce, however, geography has received material improvements; and that natural history has acquired new and valuable information is attested by the celebrated French naturalist, the count de Buffon, in an advertisement prefixed to the 3d volume of his History of Birds.

BRUEYS (DAVID AUGUSTIN) a French writer of singular history and character, was born at Aix in 1640, and trained in Calvinism and controversy , but his airy spirit not rightly accommodating itself to serious works, he quitted theology for . the theatre. In his latter years, he became again a controversial writer humanity. . in the religious way; and thus may be said to have imitated Bellarmine and Moliere by turns. He died at Montpellier in 1723, and all his flourished 500 B. C. dramatic pieces were collected 1735, in 3 vols. 12mo.

BRUGES (JOHN of). See VAN-EYCK.

(PETER) a very BRUMOY distinguished Frenchman, born at Rouen 1688, died 1742, after having signalized himself by his literary productions; the chief of which are, " Les Theatre des Grecs, &c." or " Theatre of the Greeks, conzaining translations of Greek Tragedies, with discourses and remarks upon the Greek Theatre," 3 vols. 4to. and "Un Recueil de diverses pieces en prose & verse," i. e. "A Collection of divers pieces in prose and verse," in 4 vols, 12mo. This his character, his manners, and his James I, he was appointed master works.

BRUN (CHARLES LE) ar il- a Treatise.

extraction, born 1619. His father was a statuary by profession. At three years of age it is reported that he drew figures with charcoal : and at 12 he drew the picture of his uncle so well, that it still passes for a fine piece. He was author of a curious treatise " Of Physiog. nomy;" and of another, " Of the Characters of the Passions;" and died 1690.

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BRUNSWICK (PRINCE LEO. POLD of) son of the reigning duke, having gone upon the waters at Frankfort upon the Oder, on the 27th of April 1785, to relieve the inhabitants of a village that was overflowed, the boat overset, and his royal highness was drowned; thus dying, as he had lived, in the highest exercise of

BRUTUS (LUCIUS JUNIUS) the avenger of the rape of Lucretia, and founder of the Roman republic,

BRUTUS (MARCUS) a brave general, but blind politician, who hastened the ruin of the Roman republic by the assassination of Julius He slew himself 42 B. C.

BRUTUS (JOHN MICHAEL) a very learned Venetian, born about 1518, was author of a " History of Florence," printed at Lyons 1562.

BRUYERE (JOHN DE LA) a celebrated French author, burn 1644, wrote "Characters," or described the manners of his age, in imitation of Theophrastus; which characters were not always imagimary, but descriptive of real per-He died 1096. sons.

BUC (GEORGE) a learned Engman did equal horour to society by lish antiquary. In the reign of of the revels, of which art he wrote

BUCER (MARTIN) born in [1491, at Schelestadt, a town of He is looked upon as Alsace. one of the first authors of the Reformation at Strasburgh, where he taught divinity for 20 years, and was one of the ministers of the town. In 1548 Cranmer, archhishop of Canterbury, gave him an invitation to come over to England, which he readily accepted. In 1549 a handsome apartment was assigned him in the university of Cambridge, and a salary to teach theology. He died 1551, and was buried at Cambridge with great funeral pomp. Five years after, in the reign of queen Mary, his body was dug up and publicly burnt, and his tomb demolished; but it was afterwards set up again by order of queen Elizabeth.

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BUCHANAN (GEORGE) an eminent poet and historian, born near Kellerne, in the shire of Lenox, in Scotland, 1506. He employed the last 12 or 13 years of his life in writing the history of his country; in which he happily united the force and brevity of Sallust with the perspicuity and elegance of Livy. He died at Edinburgh, Feb. 28, 1582. Sir James Melvil, who was of the opposite party to him, and therefore cannot te supposed to be partial in his fayour, tells us that Buchanan " was a stoic philosopher, who looked not far before him; a man of notable endowments for his learning and knowledge in Latin poesy, much honoured in other countries, pleasant in conversation, rehearsing at all occasions moralities, short and instructive, whereof he had abundance, inventing where he wanted. He was also religious, but was eahaunted, which made him fallious in his old days, for he spoke and wrote as those who were about him informed him; and he was become careless, following in many things the vulgar opinion, for he was naturally popular, and extremely revengeful against any man who had offended him, which was his greatest fault,"-Dr. Burnet, in his " History of the Reformation," says of him, " he is justly reckoned the greatest and best of our modern writers."

BUCKINGHAM. See VILLIERS and SHEFFIELD.

BUDÆUS (WILLIAM) a critic and commentator on Greek and Latin authors, born at Paris 1467. died 1540. Erasmus called him Portentum Gallia, " the prodigy of France."

BUDGEL (EUSTACE) esq. a very ingenious and polite writer. born 1685. He was concerned with Steele and Addison in writing the Tatler. The Speciators being set on foot in 1710-11, Mr. Budgel had likewise a share in them, all the papers marked with an X being written by him; as was indeed the whole 8th volume by Addison and himself, without the assistance of Steele. Upon the laying down of the Spectator, the Guardian was set up; and in this work our author had a hand along with Addison and Steele. In the preface it is said, that those papers marked with an asterisk were written by Mr. Budgel .- In the latter part of his life, after having served the office of under-secretary of state, and held other high situations in the government of Ireland, he returned to this country, where he became so involved in law-suits, that he was sily abused, and so facile that he reduced to a very unhappy situawas led by every company that he tion. He got himself called to the

bar, and attended for some time in the courts of law ; but finding himself incapable of making any proeress, and being distressed to the utmost, he determined at length to make away with himself. Accordingly, in 1736, he took a boat at Somerset Stairs, after filling his pockets with stones, and ordered the waterman to shoot London bridge; but while the boat was going under he threw himself into the river, where he perished immediately .-Upon his bureau was found a slip of paper, on which were written these words:

"What Cato did, and Addison approv'd, Cannot be wrong."

Mr. Budgel as a writer is very agreeable; not argumentative or deep, but ingenious and entertaining: and his style is so peculiarly elegant, that it may in that respect be almost ranked with Addison's, and is certainly superior to that of most English writers.

BUFALMACO (BONAMICO) an eminent Italian painter, who died in 1340. He was the first who put labels into the mouths of his figures with sentences; since followed by bad masters, but more frequently in caricature engrav-

ings.

BUFFIER (CLAUDF) a French writer, chiefly on Belles Lettres, born in Poland 1661, died 1737. There are many works of this author, which shew deep penetration and accurate judgment: the principal of which is, "Un Cours des Sciences," &c. that is, "A Course of Sciences upon principles new and simple, in order to form Language, the Understanding, and the Heart, 1732," in folio.

BUFFON (GEORGE LE CLERC COUNT DE) lord of Montbart, marguis of Rougemont, viscount of Quincy, intendant of the French king's gardens and cabinets of Natural History, was one of the most elegant writers in France, in point of style; a man of uncommon genius and surprising eloquence, and the most astonishing interpreter of Nature that perhaps ever existed. He was born Sept. 7, 1707, and died April 16, 1788.

BULL (JOHN) a celebrated musician, born 1563. He was greatly admired for his fine hand upon the organ, as well as for his compositions. Upon the establishment of Gresham College, he was chosen the first professor of music there; and, not being able to speak Latin, was permitted to deliver his lectures in English. It is uncertain where or when he died; but there is a picture of him yet remaining in the music-school at Oxford.

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BULL (GEORGE) bishop of St. David's, a very eminent writer and preacher, born March 25, 1634, died Feb. 17th, 1709.

BULLINGER (HENRY) a celebrated controversial divine, of Zurich in Switzerland, in the 16th

century.

BUNYAN (IOHN) author of the justly-admired allegory of the Pilgrim's Progress, born at Elstow, near Bedford, 1628. His parents, though very mean, took care to give him that learning which was suitable to their condition, bringing him up to read and write; he quickly forgot both, abandoning himself to all manner of wickedness, but not without frequent checks of conscience. One day being at play with his companions (the writer of his life tells us) a voice suddenly darted from Heaven into his soul, saying, "Wilt thou leave thy sins and go to Heaven, or have thy sins and go w

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Hell?" This put him into such a consternation, that he immediately left his sport, and, looking to Heaven, thought he saw the Lord Jesus looking down upon him, as one highly displeased with him, and threatening him with some grievous punishment for his ungodly practices. At another time, whilst he was belching out oaths, he was severely reproved by a woman, who was herself a notorious sinner. This coming from a woman whom he knew to be very wicked, filled him with secret shame, and made him from that time very much refrain from it. His father brought him up to his own business, which was that of a tinker. Boing a soldier in the parliament army, at the siege of Leicester, in 1645, he was drawn out to stand centinel; but another soldier of his company desired to take his place, to which he agreed, and thereby escaped being shot by a musket ball, which took off his comrade. About 1655 he was admitted a member of a Baptist congregation at Bedford, and soon after chosen their preacher. In 1660, being convicted at the session of holding unlawful assemblies and conventicles, he was sentenced to perpetual banishment, and in the mean time committed to gaol, from which he was discharged after a confinement of 12 years and a half, by the compassionate interposition of Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. During his imprisonment he wrote many of his tracts. Afterwards, being at liberty, he travelled into several parts of England, to visit and confirm the brethren, which procured him the epithet of bishop Bunyan. When the declaration of James II. for liberty of concontributions of his followers, built

a meeting-house in Bedford, and preached constantly to a numerous audience. He died in London of a fever 1688.

BUONAROTI. See MICHAEL

ANGELO.

BURGH (JAMES) a worthy and ingenious moral and political writer, born at Madderty, in Perthshire, 1714, and died 1775. Of many excellent works that he left behind him, "Political Disquisitions," 3 vols, and "Youth's Friendly Monitor," are the best known, and most esteemed.

BURGOYNE (RT. HON. JOHN) a privy-counsellor of Ircland, lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 4th regiment of foot, M. P. for Preston, and author of three dramatic pieces, viz. "Heiress," a comedy; "Bon Ton," and the "Maid of the Oaks," after-pieces. His surrender with his whole army at Saratoga, during the American war, will, no doubt, be variously construed by future historians; our limits do not admit of the discussion. He died 4th Aug. 17 92.

BURKITT (WILLIAM) born at Hitcham in Northamptonshire, 1650, died 1703. He was a pious and charitable man, wrote several books, and among the rest a "Commentary upon the New Testament," in the same plain, praffical, and affectionate manner in which

half, by the compassionate interposition of Dr. Barlow, bishop.of Lincoln. During his imprisonment he wrote many of his tracks. Afterwards, being at liberty, he travelled into several parts of England, to visit and confirm the brethren, which procured him the epithet of bishop Bunyan. When the declaration of James II. for liberty of continuous of his followers, built published, some time after, the truntributions of his followers, built position of Political Law,"

which was written in the same language, and coually well received. He died 17 18.

EURLEIGH. See CECIL.

BURMAN (PETER) professor of history and eloquence in the university of Leyden, and editor of the Latin classics, of which he published Virgil, Ovid, Petronius, Quintillian, Suctonius, Justin, Velleius, Phædrus, &c. and died 1740.

BURN (DR.) vicar of Orton in Westmorland, born at Winton in that county, died Nov. 20, 1785. He was author of two celebrated books, one on the Officeof a Justice of Peace, the other on Ecclesiastical Law; both which have gone through se-

veral editions.

BURNET (GILBERT) bishop of Salisbury, born at Edinburgh 1643. · He was a very zealous promoter of . the revolution which finally placed the present family on the English throne, and as a writer is distinguished by his "History of the Reformation," published between 1679 and 1681, and for which he had the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1699 he published his " Exposition on the 39 articles of the church of England;" and after his death, which happened March 1714-15, his " History of his own times, with his life annexed," was published by his son Thomas Burnet, esq.

BURNET (DR. THOMAS) a most ingenious and learned writer, born 1635. His most celebrated work, "The Sacred Theory of the · Earth," was originally published in Latin, in 2 vols. 4to; the two first books, " concerning the Deluge and Faradise," in 1681; the two last, " concerning the Burning of the World, and the New Heavens and New Earth," in 1689. The un-

with, and the particular encourage. ment of Charles II. who was exceedingly taken with it, put the author upon translating it into Eng. lish. It would be endless to transcribe all the high encomiums that have been passed on this work by various eminent authors. He died

BURROW (SIR JAMES) master of the crown-office, and some time president of the Royal Society, published four volumes of " Reports," and a volume of " Decisions of the Court of King's Bench, upon , Settlement Cases, from 1732 to 1772," (to which was subjoined " An Essay on Punctuation,") and died Nov. 5, 1782.

BURTON (WILLIAM) author of "A History of Leicestershire," born Aug. 24, 1575, died 1645.

BURTON (ROBERT) known to the learned by the name of Democritus junior, was brother of the preceding, and born Feb. 8, 1576. He was a man of general learning, a great philosopher, an exact mathematician, and (what makes up the peculiarity of his character) a very curious calculator of nativities. He was extremely studious, and of a melancholy turn, yet an agreeable companion, and very humorous. " The Anatomy of Melancholy," by Democritus junior, as he calls himself, shews that these seemingly-different qualities were mixed together in his composition. This book was printed first in 4to. afterwards many times in folio, to the great profit of the bookseller, who, as Mr. Wood tells us, got an estate by it. "Burton upon Melancholy," says archbishop Herring, (Letters 1777, 12mo.) " is an author the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense. The wits of queen Anne's common approbation this work met reign, and the beginning of George l.

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were (he adds) not a little beholden to him." Dr. Ferriar, in " Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester," published 1793, has detected in this book the source of many of Sterne's most admired writings. See also an able critique on this subject, in the European Magazine for Oct. and Nov. 1793.

BUSBEQUIUS, or BUSBEC. (AUGER GISLEN) born at Commines, a town in Flanders, 1522. In 1554 he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the state of the Ottoman empire, and the true means of attacking it with success; on which subject he composed a very judicious discourse, intituled, " De re militari contra Turcam instituenda consilium." He died Oct. 1592.

BUSBY (RICHARD) born 1606. In 1640 he was appointed master of Westminster school; and by his skill and diligence in the discharge of this most laborious and important office for the space of 55 years, bred up the greatest number of eminent men in church and state, that ever adorned at one time any ageor nation. This great man, after a long and healthy life, the consequence of his chastity, sobriety, and temperance, died April 6, 1605. aged 80, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He had composed several books for the use of his school.

BUSCHING (DR. ANTHONY FREDERIC) an eminent German author of " A New Treatise of Geography," which has been translated into several languages, and particularly into English, in 6 vols. He died at Berlin May 1793. aged 60.

BUSSY

COUNT OF) a Frenchman, illustrious for wit and misfortunes, born April 3, 1618. He wrote many works, satirical, historical, and moral; but is chiefly known by his "Letters," which are much esteem-He died 1603.

BUTE (JOHN EARL OF) visa count and baron Monntstuart, &c. This nobleman, after having passed through various offices with great ability, was, in 1763, appointed prime minister of state; and the nation being nearly exhausted by a . long and expensive, though suc- . cessful war, he concluded a peace on terms more advantageous to this country than had ever been obtained before. That great work being accomplished, he retired, in the plenitude of power, to enjoy a life of learned leisure. He was naturally disposed to philosophical studies : . his knowledge was extensive, and his morals irreproachable. He was a lover and encourager of learning, and learned men, especially when genius and respectable character were united in the same person. It was on this principle that he asked and obtained of his majesty a pension of gool, a year for Dr. Johnson. Among many instances of his love to the arts, the earl of Bute printed, at his own expence, a botanical work, in o 4to, vols. of plants appertaining only to England. Only . 12 copies were printed; the expence of which amounted to 1000l. Copies were presented to the queen, to the late duchess of Portland, M. de Buffon, lady Susan Mackenzie, lady Banks, and lord Mountstuart. Those remaining were reserved for legacies, and the plates were destroyed. His lordship died March 10, 1792.

BUTLER (SAMUEL) a poet of (ROGER RABUTIN a very singular cast, born 1612,

He lived some time (though it is not known in what capacity) with sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordshire, and . a famous commander under Oliver While he resided in · Cromwell. this gentleman's family, it is generally supposed that he planned, if he did not write, the celebrated " Hudibras;" under which character it is thought he intended to ridicule that knight. When this poem became known, it was necessarily admired: the king quoted, the courtiers studied, and the whole party of the royalists applauded it. Every eye watched for the golden shower which was to fall upon the author. But praise was his whole reward. It is reported, indeed, that the king once gave him 300 guineas; but of this temporary bounty we find no He died Sept. 25, 1680; proof. and was buried at the private expence of a Mr. Longueville, of the Temple, in the church yard of Covent Gar-About 60 years afterwards, Mr. Baiber, a printer, mayor of London, and a friend to Butler's principles, bestowed on him a monument in Westminster abbey .- In the mist of obscurity passed the life of Butler, a man whose name can only perish with his language. The mode and place of his education are unknown; the events of his life are variously related; and all that can be told with certainty is, that he was poor.

BUTLER (JOSEPH) bishop of Durham, a prelate of most distinguished piety, born_1692. His deep learning and comprehensive mind appear sufficiently in his writings, particularly in a work intituled, "The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of Nature." He died 1752.

BWXTORF (JOHN) the name of two learned professors of Hebrew at Basil, father and son, who are allowed a place among those of the first rank for Rabbinical learning. The father died 1629, the son 1664.

BYNG (GEORGE) lord viscount Torrington, born 1663. His eminent abilities as a naval commander raised him successively to the high offices of rear admiral of England, treasurer of the navy, and first lord of the admiralty. He was father of the unfortunate admiral JOHN BYNG, who, after having given many proofs of courage, was, on a dubious sentence for neglect of duty, shot at Portsmouth, March 14,1757. His lordship died 1733.

BYROM (JOHN) a poetical writer, and inventor of a new system of short hand, born 1691, died f

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BZOVIUS (ABRAHAM) a learned Polander. The chief of his works is "A continuation of Baronius's Annals from 1 198 to 1572."

He died 1637.

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) the first discoverer of the continent of America, born 1467, died 1557. Before he was 20 years of age, he made several voyages; and by thus adding practice and experience to theory, he became most eminent in the art of navigation. In 1552 he projected the plan of the first voyage of the English to Russia, and thus laid the foundation of the commerce still carried on between the two nations; in consequence of which he was made governor for life of the first Russia company in England. Beside many services which he did to mankind in general, and to this kingdom in particular, it is remarked of him that he was the first who took notice of

ter of great importance in navigation.

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CADMUS, king of Thebes, who brought 16 letters into Greece. The poets say, that he left his country in quest of his sister Europa, and went into Bocotia, where one of his company was devoured by a dragon, which Cadmus slew, and sowed its teeth in a field, whence sprung up an army of men who destroyed one another.

CÆLIUS (AURELIANUS) or, as some have called him, Lucius Cælius Arianus, an ancient physician of Sicca, a town of Numidia, in Africa. We are obliged to him for the knowledge of many dogmas which are not to be found but in his books " De celeribus & tardis Passionibus." He wrote, as he himself tells us, several other works; but they have all perished. This. however, which has escaped the ruins of time and barbarism, is highly valued, as being the only monument of the Medicina methodica which is extant. He is allowed by all to be admirable in the history and description of diseases.

CASALPINUS (ANDREAS) an eminent philosopher and physician, born at Arezzo 1559, died 1603.

CÆSAR (CAIUS JULIUS) an illustrious Roman general and historian, born 98 B. C. By his valour and eloquence he acquired the highest reputation in the field and in the senate : beloved and respect. ed by his fellow-citizens, he enjoyed successively every magisterial and military honour the repubhe could bestow consistent with its own free constitution; but at length, having subdued Fompey, the great tival of his growing power, his

the variation of the needle, a mat- | his favourite maxim, " that he had rather be the first man in a village, than the second in Rome," he procured himself to be chosen perpetual dictator, and, not content with this unconstitutional power, his faction had resolved to raise him to the imperial diguity, when the friends of the civil liberties of the republic rashly and basely assassinated him in the senate-house. where they should only have seized him, and brought him to a legal trial for usurpation. By this impolitic and treacherous measure. they defeated their own purpose. involving the city in consternation and terror, which produced general anarchy and paved the way to the revolution they wanted to prevent: for after his death the republic, though for some time it preserved the forms of liberty, became an absolute monarchy, the constant fate of all governments, whatever freedom they might once have, when luxury and profligate manners have grown universal. The activity of Cæsar's spirit was such, that, as he himself said, " he thought nothing done while there was any thing left However, amidst all his concerns, civil or military, he found time to be the author of many works: none of which have been preserved from the ravages of time, except seven books, " De Bello Gallico."

> C.F.SAR (SIR JULIUS) a learned civilian, born 1557. Died 1639.

CAGLIARI (PAUL) a most excellent painter, born at Verona in 1532. He was stiled by the Italians, Il pittor felice, " The happy painter." There is scarcely a church in Venice which has not some piece or other of his; and his picture of the marriage at Cana, in the boundless ambition effaced the glory church of St. George, is to be disof his former actions; for, pursuing tinguished from his other works, as being not only the triumph of Paul disposition totally changed, and he Veronese, but almost the triumph of painting itself." He died of a fewer at Venice in 1588, and had a tomb and a statue of brass erected in the church of St, Sebastian.

disposition totally changed, and he committed the most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and folly; such as proclaiming his horse consultation in the church of St, Sebastian.

CAJETAN, a cardinal, born in 1460, at Cajeta, a town in the kingdom of Naples. His proper name was Thomas de Vio: but he took that of Cajetan from the place of his nativity. He gave a literal translation of all the books of the Old and New Testaments, from the originals, excepting Solomon's song and the Frophets, which he had begun, but did not live to proceed far in; and the Revelations of St. John, which he designedly omitted, saying, that to explain them, it was necessary for a man to be endued, not with parts and learning, but with the spirit of prophecy.

CALAMY (BENJAMIN) an eminent divine and excellent preacher, died vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, 1686. The pieces he printed in his life-time were, 7 sermons on several occasions; 13 others were published, in 1 volume, after his death.

CALAMY (EDMUND) a very eminent divine among the Nou-conformists; born April 5, 1671; died 1732.

CALDERWOOD (DAVID) a famous divine of the church of Scotland, and a distinguished writer in bohalf of the Presbyterians, in the 17th century. He wrote "The Trus History of Scotland."

CALIGULA, the Roman emperor and tyrant, began his reign A. D. 37, with every appearance of hecoming the real, not the titular father of his people; but at the end of eight months, he was seized with a fever, which it is supposed left a phreasy apon his mind; for his

disposition totally changed, and he committed the most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and folly; such as proclaiming his horse consultation, and the total to the temple in the vestments of the priests of Jupiter, &c. and causing sacrifices to be offered to humself, his wife, and his horse. After having numbered many of his subjects with his own hands, and without any offence, he was assassinated by a tribune of the people, ashe came out of the amphitheatre, A. D. 11, in the 29th year of his age.

CALLIMACHUS, an ancient Greek poet, born at Cyrene, a town in Africa, but when we cannot precisely determine. Suidas relate, that Callimachus wrote above 840 pieces, of which we have now remaining only a few hymns and epigrams.

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CALLIMACIUS of Corinth, an architect, and inventor of the Corinthian order, flourished 540 B. C.

CALLINUS of Ephesus, an ancient Greek poet, inventor of eligiac verse, flourished about 776 B. C.

CALLIOPE, one of the muses; the goddess of rhetoric and epic poetry.

CALLIPPUS, a celebrated Athenian astronomer, the first observer of the revolutions of eclipses, flourished 336 B. C.

CALLISTHENES, a philosopher, disciple, and relation of Aristotle, by whose desire he accompanied Alexander the Great in his expeditions; but proving too severe a censurer of the hero's conduct, he put him to the torture (on suspicion of a tre asonable conspiracy), under which he died 328 B. C.

CALLOT (JAMES) a famous engraver, born at Nancy 1593.

o his merit, speaks of him as one who "gave the utmost reputation to his art of which it is capable, and attained, if ever any did, to its sublimity, and beyond which it scens not possible for human industry to reach." He died 1636.

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CALMET (AUGUSTIN) a Frenchman, born 1672, died 1757. He was a man of vast erudition, and a wonderfully voluminous writer: as witnesseth the following list. " A literal Commentary upon all the books of the Old and New Testament," 23 vols. 4to. 2. Dissertations and Prefaces of his Commentaries," printed separately with 10 new Dissertations, a vols. 4to. Verhaps there are none of his writings more useful than these. 3. " The History of the Old and New Testament," 4 vols. 4to. 4. " An Historical, Critical, and Chronolegical Distinuary of the Bible." 5. Ecclesiastical and Civil History of Lorrain," g vols. folio. "6. Bibliotheque of the Writers of Lorrain," in the French language.

chief reformers of the church in styled the Pausanias of England. the 16th century; born at Noyon in Picardy, July 10, 1509; died May 27, 1564. He was a man whom God had endowed with very eminent talents: a clear understanding, a solid judgment, and a happy memory: be was a judicious,

Evelyn, who was a very good judge | His extreme rigour, however, procured him many enemies. Indeed, it very ill became a reformer to defend (as he did) the burning of heretics.

CAMDEN (WILLIAM) one of the most illustrious men of his age, born at London, May 2, 1551. The work which has immortalized his name is his " Britannia," being "A History of the ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws," which appeared in 1586, in Latin. In 1503 he succeeded Dr. Edward Grant, as head master of Westminsterschool; and in 1597 published a new Greek Grammar, intituled " Grammatices Græcæ Institutio compendiaria in Usum regia Scholæ Westmonasteriensis," which was received in all the public schools in England; and its author was, the same year, promoted to be Clarenceux king at arms. In 1604 he published his " Remains of a greater work concerning Britain, the Inhabitants thereof, their Languages, Names, Surnames, Empreses, wise folio 7 "Universal History, sacred Speeches, Poesies, and Epitaphes." and profane," 15 vols. 4to. of which This was a collection of things eight only were printed. 8. Disser- which had been communicated to tations upon Apparitions, Demons, him while he was gathering ma-Witches, & ." q. " Literal, Hi- terials for his " Britannia." In 1615 storical, and Moral Commentary Caunden published, in Latin, his upon the Rules of St. Benedict." annals of Queen Elizabeth; and 4to. All these works are written died Nov. 0, 1623. An historical Lecture was founded by him at Ox-CALVIN (JOHN) one of the ford, and by foreigners he was

CAMDEN (LORD) See PRATT. CAMERARIUS (JOACHIMUS) an exceedingly learned German, born 1500. Vossius calls "The Phænix of Germany." died 1575.

CAMOENS (LEWIS) a celetlegant, and indefatigable writer; brated Portuguese poet, called the and possessed of very extensive Virgil of Portugal, from his much harning, and a great zeal for truth, admired poem, "The Lusiadas, or

guese;" born 1527; died 1579, to the eternal reproach of his countrymen, miserably poor and unregarded - This poem was, a few years since, admirably translated into English by W. J. Mickle, esq.

CAMPBELL (IOHN) an eminent historical, biographical, and political writer, born at Edinburgh, March 8, 1707-8. Among many other works, he was either sole author of, or principally concerned in the following: "The Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough;" " Ancient Universal History;" " Lives of the English Admirals;" " Hermippus Redivivus: or, the Sage's Triumph over old Age and the Grave;" " Voyages and travels," 2 vols. folio; " Biographia Britannica;" " The Preceptor;" Present State of Europe;" " The Modern Universal History;" and " A Political Survey of Britain." Dr. C. died Dec. 28, 1775.

CANGE(DU) a celebrated French historian, critic, and antiquary, born 16:0, died 1688.

CANTACUZENUS (JOHAN-NES) a celebrated Byzantine historian, much esteemed as the author of a History of his own Times, in 4 books. Besides this history, he wrote also some theological works; particularly an Apology for the Christian religion against that of Mahomet, in 4 books. He died 1411, aged above 100 years.

CANTEMIR (DEMETRIUS) born in 1673; died 1723. was author of some considerable works. 1. " An history of the Rise and Fail of the Ottoman Empire," in Latin. 2. " The system of the Mahometan Religion." 3. " The present state of Moldavia,"

conquest of the Indies by the Portu- in Latin; with a large map of the country.

> CANTEMIR (ANTIOCHUS) sen of the above; born at Petersburg 1710; died 1744. The Russians before him had nothing but some barbarous songs: he was the first who introduced any civilized poetry among them. Besides a translation of Anacreon and the Epistles of Horace, he gave them of his own Satires, Odes, and Fables. He made several foreign works known to them: as 1. " The Plurality of Worlds;" 2. " The Persian Letters," 3. " The Dialogues of Algarotti upon Light, &c."

CANTON (JOHN) an ingenious and very eminent English natural philosopher, born 1718, died 1772.

CAPELL (EDWARD) a gentleman well known as an editor of Shakespeare's works, in 10 vols, 8vo. and the author of 3 large volumes in 4to, under the title of " Notes and various readings of Shakespeare: together with the School of Shakespeare, or Extracts from divers English books, that were in print in the author's time; evidently shewing from whence his several Fables were taken, and some parcel of his Dialogue. Also farther Extracts, which contribute to a due understanding of his writings, or give a light to the History of his Life, or to the Dramatic History of his Time."-Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Capell was the editor of a volume of ancient poems called " Prolusions;" and the alteration of " Antony and Cleopatra," as acted at Drury Lane in 1758. He died Jan. 24, 1781.

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CAPELLUS (LEWIS) an eminent French Protestant and learned divine, born at Sedan, a town in Champagne, about 1579. He was

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brew, that our learned bishop Hall calls him the great oracle of all that studied Hebrew in France. principal work is " Critica Sacra," a collection of various readings and errors, which he thought were crept into the copies of the Bible, through the fault of the transcribers; it must have been, however, a work of prodigious labour, since the author acknowledges that he had been 36 years about it .- Capellus died 1658.

CARACTACUS, a renowned king of the ancient Britons called Silures (inhabiting South Wales). Having valiantly defended his country against the Romans for seven years, he was at length defeated, and flying to Cartismunda queen of the Briganti (inhabitants of Yorkshire), was by her treacherously delivered up to the Romans, and led in tritupli to the emperor Claudius, then at York, where his noble behaviour, and heroic but pathetic speech, obtained him not only his liberty, but the esteem of the emperor, A. D. 52.

CARACCI (LEWIS, AUGUS-TINE, and HANNIBAL) celebrated painters of the Lombard school, all of Bologna in Italy, and flourished in the 16th century. Had the Caracci had no reputation of their own, yet the merit of their disciples, in the academy which they founded, would have rendered their name illustrious in succeeding times: among these were Guido Domeni-

chino, Lanfranco, &c. &c.

CAREW (GEORGE) earl of Totness: born in Devonshire in 1557, died 1629. He wrote a work intituled " Pacata Hibernia, or the History of the late Wars in Besides this work, he collected several chronologies, char-

so very deeply skilled in the He- ters, letters, monaments, and materials belonging to Ireland, in four large manuscript volumes; which are still extant in the Bodleian tibrary at Oxford.

CAREW (THOMAS) one of the most celebrated wits of king Charles's court. He was much respected by the poets of his time, particularly Ben Jonson and sir William Davenant, and died about 1630, leaving behind him several poems, and a masque called " Cælum Britannicum," performed at Whitehall on Shrove Tuesday night, Feb. 18, 1633, by the king's majesty, the duke of Lenox, the earls of Devonshire, Holland, Newport, and several other young fords and noblemen's sons.

CAREW (RICHARD) author of the " Survey of Cornwall," was born in 1555. His "Survey" was published in 4to. at London in 1602. Of this work Camden has spoken in high terms, and acknowledges his obligations to the Another work of our auauthor. thor was a translation from the Italian, intituled " The Examination of Men's Wits: In which, by discovering the variety of nature. is shewed for what profession cach one is apt, and how far he shall profit therein." He died Nov. 6. 1620.

CAREW (SIR GEORGE) brother to the subject of the last article. was from 1597 to 1609 employed on embassies from the British court to those of Poland and France: on his return from which latter place in 1609, he drew up, and addressed to James I. " A Relation of the State of France; with the Characters of Henry IV. and the principal Persons of that Court."

CAREY (HARRY) a man distinguished by both poetry and mitsic: but perhaps more so by a cer- ! tain facetiousness, which made him agreeable to every body. wrote " The Contrivances," a farce: " Chrononhotonthologos," a mock tragedy; " The Honest Yorkshireman." a farce; " The Dragon of Wantley," and afterwards a sequel to it, intituled " The Dragoness:" both which were esteemed true burlesques upon the Italian opera. He was at length reduced to circumstances of distress, and, about 1744, in a fit of desperation, laid violent hands on himself, and put a period to a life which had been led without reproach. It is to be noted, and it is somewhat singular in such a character, that in all his songs and poems on wine, love, and such kinds of subjects, which are very numerous, he seems to have manifested an inviolable regard for decency and good manners,-His son, George Savile Carey, who was bred to the profession of a printer, and was one season at least on the stage at Covent Garden, is author of a " Lecture on Mimicry," which he delivered with some success, and of several light dramatic performances.

CARLINI (AGOSTINO) R. A. an eminent statuary, and keeper of the royal academy of London. He was a native of Genoa; came early in life to England; and was an artist of great celebrity for the skill and grace with which he executed drapery. Died Aug. 14, 1790.

CARNEADES, a celebrated Greek philosopher. His death is placed in the fourth year of the 162d olympiad. Plutarch has preserved the following apophthegm of Carneades. "Princeslearn nothing well but riding: for their masters flatter them, and those who wrestle with them suffer themselves to be thrown; but a horse considers not

whether a private man or a prince, a poor man or a rich, be on his back; and if his rider cannot rule, him, he throws him."

CARO (HANNIBAL) a very celebrated Italian poet and orator, born 1507. He translated Virgil's " Æneid" into his own language very delicately and very faithfully, in short, with such purity of style and propriety of expression, that the best judges did not suppose him to have fallen the least short of his original. He translated also Aristotle's "Rhetoric," and " Iwo Orations of Gregory Nazianzen," with a "Discourse of Cyprian." He wrote a comedy likewise, which Balzac has spoken well of; and a miscellany of his original poems was printed at Venice in 1584. His sonnets have been deservedly admired. He died 1566.

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CARSTARES (WILLIAM) a Scotch divine and political writer, who has left some valuable "State Papers" illustrative of Scotch history, born 1649, died 1715.

CARTE (THOMAS) a very learned English historian, born 1686. His most important works were, " The History of the Life of James dake of Ormond, from his birth in 1610, to his death in 1688," in three volumes folio; and a " History of England," in four large folio volumes. Notwithstand. ing our author's peculiar opinions and prejudices, his history is undoubtedly a work of great merit in point of information. It is written with eminent exactness and diligence, and with a perfect knowledge of original authors. Mr. Carte died 1754.

CARTER (FRANCIS) F. S. A. author of "A Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar," 2 vols, 8vo. Died Aug. 1, 1783.

CARTES (RENE DES) an emi-

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matician, born at La Haye in Touraine, March 31, 1596. In 1633 he wrote his " Treatise of the World," and in 1636 his " Treatise of Mechanics." He died 1650, having extended the limits of geometry as far beyond the place where he found them, as sir Isaac Newton did after him: and he first taught the method of expressing curves by equations.

CARTWRIGHT (WILLIAM) born 1611, died 1643 .- Ben Jonson said of him, " My son Cartwright writes all like a man," There are extant, of this author's, four plays, besides other poems, which were printed together in 1651, accompanied by above 50 copies of commendatory verses.

CARY (ROBERT) a learned chronologer, born 1615, died 1688. He published " Palælogia Chronica," a Chronological Account of ancient Time, in three parts; 1. Didactical; 2. Apodeictical; 3. Canonical;" in 1677.

CARYLL (JOHN) was secretary to queen Mary, the wife of James II. and followed the fortunes of his abdicating master, who rewarded him first with knighthood, and then with the honorary titles of earl Caryll and baron Dartford. How long he continued in that service is not krown: but he was in England in the reign of queen Anne, and was author of two plays: 1. " The English Princess; or, the Death of Richard III. 1667." 4to. 2. "Sir Solomon; or, the Cautious Coxcomb, 1671," 4to.

CASA (JOHN DE) a most polite Italian writer of the 16th century, born at Florence, and became, in died 1556. His "Galateus, seu de morum elegantia," is the most

nent French philosopher and mathe-, esteemed of all his works in prose. His poetry was very licentious.

> CASAS (BARTHOLOMY DE LAS) a Spaniard, and bishop of Chiapa, born 1474. At 19 he attended his father, who went with Columbus to the Indies in 1493. Upon his return, he became an ecclesiastic, and a curate in the isle of Cuba; but quitted his cure and his country, in order to devote himself . to the service of the Indians, who were then enslaved to the most ridiculous superstitions, as well as the most barbarous tyranny. Spanish governors had, long since, made christianity detested by their unheard-of cruelties: and the Indians trembled at the very name of Christian. This humane and pious missionary resolved to cross the seas, and to lay their cries and their miseries at the feet of Charles V. The affair was discussed in council; and the representations of Casas so sensibly affected the emperor, that he made ordinances as severe to the persecutors as favourable to the persecuted; but these ordinances were never executed, and the governors continued to tyrannize as usual. Casas employed above 50 -years in America, labouring with . . incessant zeal that the Indians might be treated with mildness, equity, and humanity: but, instead of availing any thing, he drew upon himself endless persecutions from the Spaniards, and died 1566.

CASAUBON (ISAAC) a learned critic and commentator, born 1559; died 1614. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument erected to his memory.

CASAUBON (MERIC) son of time, archbishop of Benevento. He the preceding, born 1599, died 1671. He was skilled in various parts of literature; but his chief

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talent lay in critical learning: in which he was probably assisted by his father's papers. He was a divine; but is chiefly memorable for having refused considerable offers made to him by Oliver Cromwell, to write the history of the civil war; and for the refusal of a present from him, tendered without conditions, though he was in indigent circumstances.

ing tools for the book-binders, and for the chasing of silver plate. While he was engaged in this business, the clder Mr. Bowyer accidentally saw, in a bookseller's shop, the lettering of a book uncommonly neat; and, enquiring who the artist was hence induced to seek an acquaint-ance with Mr. Caslon. Not long after, Mr. Bowyer took Mr. Caslon after, Mr. Bowyer took Mr. Caslon

CASIMIR (MATTHIAS SAR-BIEWSKI) a Jesuit of Poland, and an excellent Latin poet, born 1597. The odes, epodes, and epigrams of this poet have not been thought inferior to some productions of the finest wits of ancient Greece and Rome; and Grotius, D. Heinsius, and others, have not scrupled to affirm, that he is not only equal, but sometimes superior, even to Horace himself.-Casimir had a great regard for Virgil: and had actually begun to imitate him, in an epic poem, called "the Lesciades," which he had divided into 12 books: but died before he had made any great progress in the work, April 2, 1040; since which there have been many editions of his poems,

CASLON (WILLIAM) eminent in an art of the greatest consequence to literature, the art of letter-founding, was born in 1602, in that part of the town of Hales Owen which is situated in Shropshire. Though he justly attained the character of being the Coryphæus in that employment, he was not brought up to the business; but served a regular apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun barrels; and, after the expiration of his term, carried on this trade in Vine-street, near the minories. He did not, however, solely confine his ingenuity to that instrument, but Printing" (which was, in fact, write employed himself likewise in mak- ten by Psalmanazar) he advised out

for the chasing of silver plate. While he was engaged in this business, the elder Mr. Bowver accidentally saw. in a bookseller's shop, the lettering of a book uncommonly neat; and, enquiring who the artist was by whom the letters were made, was hence induced to seek an acquaintance with Mr. Caslon. Not lens after, Mr. Bowyer took Mr. Caslon to Mr. James's foundry in Bartholomew Close. Caslon had never before that time seen any part of the business; and being asked by his friend if he thought he could undertake to cut types, he requested a single day to consider the matter, and then replied, that he had no doubt but he could. Upon this answer, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Bettenham, and Mr. Watts, lent him 500l. to begin the undertaking; and he anplied himself to it with equal assiduity and success. In 1720, the society for promoting Christian knowledge deemed it expedient to print, for the use of the eastern churches, the New Testament and Psalter in the Arabic language. These were intended for the benefit of the poor Christians in Falestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt; the constitution of which countries did not permit the exercise of the art of printing. Upon this occasion Mr. Caslon was pitched upon to cut the fount; in his specimens of which he distinguished it by the name of English Arabic. After he had finished this fount, he cut the letters of his own name in Pica Roman, and placed them at the bottom of one of the Arabic specimens. The name being seen by Mr. Palmer, the reputed author of a "History of nd

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This was accordingly done; and the performance exceeded the letter of the other founders of the time. He arrived at length to such perfection, that he not only freed us from the necessity of importing types from Holland; but, in the teanty and elegance of those made by him, he so far exceeded the productions of the best artificers, that his workmanship was frequently exported to the continent. He removed about 1735 into Chiswellstreet, Moorfields, where his foundry became, in process of time, the most capital one that existed in this or in foreign countries. Having arquired opulence in the course of his employment, he was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which office he died Jan. 23, 1766.

CASSANDRA, daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was tempted by Apollo, but deceived him; for he promised to bestow upon her the gift of prophecy, provided she would consent to his love. seemingly consented; but no sooner obtained the gift of prophecy, than she laughed at the tempter, and broke her word. He did not revenge himself by taking back his gift, but by causing no credit to be given to her predictions. She was violated by Ajax the son of Oileus in the temple of Minerva, whither she had fled for shelter when the Greeks took Troy.

CASSIODORUS (MARCUS AU-RELIUS) a man of eminence in many respects, and called, by way of distinction, "the senator," was born in Italy about 463. His principal writings are "De Divinis Lectionibus," "De Orthographia," ami "De Rebus Gestis Gothorum." He wrote also a commentary upon

artist to cut the whole fount of Fica. This was accordingly done; and the performance exceeded the letter of mean too years of age.

CASTALIO (SEBASTIAN) born at Chatillon, on the Rhône, in 1515. His works are very considerable, on account both of their quality and their number; they discover great knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and are chiefly on scriptural subjects. He died 1562.

CASTELL (EDMUND) a divine of the last century, and compiler of a very learned and laborious work, called "Lexicon Heptaglotton." He was also eminently assistant to Dr. Walton, in the celebrated edition of the "Polyglott Bible;" and died 1685.

CASTELVETRO (LEWIS) an Italian critic, famous for his spleen and ill-nature, was born at Modena in 1505. He distinguished himself chiefly by his "Commentary upon Aristotle's Poetics;" where Rapin assures us, he always made it a rule to find something to except against in the text of Aristotle. He died 1571.

CASTIGLIONE (BALTHAZAR) an eminent Italian nobleman and poet, was burn 1478. He applied himself to the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture, as appears from a book he wrote in favour of those arts, and made so great a progress in them, that Raphael Urbin and Buonaroti, though incomparable artists, never thought their works perfect unless they had the approbation of Castiglione. He died 1529 -Besides his incomparable book "The Courtier," in which work we may perceive how intimate he was with the Greek and Latin authors (having gleaned together the first flowers of their wit. and treasured up, as it were, in a single casket, the richest jewels of antiquity), he composed many Latin and Tuscan poems, which, with some of his letters, are placed at the end of the English version of "The Courtier," published at London in 1727.

CASTIGLIONE (BENEDICT) an eminent Italian engraver, born

1616, died 1670.

CASTILE (ALPHONSUS X. of) who has commonly been called "The Wise," was born in 1203, and is now more famous for having been an astronomer than a king. He understood astronomy, philosophy, and history, as if he had been only a man of letters, and composed books upon the motions of the heavens, and on the history of Spain, which are highly commended. He died 1284.

CATHARINE (of Medicis) only daughter of Laurentius de Medicis, born at Florence 1519, married 1533 the Dauphin, afterwards Henry II. of France. She was three times regent of France, and, during her administrations, made a conspicuous figure in the annals of Furope, by her political genius; at one time she protected the French Protestants; at another, she joined their enemies, and is strongly sus-. pefted of having advised the horrid . massacre of St. Bartholomew. She died 1589.

noble Roman, whose extravagance baving reduced him to narrow circumstances, and having been refused the consulship, became leader of a conspiracy to morder the consuls and senate of Rome, rifle the public treasury, and burn the city; which conspiracy was discovered by Cicero at that time consul, 62 B. C.

CATLEY. See LASCELLES.
CATO (MARCUS PORTIUS)

commonly called the Censor, born at Tusculum, in the year of Rome 510; that is, about the year 291 before Christ, No man was ever better qualified than he for the of. fice of censor, nor could better di. charge the duties of it. He made use of his severity, eloquence, and exemplary life, to give a check to the luxury and growing vices of the Romans; which gave occasion to say, that he was not less serviceable to the republic of Rome by making war against immorality, than Scipio by his victories over his enemies. He wrote several works: " A Roman History," a book "ces-

cerning the Art of War," and one

on " Agriculture;" and died in

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the year of Rome 604.

CATO (UTICENSIS) greate grandchild to the former: he was educated under his uncle Livist Drusus, and very early shewed valour and generosity, having at 14 years old desired a sword to kill the tyrant Sylla. He was a lover of philosophy, in which he rigidly followed the doctrines of the Stors, which furnished him with that beavery of soul which he manifested on all occasions. His first cam paign was in 681 against Spattecus; afterwards he led 1000 fort into Asia, where, for the small number of his attendants, he was laughed at, but was never moved with it; returning, he was made quæstor, which post he filled with honour: to keep out a very lad man, he put in for the tribunate. He sided with Cicero against Catiline, and opposed Cæsar in the nate on that occasion. His enemies sent him to recover Cyprus, which Prolemy had forfeited, thinking to hurt his reputation by so difficult an

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CATROU (FRANCIS) a very g. A Translation of Virgil, with died Jan. 10, 1754. notes critical and historical;" and been translated into several languages, and is reckoned his capital work. He died in 17 37.

CATULLUS (CAIUS VALE-RIUS) a Roman poet, born at Verona, B. C. 86. He is far unlike our modern poets, who usually complain of the coyness and insensibility of their fair ones; he speaks of his Leshia as a woman who asked him how many kisses would satisfy him? To which he answered, ' that he desired as many as there are grains of sand in the desarts of Libya, and stars in the heavens.' As fine a genius as this poet was, he was, as many fine gehis have since been, poor. He died in the flower of his age and he was about 30 years old.

(DR. WILLIAM) a

undertaking; yet none could find learned divine, born 1637, died fault with his conduct. He labour- 1713. He was author of some large and learned works relating tween Cæsar and Pompey, but, to ecclesiastical antiquity, particularly, " The History of the Lives, latter. When Pompey was slain Acts, Deaths, and Martyrdoms, of he fled to Utica, and Cæsar pursu- those who were contemporary with ing him, he advised his friends to the Apostles, and of the principal he gone, and his son to trust to Fathers within the three first ien-Casar's elemency; then lay down turies of the church," and " Histo. upon his bed, read Plato upon the ria Literaria, &c." in which he Immortality of the Soul twice over, gives an exact account of all who and thrust a sword through his had written upon Christianity, eibody, of which he died, 46 B. C. ther for or against it, from Christ to the 14th century.

CAVE (EDWARD) born at distinguished Jesuit, born at Paris Newton in Warwickshire, Feb. 20, in 1650. He was the author of 1691, and celebrated for having some very considerable works; as, planned, and brought to perfection, 1. " A General History of the Em- "The Gentleman's Magazine," which pire of the Mogul." 2. " An His- has now subsisted 65 years, and is tory of the Fanaticism of some Pro- still [1796] one of the most successtestant Religions; of Anabaptism, ful and lucrative pamphlets which of Davidism, and of Quakerism." history has upon record. Mr. Cave

CAVENDISH (THOMAS) a re-4. "A Roman History; which has lebrated English circumnavigator, dietl about 1593.

CAVENDISH (SIR WILLIAM) born about 1505. Cardinal Wol- ! sey took him into his splendid family, which consisted of one earl, . . nine barons, and about 100 kinghts, ... gentlemen, and inferior officers. He . served the cardinal as gentleman . u her, and was admitted into more . intimacy with him than any other servant, and therefore would not descrt him in his fall, but was one of the few who stuck close to him when he had neither office nor salary to bestow. This singular fidelity, joined to his abilities, recommended him to his sovereign, who received him into his own family and service. He afterwards the height of his reputation, when held high offices of state under Edward VI. and Mary I. and died 1557 .- Sir William Cavendish

wrote the life of his old master cardinal Wolsey, and therein gives him a very high character, affirming that, in his judgment, he never saw the kingdom in better obedience and quiet than during the time of his authority, or justice better administered.

"Trade and commerce between his majesty and Philip duke of Burnajesty and Philip

CAVENDISH(WILLIAM) duke of Newcastle, born 1592, died 1676. He rendered great services in a military capacity to Charles I. and II. and after the restoration retired to indulge his natural disposition in literary pursuits. He wrote a ce-Ichrated " Treatise on Horsemanship;" of which a most excellent edition was, a few years ago, printed in this kingdom, and four comedies. His second wife, Margaret, was a woman of great wit, and some learning: for, besides the life of the duke, and her own, she wrote a great number of folio volumes; and published 26 plays; in several of which there are scenes and songs written by the duke.

CAXTON (WILLIAM) the first who introduced the art of printing with fusile types into England, was born about the latter end of the reign of Henry IV. Being about 15, he was put apprentice to Mr. Robert Large, a mercer, who, after having been sheriff and mayor of London, died in 1441, leaving by will 34 marks to his apprentice William Caxton; a considerable legacy in those days, and an early testimony of Caxton's good behaviour and integrity. Caxton went abroad to settle the same year that his master died, and was entrusted by the Mercers Company to be their agent or factor in Holland, Zealand, Flanders. &c. In 1464 a commission was granted to him and Richard Whetchill, esq. by Edward IV. to continue and confirm the treaty of

majesty and Philip duke of Bur. gundy; or, if they found it neressary, to make a new one. They are styled in the commission, ambassadors and special deputies. A marriage was concluded in July 1468, between the king's sister, lady Margaret of York, and the duke's son Charles, he being then duke of Burgundy; and when the lady arrived at the duke's court at Bruges, Caxton appears to have been of her retinue. He was either now one of her household, or held some constant post or office under her, because, as he says, he received of her a yearly fee or salary, besides many other good and great benefits. Being more expert than most others in penmanship and languages, it is highly probable that he was employed by the duchess in some literary way. As soon as he had acquired the mystery of the new invention of printing (which he did not accomplish, he says himself, without great expence), he was employed by her in translating out of. French a large volume, and afterwards in printing it. It appeared under the title of " The Recuyell of the History of Troy;" and is the first book, we now know of, that was printed in the English tongue; the date being Sept. 19, 1471, at Colen (Cologne). By the edition of the " Game of Chess," dated in 1474, Caxton appears to have been then settled in England; and this book is allowed, by all the typographical antiquaries, to have been the first specimen of the art among us; and, as such, has been so valued, that it is said, the earl of Pembroke, for a fair copy thereof, which was given him by Mr. Granger, presented him with a purse of 40 guineas. The next

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performance of Caxton, of which the date is ascertained, is " The Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers, translated out of Frensh by Antone erle Ryvyres lord Scerles, emprynted by William Caxton at Westmestre 1477." It consists of 75 leaves, and contains the sayings of Sedechias, Homer, Solon, Hippocrates, Pythagoras, Diogenes, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander, Ptolemy, Seneca, St. Gregory, Galen, and some others. At the end of the translation there is a remark. able chapter added, of three leaves, (which concludes the whole volume) written by William Caxton, or the earl in his name; containing a translation from the French, of those sarcasms of Socrates against the fair sex, which the noble translator of the rest had purposely passed over, in the proper places, under the chapter of that philosopher. Caxton printed several other pieces, either of his own composition, or translated by him. last work was a translation from the French of " The holy Lives of the Fathers Hermits living in the Deserts;" and we are informed by Wynken de Worde, that he finished his life and translation together, on the same day, in 1491.

CAYLUS (COUNT DE) a French writer, born at Paris in 1692. chief work is, " Recueil d'Antiquites Egyptiennes, Etrusques, Grecques, Romaines, & Gauloises." 7 tom. 4to. 1752-67. died in 1765.

CEBES, the author of a little beautiful Grecian remain, intituled "A Picture of Human Life." Of this author we have no account, me that he is once mentioned by Plato, and once by Xenophon.

CECIL (WILLIAM LORD statesman, whose loyalty to his sovereign queen Elizabeth, and his patriotism, preserved the religion and the civil polity of England from falling a prey to foreign tyranny and popish superstitions. He was born 1521, held the office of lord high treasurer of England 27 years, and died 1598. A collection of his State Papers was published by Haynes, 1740; and a continuation of them by Murdin, 1760.

CEDRENUS (GEORGE) a Grecian monk, lived in the 11th century, and wrote " Annals, or an abridged History, from the Beginning of the World to the reign of Isaac Comnenus, Emperor of Constantinople," who succeeded Michael IV. in 1057.

CELLARIUS (CHRISTOPHER) born 1638, at Smalcalde, a little town in Franconia, died 1707 .-He published good editions of above 20 Latin and Greek authors. works relate chiefly to grammar, to geography, to history, and to the oriental languages. Those in geography are well known as excellent helps to the understanding of ancient authors.

CELLINI (BENVENUTO) a celebrated sculptor and engraver of Florence, born 1500, died 1570.

CELSUS (AURELIUS CORNE-LIUS) a philosopher and physician, who flourished under the reign of Augustus and Tiberius. He wrote upon several subjects, as we learn from Quintilian: upon rhetoric. for which he is often quoted and commended by this great master; upon the art military; upon agriculture; and we have still extant of his, eight books " De Medicina," which are written in very fine Latin.

CENTLIVRE (SUSANNAH) a BURLLIGH) an eminent English celebrated comic writer, who had so early a turn for poetry, that, as one of her biographers tells us, she composed a song before she was seven years old. She is the author of 15 plays, and several little poems. Her talent was comedy, particularly the contrivance of plots and incidents. She died Dec. 1, 1723.

CERES, the heathen goddess of

plenty.

CERVANTES. See SAAVE-DRA.

CERVETTO, an Italian of extraordinary character in the musical world. He played the bass at Drury Lane Theatre, and died Jan. 14, 1783, in his 103d year. One evening, when Mr. Garrick was performing the character of sir John Brute, during the drunkard's muttering and dozing till he falls fast asleep in the chair (the audience being most profoundly silent and attentive to the admirable performer), Cervetto (in the orchestra) uttered a very loud and immoderately-· lengthened yawn! The moment Garrick was off the stage, he sent for the musician, and, with considerable warmth, reprimanded him for so ill-timed a symptom of somnolency; when the modern Naso, with great address, reconciled Garrick to him in a trice, by saying, with a shrug, "I beg ten tousand partlen! but I alvays do so ven I am ver mush please!" Mr. Cervetto was distinguished among his friends. of the galleries by the ludicrous name of Nosey.

CES.ILPIAUS, a celebrated Itahan writer on Botany, born 1519, died 1003.

CHAISE (FATHER DE LA) a Jesuit of uncommon abilities, and confessor to Lewis XIV. born at Forex in the province of Lyons, about 1626. The learned Huctins,

man incredibly well versed in all parts of learning, of philosophy and divinity in particular."

CHALCONDYLES (DEME-TRIUS) a native of Athens, and one of those learned men whom Pope Nicholas V. sent to Rome to translate the Greek authors into Latin. Under his inspection and care was first published at Florence, in 1499, the "Greek Lexicon" of Suidas. He died about 1510.

CHALONER (SIR THOMAS) born at London about 1515. He was much employed in embassies and negociations with foreign courts; and died 1565, leaving behind him a work called "The right ordering of the English Republic." He also discovered the first alum mines in England.

CHAMBAUD (LEWIS) author of a French Dictionary and Grammar, and other useful school books, died 1776.

CHAMBERLAYNE (EDWARD) born at Odington in Gloucestershire 1616, died 1703. He wrote many books; the best known of which is, " Angliæ Notitia; or the Present State of England."

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CHAMBERS (EPHRAIM) and thor of the celebrated Dictionary of Arts and Sciences which goes under his name, was born at Milton, in the county of Westmorland. When he became of a proper age, he was put apprentice to Mr. Senex the globe-maker, a business which is connected with literature, and especially with astronomy and geography. It was during Mr. Chambers's residence with this skilful mechanic, that he contracted that taste for science and learning which accompanied him through life, and directed all his pursuits. It was even at this time that he formed the debishop of Avianches, calls him " a sign of his grand work, the "Cy-

clopædia," and some of the first | articles of it were written behind He died May 15, the counter. . 1740. The first edition of the Cy-. clopædia was published in 1728, in vols. folio. The last and best edition, with considerable improvenients, by Dr. Rees, was begun to be published in weekly numbers in 1778, and has been long since completed in 4 vols.

CHAMPAGNE (PHILIP OF) a celebrated painter, born at Brussels

1602, died 1674.

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CHANDLER (Mrs. MARY) an distinguished by English lady, her talent for poetry, was born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire, in 1687. Her poem upon the " Bath " had the full approbation of the public, and she was complimented for it particularly by Pope, with whom she was acquainted. She had the misfortune to be deformed, which detamined her to live single, in which state she died, Sept. 11; 1745.

CHANDLER (SAMUEL) an eminent dissenting minister, and theological writer, born 1693, died

1766.

CHAPELAIN (JOHN) a French poet, born 1595, chiefly distinguished himself by an heroic poem, called "La Pucelle, ou France Delivree," and died 1674.

CHAPELLE (CLAUDE EMA-NUEL LULLIER) a celebrated French poet, born 1621. is said to have been a very pleasant, but withal a very voluptuous man. There goes a story, that Boileau met him one day, and, as he had a great value for Chapelle, venfured to tell him in a very friendly manner, that " his inordinate love of the bottle would certainly hurt hin," Chapelle seemed very selonely affected; but this meeting

happening unluckily by a tavern, " Come," (says he) let us turn in here, and I promise to attend with patience to all that you shall say," Boilean led the way, in hopes of converting him; but alas! things ended much otherwise; for the preacher and the hearer became . both so intoxicated, that they were obliged to be sent home in separate coaches. Chapelle died 1686.

CHAPMAN (GEORGE) born in 1557, and highly celebrated in his time for his dramatic writings and poetry. He translated " Homer's Iliad and Odyssey," which are still looked upon with some respect. He wrote 17 dramatic pieces, and died 1634.

CHAPMAN (WILLIAM) an Englishman, who, among many other useful discoveries and improvements, was the first who, about 1758, gave the idea, and at sea established by practice, the invaluable secret of making salt . water fresh. He died at Newcastle Oct. 1793.

CHAPPEL (WILLIAM) a very learned and pious divine, bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in Ireland, born 1582, died 1640. published, the year before his death, " Methodus Concionandi;" that is, "The Method of Preaching;" which for its usefulness was translated into To this bishop, among other divines, has been ascribed the composition of that excellent book " The Whole Duty of Man."

CHARDIN (SIR JOHN) a famous voyager, was born at Paris . 1643; but came to London upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685. He went to Persia and the East Indies, and trafficked in jewels. Charles II. king of England, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He died at

London 1713. His "Voyages" have always been much esteemed, as very curious and very true.

CHARES, an ancient statuary, who immortalized himself by the Colossus of the Sun at Rhodes, which has been reckoned one of

which has been reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. CHARKE (CHARLOTTE) was

youngest daughter of Colley Cibber the player and afterwards poet laureat. At eight years old she was put to school; but had an education more suitable to a boy than a girl; and as she grew up followed the same plan, being more frequently in the stable than in the bed-chamber. and mistress of the curry-comb, though ignorant of the needle. Her very amusements all took the same masculine turn; shooting, hunting, riding races, and digging in a garden, being ever her favourite exercises. This wildness, however, was put some check to, by her marriage, when very young, with Mr. Richard Charke, an eminent performer on the violin; immediately after which she launched into the billows of a stormy world, where she was, through the remainder of her life, buffeted about, without ever once reaching a peaceful harbour. She applied to the stage, apparently from inclination as well as necessity; and was for some time engaged at a good salary, and sufficient supply of very considerable parts, at the Haymarket, and at Drury-lane; but quarrelling with Fleetwood, the then manager, she not only left him without any notice given, but even vented her spleen against him in public, by a little dramatic farce, called "The Art of Management." Her adventures during the remainder of her life are nothing but one variegated scene of distresses, of a kind

which no one can be a stranger to, who has either seen or read the accounts of those most wretched of all human beings, the members of a mere strolling company of actors. In 1755 she came to London, where she published the "Narrative of her own Life;" to which death put a period, and thereby to one continued course of misery, the evident consequence of folly, impradence, and absurdity, some time in 1759.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles ! king of France by succession, and a emperor of the West by conquest . in 800 (which laid the foundation of the dynasty of the Western Franks, who ruled the empire 472 years, till the time of Rodolphus Auspergensis, the founder of the house of Austria). Charlemagne was as illustrious in the cabinet as in the field; and, though he could not write his name, was the patron of men of letters, the restorer of learning, and a wise legislator; le wanted only the virtue of humas nity to render him the most accomplished of men; but when we read of his beheading 4500 Saxons solely for their loyalty to their prince in opposing his conquests, we cannot think he merits the extravagant encominims bestowed on him by some He died 418, in the historians. 74th year of his age.

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CHARLES XII. (OF SWEDEN) was born June 27, 1682; and set off in the style and with the spirit of Alexander the Great. His preceptor asking him what he thought of that hero? "I think," says Charles, "that I should chuse to be like him." "Ay, but," says the tutor, "he only lived 32 years," "Oh," answered the prince, "that is long enough, when a man has onquered kingdoms." Imputent

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declared of age at 15; and, at his coronation, he snatched the crown from the archbishop of Upsal, and put it upon his head himself, with an air of grandenr which struck the people. His whole reign was one continued scene of warfare, and concluded at the siege of Frede rickshall in Norway, Dec. 1718; where, as he was visiting the works of his engineers by star-light, he was struck upon the head with a ball, and killed upon the spot .-Thus perished Charles and all his schemes: for he was meditating designs which would have changed the face of Europe. In his projects he had no relish for the probable : to farnish incitement to him, success must lie beyond the bounds of probability. He might be called the Quixote of the North, carrying all the victues of the hero to an excess, which made them as dangerous and pernicious as the opposite vices: His firmness was obstinacy; his liberality, profusion; his coarage, rashness; his severity, cruelty; he was, in his last years, less a king than a tyrant, and more a soldier than a hero. The projects of Alexander, whom he affected to imitate, were not only wise, but visely executed: whereas Charles, knowing nothing but arms, never regulated any of his movements by policy, according to the exig ncies of the conjuncture; but suffered himself to be borne along by a brutal courage, which often led him. into difficulties, and at length octasioned his death. He was, in short, a singular, rather than a great man .- A few anecdotes will illustrate his character. No dangers, however great, made the least impression upon him. When a

to reign, he caused himself to be at the battle of Narva in 1700, he leaped nimbly upon fresh ones, saying, " these people find me exercise." One day, when he was dictating letters to a secretary, a bomb fell through the roof into the next room of the house where they were sitting. The secretary, terrified lest the house should come down upon them, let his pen drop out of his hand. "What is the matter?" says the king calmly. The secretary could only reply, " Ah! sir, the bemb." " The bomb !" says the king: " what has the bomb to do with what I am dictating to you? Go on." He, however, preserved more humanity than is usually found among conquerors. Once, in the middle of an action, finding a young Swedish officer wounded and unable to march, he obliged the officer to take his horse, and continued to command his infantry on foor. The princess Lubomirski, who was very much in the interest and good graces of Augustus, king of Poland, with whom he was then at war, falling by accident into the hands of one of his officers, he ordered her to be set at liberty; saying, " that he did not make war with women." One day, near Leipsic, a peasant threw himself at his feet, with a complaint against a grenadier, that he had robbed him of certain eatables provided for himself and his family. " Is it true," said Charles sternly. " that you have robbed this man?" The soldier replied, " Sir, I have not done near so much harm to this man as your majesty has done to his master: for you have taken from Augustus a kingdom, whereas I have only taken from this poor scoundrel a dinner." Charles made the peasant amends, and pardoned the soldier for his firmness. "Howhorse or two were killed under him ever, my friend," says he to him,

" you will do well to recollect, that He was in the chamber of his misif I took a kingdom from Augustus, I did not take it for myself."-Though Charles lived hardily himself, a soldier did not fear to remonstrate to him against some bread. which was very black and mouldy. and which yet was the only provision the troops had. Charles called for a piece of it, and calmly ate it up. . saying, " that it was indeed not . good, but that it might be eaten." From the danger he was in in Poland, when he beat the Saxon troops in 1702, a comedy was exhibited at Marienburgh, where the combat was represented to the disadvantage of the Swedes. " Oh," says Charles, hearing of it, " I am far from envying them in this pleasure. Let them beat me upon the . theatres as long as they will, provided I do but beat them in the field."

Paris 1541, died 1603. He wrote a book called " Les Trois Verites," " The Three Truths," which he published in 1594. These three truths are the following: 1. That . there is a God and a true religion; 2. That of all religions the Chris-. ian is the only true one; 3. That of all the Christian communions . the Roman Catholic is the only true church. " By the first (says Bayle) he combats the Atheists: by the second, the Pagans, lews, and Mahometans; and by the third, the Heretics and Schismatics." His celebrity, however, was established by his books " Of Wisdom," which have been twice translated into Linglish.

CHASTEL (JOHN) the son of a woollen-draper at Paris, attempted to kill Henry IV. of France, Dec. 27, a journey to the borders of Artois, we call Tyburn), and there to have

tress Gabriella d'Estree, who lived then at the hotel de Bouchage; ane as he was going to embrace Montigni, he was struck in his under lip with a knife, which broke a tooth in his mouth. John Chastel, who gave him that blow, and designed to cut his throat, was then but is or 19 years old. He had no sooner given it, but he dropped his knife, and hid himself in the crowd, Every body stood amazed, being at a loss to know who the villain was: and he was likely to escape; but somebody happened to cast an eve upon him, and he was taken at a venture; the wildness of his look, as it is said, betraying him .- He was sentenced to death by a decree of the parliament, Dec. 20, 1501. and suffered the same day by the light of flambeaux. The sentence CHARRON (PETER) born at set forth, " that he was to make honourable amends before the chie. door of the church of Paris, stripped to his shirt, holding in his hand a lighted wax taper of two pounds weight, and there to say and declare on his knees, that he had wickedly and treacherously attempted to commit this most inhuman and abominable murder, and had wounded the king in the face with a knife; and that, havin been taught a false and damnabl doctrine, he said on his trial that it was lawful to kill the king, and that king Henry IV. now reigning, was not a member of the church, till he had obtained the pope's approbation; of which he the said John Chastel repents, and for which he begs pardon of God, of the king, and of the court. This done, he is to be drawn on a sledge to la Place This prince, having taken de Greve (which answers to what was returned to Paris that very day, the flesh of his arms and the

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torn off with red hot pincers; and his right hand, in which he is to hold the knife wherewith he endeavoured to commit the murder, cut off; afterwards his body to be drawn, and quartered by four hor ses pulling several ways, and his members and corpse to be thrown into the fire, and burnt to ashes, and the ashes thrown up into the air. The court has also declared, and does declare, all his goods and chattels forfeited to the king. Before this sentence be executed upon him, he shall also be put to the rack, and suffer the ordinary and extraordinary torture, to force him to declare his accomplices, and some other circumstances relating to his trial."

CHATTERTON (THOMAS) a most astonishing genius, born at Bristol Nov. 20, 1752; and educated at a charity-school on St. Augustin's back, where nothing more was taught than reading, writing, and accounts. At 14 years of age he was articled clerk to an attorney at Bristol, with whom he continued about three years; yet, though his education was thus confined, he discovered an early turn towards poetry and English antiquities, and particularly towards heraldry .la April 1770 he left Bristol, disgusted with his profession, and irreconcileable to the line of life in which he was placed; and coming to London, in hopes of advancing his fortune by his pen, he sunk at once from the sublimity of his views to an absolute dependence on the patronage of booksellers. He continued to write incessantly in various periodical publications; but all these exertions of his genius brought in so little profit, that he was soon reduced to the extremest indigence; so that at last, oppressed with poverty and disease, in a fit of despair he put an end to his existence, body and mind, gained him the

Aug. 1770, with a dose of poison. Tais unfortur ale person, though certainly a most extraordinary genius. seems yet to have been of a most ungracious composition. He was violent and impetuous to a strange degree; appears to have had a portion of ill-humour and spleen more than enough for a lad of 17; and the editor of his " Miscellanies" records, " that he possessed all the vices and irregularities of youth, and that his profligacy was at least . as conspicuous as his abilities .-In 1777 were published, in one vol. 8vo. " Poems, supposed to have been written at Bristol, by Thomas Rowley and others, in the 15th century: the greatest part now first published from the most authentic copies, with an engraved specimen of one of the MSS. To which are added a preface, an introductory account of the several pieces, and a glossary." And in 1778 were published, in one vol. 8vo. " Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by Thomas Chatterton, the supposed author of the Poems published under the names of Rowley, &c." Concerning the authenticity of the poems under the name of Rowley (that is, whether they were really written by a person of that name, or were only, what they are now generally believed to be, the forgeries of Chatterton) there long existed a most mighty controversy, and the war among the critics hath yet scarcely subsided.

CHAUCER (GEOFFREY) one of the greatest, as well as most ancient of the English poets, was born in London in 1328. He was educated at Cambridge, where he resided in his 18th year when he wrote the "Court of Love," and some other pieces. His distinguished accomplishments, both of

friendship of many persons of distinction, by whom he was drawn to court, and in 1368 he was made gentleman of the king's privy chamber. In 1982, having given offence to the clergy by adopting .. many of Wickliffe's tenets, he was obliged to quit the kingdom, and in Hainault, France, and Zeeland, he wrote most of his books .- His neressities forcing him to return to England, he was discovered, seized, and sent to prison. But upon discovering all he knew of the late transactions in the city, he was discharged. This confession brought upon him a heavy load of calemny. To give vent to his sorrow at this time, he wrote his " Testament of Love," in imitation of " Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ," and not long after his admirable "Treatise on the Astrolabe." He died Oct. 25, 1400, and was buried at Westminster-abbey, in the great south-cross aisle. His " Canterbury Tales," the most considerable of his works, have been incomparably well published by Mr. Tyrwhitt.

CHEMNITZ (MARTIN) a Lutheran divine, born at Britzen, in Brandenbourg, in 1522. His " Examination of the council of Trent" has been reckoned a very masterly

performance.

CHESELDEN (WILLIAM) an eminent English surgeon and anatomist, born at Somerby in Leicestershire, 1688. So early as the age of 22, he read lectures in anatomy; of which the "Syllabus" was first printed in 1711, and afterwards annexed to his " Anatomy of the Human Body," printed first in 1713, 8vo. But what he more particularly attended to, was the operation of cutting for the stone. In 1722, he gained striking ap-. plause in this way; and the year after, published his " Treatise on his whole manner of living.

the high Operation for the Stone." In 1728, he immortalized himself by giving sight to a lad near it years old, who had been totally blind from his birth, by the closure of the iris, without the least opening for light in the pupil: he drew up a particular account of the whole process, and the various observitions made by the patient, after he had recovered his sight,-His fame was now so fully established, that he was esteemed the first man of his profession. He was elected head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital: and was also appointed principal surgeon to queen Caroline. ing now obtained the utmost of his wishes, as to fame and fortune, he sought for that most desirable of blessings, a life of tranquility; and found it, 1737, in the appointment of head surgeon to Chelsea hospital, which he held to his death, April 10, 1752.

CHESNE (ANDRE DU) called the father of French history, was born in Touraine 1584, and crushed to death by a cart, as he was passing from Paris to his country house, in 1640. His principal work was " Un Recueil des Histo.

riens des France."

CHESTERFIELD (PHILIP, EARL OF). See STANHOPE.

CHEVREAU (URBAN) born at Loudun in France, 1613, died 1701. He wrote " A History of the World," which has been printed several times, and translated into

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several languages.

CHEYNE (GEORGE) an eminent English physician, born of a good family in Scotland, 1671, and educated at Edinburgh, under Dr. Pitcairn. He passed his youth in close study and great abstemious. ness; but coming to London when about 30, he changed on a sudden

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found the bottle companions, the younger gentry and free-livers, to be the most easy of access, and susceptible of friendship; being naturally of a cheerful temper and lively imagination, he soon became much caressed by them, and grew daily in bulk, and in friendship with these gay gentlemen and their acquaintance. He continued this course not only from liking, but to force a trude, which method he observed to succeed with some others; and by this means his health was, in a few years, brought to great distress. He grew excessively fat, short-breath'd, lethargic, and listless. He swelled to such an enormous size, that he excreded 32 stone in weight. Upon stepping into his carriage quickly, and with any effort, he was ready to faint away for want of breath, and his face turned black. He was not able to walk up above one pair of stairs at a time, without extreme pain and blowing. He laboured, likewise, under a nervous and scorbutic disorder, to the most violent degree; his life was an intoletable burden, and his condition the nost deplorable. Having tried all the power of medicine in vain, he resolved at last to use a milk and vegetable dict, which removed his complaints. His size was reduced to almost one third; he recovered his strength, activity, and cheerfulness, with the free and perfect use of his faculties; and by a regular observance of this regimen, he teached a mature period; for he died at Bath in his 72d year. He was fellow of the college of physitrans at Edinburgh, and of the Royal Society, and wrote, among other things, " An Essay on Health and long Life." " An Essay of the true Nature and due Method of treating the Gout." " A new The-

ory of acute and slow continued fevers." "Philosophical Principles of Religion, Natural and Revealed, in two parts." "The English Malady; or, a Treatise of Nervous Diseases of all kinds, in three parts."

CHICHLEY, or CHICHELY (HENRY) archbishop of Canterbury, born at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, founded and endowed All Souls College, Oxford,

and died April 12, 1443.

CHILLINGWORTH (WIL-LIAM) a divine of the church of England, celebrated for his skill in defending the cause of Protestants against Papists, born at Oxford 1602, died 1644. His most important work is, "A free En-

quiry into Religion."

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, and daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the Great, born Dec. 8, 1626. She succeeded him in the government of the kingdom in 1633, and governed it with great wisdom and prudence till 1654, when she resigned it in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus. She then changed her religion for that of the Romish church, and retired to Rome; yet upon the death of Charles Gustavus, which happened in 1660, she returned to Sweden, with an in- . tent to resume the government. But this could not be admitted, because, by the laws and constitution of the land, Roman Catholics are excluded from the crown. She died at Rome 1689. - She was a woman of uncommon parts, and as uncommon learning; for she understoodseveral languages, and was a perfect mistress in the belles lettres.

CHRYSIPPUS, a celebrated stoic philosopher, born at Soli, a city of Cilicia, wrote a great many books, above 700 as we are told, several of which belonged to logic. He died in the 143d Olympiad; and had a monument erected to him among those of the illustrious Athenians.

CHRYSOSTOM (JOHN) so called from his eloquence, was born at Antioch of a noble family, about \$54, consecrated bishop of Constantinople in 398, and died 417. The works of this father are very voluminous.

CHUBB (THOMAS) born 1679. He was bred a glover, but became tolerably versed in mathematics, geography, and many other branches of science. But divinity above all was his favourite study; and it is said, that a little society was formed at Salisbury, under the management and direction of Chubb, for the sake of debating upon religious subjects. Here the scriptures are reported to have been read under the guidance of some commentator; and every man delivered his sentiments upon all points freely, and without reserve. About this time the controversy upon the Trinity was carried on very warmly between Clarke and Waterland; and falling under the cognizance of this theological assembly, Chubb, at the request of the members, drew up and arranged his sentiments about it, in a kind of dissertation: which, after it had undergone some correction, appeared to the world, under the title of " The Supremacy of the Father asserted, &c." and gained him great celebrity. He died at Salisbury, in his 68th year, leaving behind him 2 vols. of posthumous works, which he calls " A Farewell to his Readers," from which we may fairly form this judgment of his opinions; "that he had little or no belief of revelation; indeed he plainly rejects the Jewish revelation, and consequently the Christian, which is founded upon it; that

he disclaims a future judgment, and is very uncertain as to any isture state of existence; that a particular providence is not deducible from the phænomena of the world, and therefore that prayer cannot be proved a duty, &c. &c.

CHURCHILL (JOHN) duke of Marlborough, and prince of the Holy Roman empire, was elder son of sir Winston Churchill, and born at Ashe in Devonshire, on Midsummer-day in 1650. As a commander in chief of the British army, he stands yet unrivalled; but the nature of our work will not allow us to relate all the military acts in which he was engaged: it is sufficient to say, that, numerous as they were, they were all successful, .. He died June 16, 1722, at Wind. sor lodge; and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

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CHURCHILL (CHARLES) an English poet and celebrated satvist, born 1731, and bred to the church. His first production was, " The Rosciad," which by the justness of its remarks, and particularly the severity of the satire, greatly excited the public curiosity. His next performance was, "An Apology to the Critical Reviewers;" a performance much applauded also, and equally satirical with the former -But what fame he got by these productions, which was indeed very great and deserved, he lost by his morals; and while his writings amused the town, his actions disgusted it. Not intoxicated merely, but downright drunk with success, he now quitted his wife, and, resigning his gown with all clerical functions, commenced a man of the town, and indulged in all the gaities and even vices of it. His next poem was intituled, " Night;" and after that he published "The Ghost." Dr. Johnson, the author of the

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" and host." f the lightly of Churchill's productions: In this poem he has described Johnson under the character of Pomposo, and the description is allowed to have merit. The poems, " Night" and " The Ghost," had not the rapid sale expected by the author; but "The Prophecy of Famine," which succeeded, produced him again in all his lustre. He afterwards published his " Epistle to Hogarth," " Gotham," " Independence," " The Times," &c. and died at Boulogne, Nov. 5, 1764.

CIBBER (COLLEY) poet lautest to George II. comedian, and dramatic writer, born Nov. 6, 1671. His first play, called " Love's last Shift," was acted Jan. 1695, and in it he performed the part of sir Novelty Fashion himself. This comedy met with the success it deserved; and the character of the fop was so well executed, that from thence Cibber was never thought to have his equal in parts of the same cast .- " The Careless Husband" is reckoned his best play, end was acted in 1704, with great and deserved success .- But of all his plays, none was of more importance to himself, than his comedy called the "The Nonjuror;" which was acted in 1717, and dedicated to the king; for when he presented it to George I. that mocollected and published in 2 vols. own. [See the following article.] 410. He did not succeed in wri-Pacity, his odes not partaking of land, but supposed by many to ex-

Rambler," had, it seems, spoken that genius and spirit which he has shewn in his comedies.

CIBBER (THEOPHILUS) son of the above, was born in 1763, and about 1716 sent to Winchester school: where he received all the education he had to boast of, and we believe very soon after his return from thence went on the stage. In this profession he quickly gave proofs of great merit, and soon attained a considerable share of the public favour. His manner of acting was in the same walk of characters which his father had with . so much and so just a reputation supported; and his first setting out in life seemed to promise the assurance of future happiness to him, had not one foible overclouded his brightest prospects, and at length led him into errors, the consequences of which it was almost impossible he should ever be able to retrieve. This foible was no other than a total want of aconomy, . which made his life one continual . series of distress, extravagance, and . perplexity, till the winter 1757. when, being engaged by Sheridan . to go over to Dublin, he perished . by shipwreck. As a writer, he has not rendered himself very conspicuous, excepting in some appeals to the public on peculiar circumstances of his own distressed life. His name appears to " The Lives of the Poets natch ordered him 2001. and the of Great Britain and Ireland, 1753," merit of it, as he himself confesses, 5 vols. 12mo, the real publisher, made him poet laureat in 1730. however, was Mr. Robert Shiels, The same year he quitted the stage, an amanuensis of Dr. Johnson. though he did not die till Dec. In the dramatic way he has altered 1757. His plays, such of them as for the stage three pieces of other he thought worth preserving, he authors, and produced one of his

CIBBER (SUSANNA MARIA) ting tragedy, any more than he did who for several years was reckoned in acting it; nor in his laureate ca- not only the best actress in Engcel the celebrated mademoiselle affair he was honoured with the Clairon of the continent, was the glorious title of " Fater Patrix," daughter of an eminent upholsterer Father of his Country. in Covent-garden, and sister to Dr. Thomas Augustin Arne, celebrated for his taste in musical composition. Her first appearance on the stage was as a singer, in which light the sweetness of her voice rendered her very conspicuous. In April 1734, she married Theophilus Cibber, who, luxurious, prodigal, and rapacious after money to gratify a thousand calls from passions or vanity, soon resolved to make a sacrifice of what every honest man holds dear, the honour of his wife. With this view therefore he cemented the closest friendship with a gentleman, whom he introduced to his wife, recommended to her, gave them frequent interviews, and even saw them put, as if by accident, in the same bed. All this appeared upon the trial afterwards commenced by himself for criminal correspondence, wherein he laid his damages at 50001. How the jury looked upon this affair, may be seen by their verdict, which only gave the plaintiff 101, costs; a sum not sufficient to reimburse him a fortieth part of his expences. Mrs. Cibber thenceforth resided apart from her contemptible consort, till she died Jan. 30, 1766.

CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS) one of the greatest men of antiquity, whether we consider him as an orator, a statesman, or a philosopher, was born Jan. 3, in the 647th year of Rome, about 107 years before Christ. In his very active life, the most striking incident is his detection of the conspi- trions mathematicians in Europe, racy of Catiline and his accompli- died 1765. He was one of the ces for the subversion of the com- academicians who were sent into monwealth, during Cicero's con- the north to determine the figure of sulship. For his conduct in this the earth,

killed on the 7th of December. about 10 days from the settlement of the triumvirate, after he had lived 63 years, 11 months, and five days. His works will ever te , the standard of true eloquence, and his philosophical treatises are an invaluable treasure of good sense, virtue and true philosophy.

CINCINNATUS, the Roman dictator, taken from the plough, to be advanced to the dignity of consul, in which office he restored public tranquillity, and then returned to his rural employments. Being called forth a second time, to be dictator, he conquered the enemies of Rome, and, refusing all rewards, retired again to his farm, after he had been dictator only sixteen days: the same circumstances occurred once more in the 8oth year of his age. He was born 456, and died 376 B. C.

CIPRIANI (J. B.) a very eminent painter. He was an Italian by birth, but most distinguished as an artist in London, where he died Dec. 14, 1785.

CIRCE, a famous sorceress, who poisoned her husband, king of the Sarmatæ; for which being banished, she went into Italy, where she changed Sylla into a sea-monster: she entertained Ulysses, who was cast away on the coast near bet house, and metamorphosed his companions into various sorts of beaus.

CLAIRAULT (ALEXIS) member of the French academy of Scie ences, and one of the most illusthe

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very celebrated English philosopher and divine, born at Norwich 1675. His works are very numerous; and

he died May 17, 1729. CLAUDE, of Lorrain, a famous landscape painter, born in 1000, and sent first to school; but proving extremely dull and heavy, he was soon taken thence, and bound en apprentice to a pastry-cook, with whom he served out his time. Afterwards he went with some young fellows to Rome, with a view of getting a livelihood there; but being unable to speak the language. and withal very ill-bred, nobody cared to set him to work. Chance brought him at length to Augustino his soul enlarged itself apace, and he cultivated the art with wonderful eagerness. He removed his and into the open fields, where he would continue from morning to mistress, he climbed to the highest Rome in 1612. stepof perfection in landscape painting. His memory was so good, CLEVELAND, Must be would paint with great ac-

CLARKE (DR. SAMUEL) a universally admired for his invention, the delicacy of his colouring. and the charming variety and tenderness of his tints; for his artful distribution of the lights and sha dows, for his wonderful conduct in the disposition of his figures, and for the advantage and harmony of his compositions. Claude was employ ed by Pope Urban VIII. and many of the Italian princes, in adorning their palaces. He died in 1682, and was buried at Rome.

CLAUDIANUS (CLAUDIUS) a Latin Poet, flourished in the fourth century, under the emperor Theodosius and his sons Arcadius and Honorius; the two latter of whom. at the senate's request, ordered a Trasso, who hired him to pound statue to be erected for him in his colours, clean his pallet and Trajan's forum, with the following pencils, look after his house, dress inscription: "To Claudius Clauhis meat for him, and do all his dianus, tribune and notary, and tousehold drudgery; for Augustino among other noble accomplishkept no other servant. His master, ments, the most excellent of poets: hoping to make him serviceable to though his own poems are sufficient him in some of his greatest works, to render his name immortal, yet, as taught him by degrees the rules of a testimony of their approbation. perspective, and the elements of de- the most learned and happy empesign. Claude at first did not know rors Arcadius and Honorius have, what to make of those principles at the request of the senate, ordered. of art; but being encouraged, and this statue to be erected and placed not failing in application, he came in the forum of Trajan." Under at length to understand them, then the inscription was placed the following epigram in Greek, which was no less glorious to the poet:

Rome and the Casars here his statue taise, study to the banks of the Tiber, "Who Virgil's genius join'd to Homer's lays."

CLAVIUS (CHRISTOPHER) night, taking all his lessons from an eminent mathematician, born in Nature herself; and by many years Germany 1537, and considered as diligent imitation of that excellent the Euclid of his age. He died at

CLEIVELAND (JOHN).

CLELAND (JOHN) was the socurary when he got home, what of col. C. that celebrated nelitious the had wen abroad. He has been niember of the Speciator's Club

whom Steele describes under the same of Will Honeycombe. He was sent early in life as consul to Smyrna, where, perhaps, he first imbibed those loose principles which in his " Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure" are so dangerously exemplified. On his return from Smyrna he went to the East Indies; but quarrelling with some of the members of the presidency of Bombay, he made a precipitate retreat from the Fast, with little or no benefit to his fortunes. Being without profession or any settled means of subsistence, he soon fell into difficulties; a prison and its miseries were the consequences. In this situation, one of those booksellers who disgrace the profession, offered him a temporary relief for writing the work above alluded to, which brought a stigma on his name, that time has not obliterated. The sum given for the copy was 20 guineas ; . the sum received for the sale could not be less than 10,000l. For this publication be was called before the privy council; and the circumstance of his distress being known, as well as his being a man of some parts, John earl Granville, the then presicent, nobly rescued him from the like temptation, by getting him a pension of 100! per year, which he enjoyed to his death, and which had so much the desired effect, that, except " The Memoirs of a Coxcomb," which has some smack of dissipated manners, and "The Man of L'onour," written as an amende hoverable for his former exceptionable book, he dedicated the rest of his life to political and philological studies. He died Jan. 23, 1789, at the advanced age of 82.

CLFOPATRA, queen of Egypt, was the daughter of Ptolemy Au-

dving in the year 51 before Christ. bequeathed his crown to the elder of his sons, and the eldest of his daughters; ordering them to be joined to each other in marriage, according to the usage of their family, and jointly to govern the Egyptian kingdom. They were both very young, Cleopatra the eldest being only 17, and therefore he committed them to the tinition of the Roman senate. They could not however agree, either to be married, or to reign together, and the cause was brought to he lius Cæsar's hearing, and advocates on both sides were appointed to plead the matter before him. But Cleopatra, hearing that Cæsar was unboundedly fond of women, laid a plot to attach him first to her person, and next to her cause; fer she made no scruple of prostituting herself for lust, or for interest, according as she was a Quated by either of those passions. Sending to Cæstr therefore, she desired that she might be permitted to plead her cause herself before him. This being grantcd, she came secretly into the port of Alexandria in a small skiff toward the dusk of the evening, caused herself to be tied up in her bedding, and thus to be carried to Cæsar's apartment on the back of one of her servants. Cæsar was too sensible of the charms of heauty, not to be touched with those of Cleopatra. She was then in the prime of her youth, about the goth year of her age, and one of those perfect beauties, whose every feature has its particular charm; all which was seconded by an admirable wit, commanding address, and withall a voice so harmonious and bewitching, that, it is said, that single perfection, without the help of her beies king of that country; who, leyes, than which nothing could be

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finer, was enough to soften the most ! obdurate heart. To be short, Cæsar lay with her that very night; and is supposed to have begotton on her a son, who was afterwards from his name called Cæsarion. The next morning he sent for Ptolemy, and pressed him to receive his sister upon her own terms : but Ptolemy perceiving, that, instead of a judge, he was become her advocate, appealed to the people, and put the whole city in an uproar. A war rommenced; and the matter being soon determined by a battle, in which Cæsar came off conqueror, Piclemy, on his endeavouring to escape over the Nile in a boat, was nink with it, and drowned in that Cæsar then settled the niver. kingdom upon Cleopatra. She however followed Cæsar to Rome, and was there when he was killed in the senate-house: but being terrifiel by that accident, and the subsequent disorders of the city, fled with great precipitation .- After the battle of Philippi, she was summoned by Antony to answer an accusation against her, as if she had fahad indeed done so in some measure; she depended however on her self, that those charms, with which she had conquered Cæsar's heart, were still powerful enough to conquer Antony's; for she was not yet above 26 years of age. Full of these assurances, she went to Antony, and, by her arts and the charms of her person, drew him into those mares, which held him enslaved to her as long as he lived, and finally caused his death. Having at last fallen into the hands of her enemy Odivius Cæsar, who meant to expose her in triumph to the Romans, the caused herself to be bitten by an by, which was brought to her con-

cealed in a basket of figs; and thus died this princess, whose wit and beauty made so much noise in the world, after she had reigned from the death of her father 22 years, and lived 39.

CLERC (JOHN LE) a celebrated philosophical and theological writer and universal scholar, born at Geneva 1657, died 1736.

CLEVELAND, or rather CLEWELAND (OHN) a noted loyalist and popular poet in the reign of Charles I. He has however had the fate of those poets who, paying their court to temporary prejudices, have been at one time too much praised, and at another too much neglected. Contemporary with Milton, he was in his time exceedingly preferred before . him; and Milton's own nephewsays, that he was by some esteemed the best of the English vocts. Cleiveland is now sunk into oblivion, while Milton's fame is universally liffused.

CI10, a muse, presiding over history.

tion against her, as if she had favoired the interest of Cassius. She had indeed done so in some measure; she depended however on her wit and beauty; and persuaded herself, that those charms, with which she had conquered Cæsar's heart,

CLIVE (CATHERINE) daughter of Mr. William Raftor, of Kalkenny, wasborn in 1711, and shewed a very early inclination and genius for the stage. In 1731 she appeared in the part of Nell, in the Devil to Pay, which was the first character that afforded her an opportunity of displaying her comic powers, which afterwards ripened into so much perfection as to set her above all her competitors, She died 1785.

CLUVERIUS (PHILIP) à cele-

brated geographer, born at Dantzic, while Fame has a trumpet left her. 1580, died at Levden 1622.

COCKRAN (WILLIAM) a very eminent painter in Scotland, born of cases during the most happy 1738, died Od. 23, 1785.

COCKBURN (CATHERINE) born 1679, gave marks of a genius for poetry before she had passed her childhood: and in her 17th year produced a tragedy called. " Agnes de Castro," which was acted in 1605. In 1608, she brought a second tragedy upon the stage, and in 1701 a third tragedy and a comedy. But poetry and dramatic writing were the least of this lady's talents: she had a great and philosophic turn of mind, and wrote a defence of Locke's " Essay on the Human Understanding," against some remarks which had been made! upon it at several times by Dr. Burnet of the charter-house. This defence was finished as early as Dec. 1701, when she was but 22 years of age. She died in 1749.

COKE (SIR EDWARD) lord chief-justice of England, and one of the most eminent lawyers this kingdom has produced, was born at Mileham in Norfolk 1549, and died radise," and died in 1662. at Stoke Pogey's in Bucks, Sept. 2, 1634. Sir Edward had great became one of the ushers of quickness of parts, deep penetra- Merchant-Taylor's school; but betion, a faithful memory, and a solid ing there guilty of a very great thing to writing with an industry pressly mentioned, he was forced beyond example, and published a to withdraw into Ireland, whence great deal. He met with many he never returned. He did much changes of fortune; was sometimes good in his profession, and wrote in power, and sometimes in dis-several useful and necessary books gia.e. He was however so excel- for the instruction of beginners; lent at making the best of a dis- the principal of which were, "The grace, that king James used to com- complete English Schoolmaster, pare him to a cat, who always fell "The newest, plainest, and shortest upon her legs. " His learned and Short-hand," " Nolens volens; or, la orious works on the laws," says you shall make Latin whether you Fuller, [Worthies, p. 251.] "will will or no, containing the planes be admired by judicious posterity, directions for that purpose, " An

or any breath to blow therein." His principal works are, " Report reign of the most illustrious and renowned queen Elizabeth, the fourtain of all justice and the life of the law :" " A Book of Entries :" and his " Institutes."

COLBERT (IOHN BAPTIST) marquis of Segnelai, one of the greatest statesmen that France ever had, was born at Paris 1610, and died 1683. He filled the most im. portant offices of government, and . was ever attentive to the interests of his master, the happiness of the people, the progress of arts and manufactures, and, in short, to every . thing that could advance the credit . and interest of his country. He . was a pattern for all ministers of, state: and every nation may with , themselves blessed with a Coibert.

COLE (WILLIAM) born at Adderbury in Oxfordshire about 1626, was the most famous botanist of his time. In 1656, he published "The Art of Simpling," and in 165%, " Adam in Eden, or Nature's Pa-

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COLES (ELISHA) born 1640, He committed every fault, which is not any where exEnglish Dictionary" and "An English-Latin, and Latin-English Dictionary."

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COLET (DR. JOHN) a learned English divine, born in London 1466, was the eldest son of sir Henry Colet, knt. twice lord-mayor, who had, beside him, 21 children. Being dean of St. Paul's, and having a very plentiful estate without any mear relations, for numerous as his brethren were, they were all dead and buried, he resolved, in the midst of life and health, to consecrate the whole property of it to some standing and perpetual benefaction. And this he performed, by founding St. Paul's school in London, of which he appointed William Lilly first master in 1512. He ordained that there should be in this school an high master, a surmaster, and a chaplain, who should teach gratis 153 children divided into eight classes; and he endowed it with lands and houses, amounting then to 1221. 45. 7 1-2d. per annum, of which endowment he made the company of mercers trustees, died Sept. 16, 1519, and was buried in St. Paul's choir, with an humble monument prepared for him several years before, and only inscribed with his bare name. Afterwards a nobler was erected to his honour by the company of mercers, which was destroyed with the cathedral in 1666.

colligni (GASPARD DE) a elebrated admiral of France, who bravely supported the cause of the French protestants against the duke of Guise and his adherents, and after several victories gained over their persecutors, was at last basely assassinated by one of the duke of Guise's domestics, in the beginning of the horrid massacre of Paris on the eve of St. Battholomew's-day, 457 &

COLLIER ([EREMY] an eminent English divine, born 1650. lied 1726. He published many tracts; but only the following are now commonly met with: viz. " Essays upon several moral Subjects," written with such a mixture of learning and wit, and in a style so easy and flowing, that, notwithstanding the prejudice of party, which ran strong against him, they were, in general, well received, and have passed through many editions since. In 1608 he made an attempt to reform the stage, by publishing his " Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage," and other pamphlets. This engaged him in a controversy with the wits; and Congreve and Vanbrugh, whom, with many others, he had taken to task very severely, appeared openly against him. In this controversy with the stage, Collier exerted himself to the utmost advantage; and shewed that a clergyman might have wit, as well as learning and reason, on his side. It is remarkable that his labours here were attended with success, and actually produced repentance and amendment; for it is allowed on all hands that the decorum which has been, for the most part, observed by the latter writers of dramatic poetry, is entirely owing to the animadversions of Collier. What Dryden said upon this occasion will shew, that this is not observed without sufficient foundation. " I shall say the less of Mr. Collier, because in many things he has taxed me justly; and I have pleaded guiley to all thoughts and expressions of mine which can be truly arraigned of obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them. If he be my enemy, let him triumph;

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if he be my friend, as I have given man doubtful of his dinner, or him no personal occasion to be otherwise, he will be glad of my repentance. It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one."-Dirden's Preface to his Fahles. If Congreve and Vanbrugh had taken the same method with Dryden, and made an ingenuous confession of their faults, they would have retired with a better grace than they did: for it is certain that, with all the wit which they have shown in their respective vindications, they make but a very indifferent figure .-Collier also published " An Ecclestastical History of Great Britain;" which is written with great judgmient.

COLLINS (WILLIAM) an onfortunate, but admirable poet, was born at Chichester about 1720. and died 17.66. During his residence at Magdalen College, Oxford, he applied himself to poetry: and published an epistle to sir Thomas Hanmer on his edition of Shakspeare, and the " Persian," or, as they have been since entituled, " Oriental Eclogues," with regard to which it may justly be asserted. I that in simplicity of description and expression, in delicacy and rence, about 1733, and placed at softness of numbers, and in natural a very early age in Westmanster and unaffection tenderness, they are not to be equalled by any thing of Christ Church College, Oxford, the pastoral kind in the English language .- About 1744 he suddenly left the university, and came to London a literary adventurer, with ! many projects in his head, and very little money in his pocket. He designed many works; but his great; fault was irresolution; or the frequent calls of immediate necessity celebrated wits of a former day, broke his schemes, and suffered him, were among the intimate as ocistes

trembling at a creditor, is not much disposed to abstracted meditation. or remote enquiries. He published proposals for a " History of the Revival of Learning;" but probably not a page of the history was ever written. He planned several tragedies, but he only planned them, and wrote now-and-then odes and other poems. Soon after this, however, his uncle, Mr. Martin, a lieutenant-colonel, left him about 2000l. a sum which Collins could scarcely think exhaustible, and which he did not live to exhaust. But man is not born for happiness; Collins, who, while he studied to live, felt no evil but poverty, no sooner lived to study, than his life was assailed by more dreadful calamities, disease and insanity; he died lunatic.

COLLINSON (PETER, F.R.S.) an ingenious botanist and natural historian, died Aug. 11, 1768.

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COLMAN (GEORGE) an emis nent dramatic writer, and patentee of the Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket, was the son of Thomas Colman, esq. British resident at Florence, whose wife was a sister of the countess of Bath. Mr. George Colman was born at Floschool. In 1758 he removed to and there took the degree of M. A. During his progress at Westmin ster, and white at college, is formed those literary connexions with whom he remained in friendship till they severally dropped offthe stage of life. Lloyd, Churchill, Bonnel Thornton, and other to pursue no settled purpose. A of Mr. Colinate, and gave eclat to

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ciad, Churchill proposed Mr. Colman as a proper judge to decide on the pretensions of the several candidates for the chair of Roscius, and only complains that he might be thought too juvenile for so important an award. Speaking of the proposed judges who were supported by the suffrages of the public, he

For Colman many; but the peevish tongue Orpredent age tound out that he was young. When he came to London, to study the law, he was received with great kindness by lord Bath, who seemed to mark him for intended patronage; and this circumstance gave use to the suspicion that his lordship had a natural bias in favour of roung Colman. Mr. C. was admitted into the society of Lincoln'sinn, and was called to the bar, where he practised a very short time. It was not probable that a genius like that of Mr. Colman could have remained devoted to the dry study of the law, and therefore, when he renounced the bar, and attached himself to literary pursuits, and more particularly the drama, he did no more than what the public tad long expected. About the year 1768, Mr. Beard, being incapable of bearing any longer the fatigues of a theatrical life, and wishing to titire from the management of Cosent-garden theatre, disposed of his projecty in that house to Messrs. Colman, Harris, Powell, and Rutherford. These gentlemen carried on the management together; but, in a short time, Mr. Colman ap-Isome to aspire to a greater authority than the other patentees, excepting Mr. Powell, were dis-

his name, by noticing him in seve- literary contest, which was pubral of their compositions. Even so lished, Mr. Colman sold his share, early as the publication of the Ros- and retired. Soon after, Mr. Foote, then proprietor of the Hay-market theatre, having been induced to withdraw from the stage, disposed of his theatre to Mr. Colman, for a handsome annuity, which he did not long enjoy. On Mr. Foote's death Mr. C. obtained the licence, and from that period conducted the theatre with great judgement and assiduity, occasionally supplying many dramas from his own fancy, as well as many pleasant translations from the French. Mr. Colman was one of the chief writers in " The Connoisseur," and produced a variety of miscellaneous poems and papers, which he collected in three volumes. As a scholar, he holds a very respectable rank, as may be seen in his translations of Horace's " Art of Poetry," and of the " Comedies of Terence," and his manners were . as pleasing as his talents were respectable. Mr. C. died Aug. 14, 1794.

> COLSTON (EDWARD) a person ever memorable for his benefactions and charities, was born at Bristol 1636, and died at Mortlake in Surry, Oct. 11, 1721. He was buried in the church of All-saints, Bristol, where a monument is erected to his memory, on which are enumerated his public charities to an amazing extent.

COLUMBUS (CHRISTOPHER) a Genoese, born 1442, and famous in history for being the discoverer of America, though it took its name from Americus Vesputius, who, by the encouragement of Emanuel king of Portugal, made, in 1497, some additional discoveries to those of Columbus. He died 1506,

COLUMELLA, a Latin writer, food to grant, and after a severe who flourished about the year 49,

and hath left us some books upon and in the performance it met with agriculture, and a "Treatise upon Trees," which are curious and valuable.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet, who lived in the beginning of the 6th century.

COMBER (DR. THOMAS) dean of Durham, born 1645, and died 1699 .- He was the author of several learned works chiefly relating to the " Common Frayer:" and, among others, of the "Companion to the Altar."

COMINES (PHILIP DE) an excellent French historian, born 1446, died 1500, leaving behind him " Memoirs of his own Times."

COMNENA (ANNA) a most accomplished lady, and daughter of the Greek emperor Alexius Comnerus, flourished about 1118, and wret: 15 books upon the life and all o is of her father, which she ca le ! "The Alexiad."

CONFUCIUS, the celebrated Chinese philosopher, was born in the kingdom of Lou, which is at present the province of Chan Long, 551 years before the birth of Christ. His extensive knowledge and great wisdom made him every where known: his integrity and the splendor of his virtues made him beloved: kings were governed by his counsels, and the people reverenced him as a saint. He died in the 73d year of his age.

CONGREVE (WILLIAM) an English dramatic writer and poet, born 1669. Though bred to the law, he found no charms in that profession, but turned his mind to polite literature, particularly to dramatic composition, and wrote a comedy called "The Old Bachelor;" of which Dryden, to whom he was recommended, said, "that he never baw such a first play in his life;" nity by the civil power, was but?

such general applause, that Congreve was thenceforward considered as the prop of the declining stage, and as the rising genius in drauge. tic poesy. This play recommended its author to the patronage of loid Hallifax; who, being desirous to place so eminent a wit in a state of ease and tranquillity, made him in. mediately one of his commissioners for licensing hackney coaches; bestowed upon him, soon after, a place in the Pipe-office; and the office of a commissioner of wine-licences, worth 600l. per annum. He soon afterwards brought out "The Double Dealer;" and in 1695, " Love for Love." After having established his reputation as a comic writer, he had a mind to attempt a tragedy; and in 1697 his " Mourning Bride" was acted at the new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Few plays had raised higher expediations, and it was not possible for any thing to be better received. His last play was " The Way of the World; " but he amused himself afterwards with composing original poems and translations; which he collected in a volume, and published in 1710, when Swift describes him as " never free from the gout, and almost blind, yet amusing himself with writing a "Tatler." He died Jan. 19, 1728-9, and was buried in Westmiaster Abbey.

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CONRINGIUS (HERMANNUS) professor of law at Helmstadt, born 1606, died 1631. He composed many works upon law and history, which have been printed in 6 vols. folio.

CONSTANTINE, usually called the Great, and memorable for have ing been the first emperor of the Romans who established Christia4t Naissus, a town of Dardania, 972. He died 337, and divided the empire between his three sons constantine, Constantius, and Con-

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COOK (JAMES) a celebrated English circumnavigator, was born Marton in Yorkshire, Oct. 27, 1728, of poor parents, and apprenticed on board a vessel in the coal trade. In the war of 1755, between England and France, he entered as a seaman in the royal navy. His behaviour in this station soon endeared him to the officers; and on the 15th of May 1759, he obtained a master's warrant for the Mercury, which was soon after employed in the famous siege of Quebec. During this siege a difficult and dangerous service was to be performed ; namely, to take soundings in the channel of the river St. Laurence, directly in front of the French fortified camp. This he performed at the imminent hazard of his life, with which indeed he very hardly escaped; and was successively rewarded with the appointments of Braster of the Northumberland man of war, marine-surveyor of Newfoundland and Labradore, lieutenant in the navy, and commander of the Endeavour bark, fitted out for the purpose of taking some astronomical observations, and making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. this expedition he sailed from Deptford July 30, 1768, and returned to England July 12, 1771. siled again April 2, 1772, in the Resolution, accompanied by captain Furneaux in the Adventure, to determine the existence or non-existthe of a southern continent. By his voyage, from which he returned in 1775, the illusions of a the quitralis incognita to any purpacs of commerce, colonization,

or utility, were dispelled; but as a :eward for captain Cook's important improvements for preserving the healths of seamen, very happily manifested in this voyage, the Royal Society bestowed on him the medal of sir Godfrey Copley. Another grand question was, the practicability of a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean; to determine which, captain Cook sailed in 1776, on board the Resolution, accompanied by captain Clerke in the Discovery. This voyage served to prove that there was no practicable passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans towards the north; but, on his return, it unfortunately happened, that our navigator was killed in an affray with the natives of Owlivee, one of the Sandwich isles, Feb. 14, 1779. His death was universally regretted, not only in Great Britain, but throughout all Europe, where his great merits and public services were known.

COOKE (SIR ANTHONY) preceptor to Edward VI. born 1506, died 1576. He was a man of singular piety and goodness, and of uncommon prudence in the management of his family .- Knowing that women are as capable of learning as men, he instilled that into his daughters at night, which he had taught the prince in the day. He was remarkably happy in these daughters; for they were learned above their sex in Greek and Latin, and were equally distinguished by their virtue, piety, and good fortune.-Several witty and ingenious sayings of his are recorded; particularly the following: " That there were three objects before whom he could not do amiss; his prince, his conscience, and his children." This facetious story is likewise related of him: " A Suscex knight having spent a great ! it is recorded, that Charles II. who estate at court, and reduced himself to one park, and a fine house in it, was yet ambitious to entertain the king (Edward VI.) For that purpose he new painted his gates, with a coat of arms and this motto over them in large golden letters, OIA VANITAS. Sir Anthony, offering to read it, desired to know of the gentleman what he meant by OIA; who told him it stood for omnia. " I wonder (replied he) that, having made your omnia so little as you have, you should yet make your wanitas so large."

COOKE (THOMAS) born about 1707. When only 19, he gave the world a very correct edition of " Andrew Marvel's Works, with a Life of the Author prefixed. He published translations of "Hesiod," " Cicero de Natura Deorum," and "Terence," and prepared a translation of "Plautus," but only published the "Amphytrion," He was also a dramati; writer, and author of five or six pieces, which were not accompanied with any success. But what is likely to preserve his name the longest is this: he was concerned with Mr. Mottley in writing a farce called " Penelope, a . Mock Tragedy; " which, though probably intended as no more than a burlesque drama, without any particular aim, yet being produced upon the stage soon after the publication of Pope's " Homer's Odyssey," and considered as a ridicule of that work, exposed him to the poet's resentment, and procured him a place in the " Dunciad."

COOPER (ANTHONY ASH-LEY) earl of Shaftesbury, and some time lord high chancellor, was born July 22, 1621, and died Jan. 1682-3. He is supposed to have been a little intemperate in his gallautries; and would both take liberties and bear them, once said to the earl at court. in a vein of raillery and good humour, and in reference only to his amours, " I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions." To which, with a low bow and very grave face, the earl replied, " May it please your ma. jesty, of a subject I believe I am." at which the merry monarch laughed most heartily.

COOPER (ANTHONY ASH. LEY) earl of Shaftesbury, the celebrated author of the " Characteris. tics," was grandson of the preceding earl, and born Feb. 26, 1670-1, Soon after his coming into parliament as a burgess for Pool, he had an opportunity of shewing that spirit of liberty which he maintained to the end of his life, and by which he uniformly directed his condact on all occasions: it was the bringing in and promoting "The act for granting counsel to prisoners in cases of high treason. This he looked upon as important, and had prepared a speech in its behalf: but when he stood up to speak it in the House of Commons, he was so intimidated, that he lost all memory, and was quite unable to proceed. The house, after giving him a little time to recover his confusion, called loudly for him to go on, when he proceeded to this effect: " If I, sir, (addressing himself to the speaker) who rise only to give my opinion on the bill now depending, am so confounded that I am unable to express the least of what I proposed to say, what must the condition of that man be who, without any assistance, is pleading for his life, and under apprehension of being deprived of it?" He died 1712-13.

COOPER (SAMUEL) an eme

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ment English painter, born 1609, and commonly styled the Van Dyck in little. He died 1672, and was buried in Paneras church in the fields.

COOPER (JOHN GILBERT, ESQ) author of a "Life of Socrates." He wrote some numbers of the periodical paper called "The World;" was author of "Ver Vert, or the Nunnery Parrot;" and published a volume of "Poems on several subjects, 1764," 8vo. reprinted in the 2d volume of "Dodsley's Fugitive Pieces."

COPERNICUS (NICOLAUS) an eminent astronomer, born at Thorn in Prussia 1472. He adopted and improved the hypothesis of the Pythagoreans, which made the sun the centre of the system, and the earth to move, not only round the sun, but round its own axis also; and established that system of the world which goes by his name, and This is now universally received. he performed in a work intituled " De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium." Apprehensions, arising from the povelty of his opinions, had, it is said, almost brought him to drop all thoughts of publishing his book, which had lain in his escrutoir, not nine years only. (whi, h is the term Horace prescribes) but almost four times nine years. At length however, by the importunity of his friends, he was prevailed upon to let it come out; but a copy of it was no somer brought to him, than he was presently seized with a violent effusion of blood, which put an end to his life May 24,

CORAM (CAPT. THOMAS)
but 1068, spent the first part of
his life as master of a vessel trading
to our colonies. While he resided
that part of the metropolis which

is the common residence of sea faring people, business often obliged him to come early into the city and return late; when he had frequent occasions of seeing young children exposed, through the indigence or cruelty of their parents. This excited his compassion so far. that he projected the Foundling Hospital: in which humane design he laboured 17 years, and at last. by his sole application, obtained the royal charter for it. He was highly instrumental in promoting another good design, viz. the procuring a bounty upon naval stores imported from the colonies; and was eminently concerned in setting on foot the colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia. His last charitable design, which he lived to make some progress in, but not to complete, was a scheme for uniting the Indians in North America more closely to the British interest, by an establishment for the education of Indian girls. Indeed he spent a great part of his life in serving the public, and with so total a disregard to his private interest, that, toward the latter part of it, he was himself supported by the voluntary subscriptions of public-spirited persons; at the head of whom was that truly amiable and benevolent prince. Frederic, late prince of Wales .-This singular and memorable man died March 29, 1751, and was interred, pursuant to his desire, in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling Hospital.

CORELLI (ARCANGELO) a famous musician of Italy, born at Fusignano, a town of Bologna, in 1653. His merits as a performer were sufficient to attract the patronage of the great, and to silence, as they did, all competition; but the remembrance of these is at this

day absorbed in the contemplation | vols. folio; and " An University of his excellencies as a musician at large, as the author of new and original harmonies, and the father of a style not less noble and grand than elegant and pathetic. He died at Rome in 1713, and was buried in the church of the Rotunda, otherwise called the Pantheon; where, for many years after his decease, he was commemorated by a solemn musical performance on the anniversary of his death.

CORIOLANUS (C. MARCIUS) a famous Roman captain, who took Corioli, a town of the Volsci, whence he had his name: at last, disgusting the people, he was banished Rome by the tribune Decius. He then went to the Volsci, and persuading them to take up arms against the Romans, they encamped within four miles of Rome. Here Coriolanus would not listen to a peace, which the Romans sued for, till he was prevailed upon by his wife Veturia, and his mother Volumnia, who were followed by all the Roman ladies in tears. He was at last put to death by the Volsci as a traitor, who had made them ouit their conquest: upon which the Roman ladies went into mourning: and in the same place where his blood was spilled, there was a temple consecrated to feminine virtue.

CORNEILLE (PETER) a celebrated French poet, born at Ronen 1606, died 1684. His works have been often printed, and consist of above 30 plays, comedies and tragedics.

CORNEILLE (THOMAS) French poet also; but inferior to Peter Corneille, whose brother he midst of summer. He was over was. He died 1709, aged 84 .- heated and fatigued; in which Thomas Corneille was the author condition of " A Distionary of Aits," in cold water, he brought on a pice

Geographical and Historical Die tionary," in 3 vols. folio.

CORREGGIO (ANTONIO DA) a most extraordinary painter, so called from Correggio, a town in the dukedom of Modena; where he was born in 1494. This artist is remarkable for having borrowel nothing from the works of other men. His outlines are not correct. but their gusto is great; and it is acknowledged that he painted with great strength, great heightening and liveliness of colours, in which none surpassed him. He understood also how to distribute his lights in such a manner as was wholly peculiar to himself, which gave great force and roundness to his figures. This manner consists in extending a large light, and then making it lose itself insensibly in the dark shadowings, which he placed out of the masses. His landscapes are equally beautiful with his figures .- Correggio spent the greatest part of his life at Parma; and, notwithstanding the many fine pieces that he made, and the high reputation he had gained, he was extremely poor, and always obliged to work hard for the maintenance of his family, which was somewhat large. He was very humble and modest in his behaviour, lived very devoutly, and died much lamented in 1534, when he was but 40 years of age .- The cause of his death was a little singular. Going to receive 50 crowns for a piece he had done, he was paid it in a sort of copper money called quadrinos. This was a great weight, and he had 12 miles to carry it, though it was in the indiscreetly drinking

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tisy, which put an end to his life.

CORTEZ (FERNAND) a Spanish gentleman, famous under the emperor Charles V. for the conquest of Mexico. He died 1554,

aged 63.

CORYATE (THOMAS) a famous English traveller, chiefly on foot. He visited almost all parts of the world, and published relations of his voyages and travels; but the singularity of the titles, and of his manners, exposed him to much ridicule, and occasioned the character of his works to be misrepresented, as well as that of their author, who was certainly a man of great learning. His bestknown works are, " Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, &c." He was born 1577, and died at Surat in the East Indies 1617.

COTES (ROGER) an illustrious English mathematician, philosopher, and astronomer, born 1682,

died 1716.

COTTON(SIR ROBERT BRUCE) an eminent English antiquary, born 1570. His writings are very numerous and valuable; but it may teasonably be questioned, whether he has not done more service to learning by securing, as he did, his valuable library for the use of posterity, than by all his writings. In the British Museum the Cottonian library is deposited, and it is incredible how much we are indebted to this library for all that we know of our own country. Sir Robert died 1631.

COTTON (CHARLES) lived in the reigns of Charles and James II. He had something of a genius for poetry, and was particularly famous for hurlesque verse. He translated one of Corneille's tragedies, talled "Horace," printed in 1671.

He published a volume of poems on several occasions: "The Wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire;" "Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie;" and "Lucian burlesqued, or the Scoffer Scoffed:" a new edition of which was printed in 1751. But the chief of all his productions, and for which perhaps he deserves the best praise of his countrymen, is his translation of "Montaigne's Essays."

COTTON (DR.) author of "Visions in Verse, for the Instruction of younger Minds," was distinguished for his great care, humanity, and attention, as a physician at St. Alban's, where he died Aug.

2, 1788.

COWELL (DR. JOHN) a learned and eminent civilian, born 1554; and well known by a laborious work, which he published at Cambridge in 1607, intituled " The Interpreter, or Book containing the Signification of Words: wherein is set forth the true Meaning of all, or the most part of such Words and Terms as are mentioned in the Lawwriters or Statutes of this victorious or renowned Kingdom, requiring any Exposition or Interpretation. &c." Besides " The Interpreter," he published, in 1605, " Institutiones Juris Anglicani, &c." that is. " Institutes of the Laws of England, in the same Method as Justi nian's Institutes." He died 1611.

COWLEY (ABRAHAM) an eminent English poet, born 1618, died 1667, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer and Spenser, where a monument was erefled to his memory.—Cowiey was a staunch loyalist; and when Charles II. heard of his death, he was pleased to say, "that Mr. Cowley had not left a better man beauth him in England." Addison has observed, that of all authors work

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cording to Locke's true definition ticular science (meaning astrology, of it, as Cowley.

COXETER (THOMAS) a faithful and industrious collector in our old English literature, was born 1680. He amassed materials for a biography of our poets, and assisted Mr. Ames in the " History of British Typography." He had a curious collection of old plays, and pointed out to Theobald many of the black-letter books which that critic used in his edition of Shak. speare. - Coxeter was the first who formed the scheme, adopted by Dodsley, of publishing a collection of our ancient plays. He died 1747.

COYPEL, the name of several painters, who were very eminent in France in the 17th and 18th ecuturies.

to Lewis XI. of France, and memorable for nothing particularly, but the dexterity he shewed in managing that monarch. Lewis had no principle to lay hold of, except an intense fear of dying; which most contemptible cowardice Covtier taking the advantage of, and often threatening his master with a speedy dissolution, obtained, from time to time, great and innumerable favours. Lewis, however. once recovered strength of mind enough to be ashamed of his weak. ness, and, feeling a momentary resentment for (what he then thought) the insolence of his physician, ordered him to be privately dispatched. Coytier apprized of this by the officer, who was his intimate friend, replied, " that the only concern he felt about himself been an excessive drinker; and the was, not that he must die, but that the king could not survive him that it was absolutely necessary to above four days; and that he (the warm his fancy, and to put a soul

ever abounded so much in wit, ac-1 said Coytier) knew this by a narwhich then prevailed), and only mentioned it to him in confidence as an intimate friend." Lewis, informed of this, was frightened more than ever, and ordered Coytier to be at large as usual.

> CRAIG (JOHN) a Scotch mathematician, who made his name famous by a small work, of 36 pages in 4to. intituled "Theologia Christianæ Principia Mathematica."

CRANMER (THOMAS) an English archbishop, and memorable for having endured martyrdom in the .. cause of Protestantism, was born 1489, and burnt at Oxford March 21, 1555, by order of queen Mary. He was an open, generous, horest man; a lover of truth, and an enemy of falshood and superstition: he was gentle and moderate in his COYTIER (JAMES) physician temper; and though heartily zealous in the cause of the Reformation, yet a friend to the persons of those who most strenuously opposed it: he was a great patron of learning and the universities, a very learned man himself, and author of several works.

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CRASHAW (RICHARD) an English poet, who was in his lifetime honoured with the friendship of Cowley, and after his death by the praise of Mr. Pope, who coadescended both to read his poems. and to borrow from them. He died at Loretto in Italy 1656.

CRATINUS, one of the great masters of what we call the ancient comedy. He flourished in the East Olympiad, some 20 or 30 years before Aristophanes. He was an Athenian born, and appears to have excuse he gave for that vice was,

into his verse. Aristophanes, in his " Irene," has given us a pleasant account of Cratinu 's death, when he says that it was caused by a fatal swoon, at the sight of a noble cask of wine split in pieces and washing the streets. Suidas tells us that he wrote 21 plays.

CRATIPPUS, pronounced by Cicero to be by far the greatest of all the Peripatetic philosophers he ever heard, was of Mitylene, and

taught philosophy there.

CREBILLON (PROSPER 10-LIOT DE) a French writer of tragedy, and usually ranked after Corneille and Racine, was born at Dijon in 1674, and died 1762. Whenever he was ill, he used to manage himself according to his own fancy and feelings; for he always made a jest of physic and physicians. He was a dealer also in bons mots. Being asked one day in full company, which of his works he thought the best: " I don't know (says he) which is my best production; but this (pointing to his son) is certainly my worst."

CREECH (THOMAS) eminent for his translations of ancient authors both in prose and verse, was born : 659, and died by his own hand 1701. His principal works are translations of Lucretius and Horace; but he translated other things of a smaller kind, from Theoeritus, Ovid, Virgil, Juvenal, Plutarch, Cornelius Nepos, &c. &c.

CRESCIMBENT (JOHN MA-RIA) an Italian poet, born 1663. He projected the establishment of anew academy, under the name of Arcadia, the members of which at first did not exceed 14, but afterwards increased much. They called themselves the shepherds of Arcadia, and each took the name of that ancient kingdom. The founder of this society was appointed the director of it in 1690, and held this honourable post to the year of his death, 1728.

CREVIER (JOHN BAPTIST LEWIS) a Parisian, trained under the celebrated Rollin, and afterwards profes or of rhetoric. Upon the death of his master, in 1741, he took upon him to finish his " Roman History." He published other works, and was greatly serviceable to the cause of virtue and religion, as well as letters. His death happened 1765.

CROESUS, the fifth and last of the Mermaadæ, who reigned in Lydia, and supposed the richest of mankind. He was the first who made the Greeks of Asia tribatary to the Lydians, and his court was the asylum of learning and the polite arts. After a reign of 14 years he was defeated by Cyrus, B. C. 548. The time and manner of his death are unknown.

CROFT (WILLIAM) a celebrated musician, who succeeded Dr. Blow as master of the children and composer to the Chapel Royal, and also as organist in Westminster Abbey. In 1712 he published, but without his name, " Divine Harmony, or a new Collection of select Anthems; to which is prefixed, " A Brief Account of Churck Music." In 1715 he was created doctor in music at Oxford: and in 17 4 published by subscription a noble work of his own, inticaled " Musica Sacra, or select Anthems in Score," in a vols, the first containing the burial service which Purcell had begun, but lived not to complete. He died Aug. 1727.

CROIX (FRANCIS PETIT DE LA) secretary and interpreter to some shepherd and some place in the king of France in the Turkish

and Arabic languages, died Nov. 4, 1695, in his 73d year, after having executed this employment for the space of 44 years.—Besides the Turkish and the Arabic, the Persian and the Tartarian, he also understood the Ethiopian and Armenian languages; and is well known to the learned world by many works.

CROKE (SIR GEORGE) many years one of the judges of the King's Bench, and an eminent lawwriter, born 1559, died 1641. As a man, and as a judge, his conduct is said to have been a pattern of uprightness; and so sensible was king Charles I. of his worth, that when Croke, at an advanced stage of life, petitioned for his writ of ease, that monarch, in a most gracious and flattering answer, refused to accept his resignation as judge, but at the same time released him from all attendance in the courts or on the circuits, and ordered the continuance during his life of all fees and duties attached to the office. " Reports " of sir George Croke are of the highest authority with the profession; and an observation made upon them by sir Edward Coke shall conclude this account: Recommending to the students an attention to these Reports, he says, "There is no knowledge, case, or point in law, seem it of never so little account, but will stand him in stead at one time or other; and therefore in reading nothing to be pretermitted. Co. Lit. 9 a. See GRIMSTON.]

of Essex, an eminent statesman in the reign of Henry VIII. was the son of a blacksmith at Putney in bad by nature a strong constitution and excellent parts, to which he added uncommon industry; and he

was retained for some time as clerk or secretary to the English factory at Antwerp .- On his return to Eng. land he was admitted into the family of cardinal Wolsey as his so. licitor; to whom he approved him. self by his fidelity and diligence in several important affairs; and after the cardinal's fall the king employed him in his own service, and raised him in a short time to seve. ral eminent dignities; he was successively made a privy councillor, and master of the jewel-house; clerk of the hanaper, and chancel. lor of the exchequer; principal secretary of state, and master of the rolls; lord keeper of the privy seal, a baron of the realm, and vicar-general and vicegerent over all the spirituality, under the king, who was declared supreme head of the church .- Having been instrumental in promoting the Refermation, the king granted him many noble manors and large estates, the spoils of the religious houses; advanced him to the dignity of earl of Essex; and constituted him lord high chamberlain of England. The tide of prosperity, which had hitherto flowed in upon him, began now to take a turn: a scheme he laid to secure his greatness proved his ruin; such is the weakness of human policy! He used his utmost endeavours to procure a marriage between king Henry and Anne of Cleves. As her friends were all Lutherans, he imagined it might tend to bring down the popish party at court; and he expected great support from a queen of his own making. But the capricious monarch, being disgusted with her person on the first night's cohabitation, took an invincible aversion to the promoter

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tainted of high treason and heresy, the house for this signal service, and executed on Tower Hill, after six weeks imprisonment, July 1540. CROMWELL (OLIVER) pro-England, was son of Mr. Robert Cromwell, and born in the parish of St. John Huntingdon (where his father mostly lived) April 25, 1599, baptized 29th of the same month, and educated in grammar learning at the free-school in that town .-From Huntingdon he was removed to Sidney College in Cambridge, where he was admitted fellow. commoner April 23, 1616 .- 16 was elected a member of the third parliament of Charles I. which met Jan. 20, 1628, and from this time to 1041 was in warm opposition to all the measures of the court. At length, when the king and parliament came to an open rupture. Cromwell obtained a captain's commission; and his first military ex-

tenant-general of horse under sir ! at Naseby, made himself master of Winchester and several other plaand entered Scotland in triumph. Having dismissed the Hamiltons (of the king's party) from all offices of public trust, he returned to England with every mark of honour and esteem on the part of

the Scots, and, on his arrival in

london, took his seat again in parhament, and received the thanks of

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Cambridge for the parliament. He

was afterwards rapidly promoted

to the rank of lieutenant-general under the earl of Manchester.

in which capacity he distinguished !

Moor. He was then made lien-

which was the last he performed in his military caracity till the king's death - After that event, tector of the commonwealth of (to which he was equally prompted by fear and ambition) Cromwell was appointed lord governor of Ireland, to which kingdom he went in great pomp, and very soon made himself master of Drogheda, and the other places which had been held by the royalists. Having done this service, he was recalled to England, and made captain general of all the parliament forces, marched again into Scotland, defeated the Scots at Dunbar, followed Charles II, into Worcester, and totally routed his whole force. Croniwell now found his power so uncontrollable, that he ventured on a step bolder, perhaps, than ever before had entered the head of any man in this country. He abruptly dissolved the Long Parliament, and, having turned all ploit was, securing the town of the members out of the house. locked the doors, put the keys in his pocket, and returned home. This happened on the 20th of April 1653. On the 16th of December in the same year he was invested himself at the battle of Marston ! with supreme authority, under the title of lord protector of the three nations, England, Scotland, and Ire-Thomas Fairfax, had the principal land; in which station, having for share in defeating the royal party afive years administered the advirs of the kingdom with great vigous and ability (however unlawfully he ces, reduced Carlisle and Berwick, had acquired the power), he died Sept. 3, 1658. [For more minute particulars consult the histories of England.]

CROSBY (BRASS) born at Stockton upon Tees in 1725, and bred to the profession of the law. came early in life to London, where he practised several years as an attorney. In 1764 he was a volunteer candidate for the office of sheriff, and obtained it; and in February 1765 was, without opposition, chosen alderman of the ward of Bread-street. He was elected lord mayor Sept. 24, 1770; and in his address of thanks, clapping his hand on his heart, he assured his fellow citizens, " that at the risque of his life he would protect them in their just privileges and liberties." That this profession was not a mere parade of words, was evinced by his conduct in March 1771, in the case of the proclamation against Wheble and other print-Mr. Oliver was committed to the Tower; and Mr. C. (then lord mayor) was ordered into the custody of the serjeant at arms ; but, on his spiritedly observing, " that if any offence had been committed. he was the greatest offender, and that he longed to join his brother in office," an order was signed for his commitment to the Tower. During the time of his imprisonment, the lord mayor was honoured with the freedom of the city of Worcester and the town of Bedford; with addresses from the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan; from the towns of Newcastle, Stratford, and Honiton: from the common council of almost every ward in the city of London; and from many patriotic clubs. The parliament was prorogued on the 23d of July; when the lord mayor, being released of course, was carried from the Tower to the Mansion-house with every possible mark of the approbation of his fellow citizens, and, after the expiration of his mayoralty, was again rewarded by the thanks of the corporation, and a cup of 100l. in value. He died Feb. 14, 1793.

CROSS (MICHAEL) an English artist, and famous copier of paintings, who flourished in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.

CROUSAZ (JOHN PETER DE) a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born at Lausanne in Switzerland April 13, 1663, died 1748.

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CROWNE (JOHN) an American by birth, came to England, and was patronized by Charles II. at whose command he wrote several dramatic pieces: the best known of which are, "City Politics," and "Sir Courtly Nice;" the latter of which has been several times acted of late years. His plays were 17 in number; some of which were acted with great success. He died about 1703.

CROXALL (DR. SAMUEL) a writer of good repute, and known as publisher of the following works: viz. "The Fair Circassian," a poem; "Fables of Æsop and others, translated into English;" "Select Novels;" "Scripture Politics;" "The Royal Manual," &c. He died 1752.

CRUDEN (ALEXANDER) a corrector of the press, whose literary labours will ever entitle him to the veneration of all students of the sacred writings. His "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments " is his chief work, and a singular instance of indefatigable labour and perseverance in the most useful employ. ment. His private character (though naturally liberal and humane in the extreme) was influenced by a temporary phrenzy, which gave a certain colour to all his actions, and suggested to him many whimsical plans of reformation, hopes of superiority, and visionary views of ambition, which were as uscless to himself as unprofitable to others. Of his singularities, however, which 1 of Physicians of Edinburgh, of the were many, the tendency was uniformly virtuous. He was born at Aberdeen 1701, and was found dead on his knees, apparently in the posture of prayer, at his lodg. ings in Islington, in the morning of Nov. 1, 1770.

CUDWORTH (RALPH) an eminent English divine, born 1617, died 1688. He was a man of very extensive learning, excellently skilled in the learned languages and antiquity, a good mathematician, a subtle philosopher, and a profound

metaphysician.

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CUFF (HENRY) a celebrated wit and excellent scholar, born about 1560. He gave early marks of genius and application: arrived, in time, at the Greek professorship at Oxford, and was chosen proftor of the university in 1594 .- At what time he left Oxford, or upon what occasion, does not appear; but he was always inclined rather to a busy than to a retired life; and this disposition of his recommended him much to the favour of the celebrated Robert earl of Essex, who was himself of much the same temper. Cuff became his secretary: but it had been happier for him if he could have contented himself with an easy and honourable situation, which his own learning, and the assistance of his friends in the university, had procured him; for he was involved in all the misfortunes of that unhappy earl, and, with sir Gelly Merrick, the earl's steward, executed at Tyburn 1601.

CUJACIUS (JAMES) a celebrated French lawyer, born at Thoulouse about 1320, died at

Barges 1590.

CULLEN (DR. WILLIAM) first physician to his majesty for Scot-

Royal Societies of London and of Edinburgh, &c. &c. was educated at Glasgow, and practised as an apothecary in that town, till he was advanced to be a professor of medicine there, and afterwards at Edinburgh. His principal works are, "Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ, Edinb. 1772," 2 vols. 8vo. " Lectures on the Materia Medica. London," 4to. " First Lines of the Practice of Physic, 1776," 8vo. This is said to have produced 30001.] "Institutions of Medicine, Part I. containing Physiology," 8vo. "On the Recovery of Drowned Persons;" " A Treatise on the Materia Medica, 2 vols. 4to. 1789."

He died Feb. 5, 1790.

CUMBERLAND (DR. RICH-ARD) a very learned English divine, and bishop of Peterborough, born 1632, died 1718 .- When his friends represented to him, that by his studies and labours he would injure his health, his usual reply was, " A man had better wear out than rust out," He had studied mathematics in all its parts, and the scriptures in their original languages; he was thoroughly acquainted with philosophy in all its branches; had good judgment in physic; knew every thing that was curious in anatomy; and was perfectly acquainted with the classics. His book " De Legibus Naturæ" is his capital work, and will always be read while sound reasoning shall continue to be thought the best support of religion.

CUNNINGHAM (JOHN) an elegant and ingenious pastoral poet and dramatic writer, born in Dublin 1729, died in Northumberland

1773.

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER) and, fellow of the Royal College a native of Scotland, author of

"A History of Great Britain from the about the beginning of the 3d cen-Revolution in 1688 to the Accession of George 1." This work was written in Latin, and lay in manuscript till 1787; when a faithful transla-. tion of it into English was made by the rev. William Thomson, LL. D. and published in 2 vols. 4to. The work was undoubtedly well deserving of publication, as it contains the history of a very interesting period, written by one who had a considerable degree of authentic information, and comprises many curious particulars unknown to other historians. The author died 1737, at the advanced age of 83 years.

CURTIUS (OUINTUS) a Latin historian, who has written the actions of Alexander the Great in 10 books. Where this author was born nobody pretends to know; and even when he lived is still a , dispute among the learned, and

never likely to be settled.

CUSA (NICOLAS DE) a cardinal and bishop, so called from Cusa, the place of his birth, par nts were mean and poor; and i was his own personal merit which raised him to the height of dignity be afterwards attained. He was a man of extraordinary parts and Jearning; particularly famous for his vast knowledge in law and divinity; and withal a great natural philosopher and geometrician. died 1464, aged 63 years, and left many excellent works behind him.

CUSPINIAN (JOHN) a German historian was born 1473, and died 1529. He was first physician to the emperor Maximilian I. and employed by that prince in several

delicate negociations.

CYPRIANUS THASCIUS CA. CILIUS) bishop of Carthage, a . principal father of the Christian church, born at Carthage in Africa, tury, and beheaded there Sept, 14. 258.

CYRANO(BERGERAC) aFrench author of a singular character, born about 1620, died 1655. His works consist of some letters written in his youth, with a tragedy intituled "The Death of Agrippina, Widow of Germanicus," a comedy, called "The Pedant, or mere Scholar ridiculed ;" " Comic History of the States and Empires of the Moon:" " Comic History of the States and Empires of the Sun;" several letters and dialogues, and a fragment of physics.

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CYRILL, made bishop of Alexandria 412, died 444. His works . are voluminous, and have been often

printed.

CYRUS, founder of the ancient Persian empire, ded 529 B. C.

DACIER (ANDREW) a very celebrated French critic and philologer, born 165:, died 1722. His principal works are translations of " Horace," " Aristotle's Poetics," " Flutarch's Lives," " The Works of Hippocrates," " Plato," " The Life of Pythagoras, &c. &c."

DACIER (ANNE) wife of Andrew Dacier, and a woman of extraordinary learning, as her works will shew, of which the most considerable are translations of "Anacreon," " Sappho," " Plautus," " Terence," and "Homer." She was born 1651, and died 1720. Madame Dacier was a lady of great virtue as well as learning. She was remarkable for firmness, generosity, good nature, piety, and modesty. The academy of Ricovrati at Padus chose her one of their body in 1684.

DAILLE (JOHN) a minister of the church of Paris, and one of the ablest advocates the Protestants ever

In 1628 he 1 had, was born 1594. wrote his celebrated book, " De l'Usage des Peres," or, " Of the Use of the Fathers," which Bayle has pronounced a master-piece.

DALECHAMPS (JAMES) a learned physician, born at Caen in Normandy, in 1513. He was excellently skilled in the belles lettres, and was the author of some works which shewed his learning to be universal. His chief work was a translation of Pliny's " Natural History with Notes;" and he

died 1558. DALRYMPLE (SIR DAVID) of Hailes, bart. (better known by the name of lord Hailes) one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland. He was admitted an alvocate Feb. 23, 1748. On March 6, 1766, he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Session, in the room of lord Nesbit; and, in May 1776, one of the lords commissioners of justiciary, in the room of lord Coulston, who resigned. He was not only conspicuous as an able and upright judge. and a sound lawyer, but was also eminent as a man of polite literature, and an excellent classical scholar. Numerous are the works that have issued from his pen; and all of them distinguished by their accuracy and learning. He died Nov.

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29, 1792. DALTON (JOHN, D. D.) prebendary of Worcester, born 1709. He adapted Milton's " Masque at Ludlow Castle " to the stage, under the title of " Comus, a Masque," and died 1763.

DAMASCENUS (JOHN) an illustrious father of the church in the 8th century. He died about 7.50, leaving behind him many compositions of various kinds.

executed March 28, 1757, for at- dauphin. He had Phædrus allotted

tempting to assassinate the king. For the form and manner of his execution, which was very grievous, see the article CHASTEL.

DAMOCLES, a flatterer of the tyrant Dionysius, who affecting, upon some occasion or other, to admire the fortune of that prince, Dionysius, to convince him that princes are not always so happy as they seem to be, invited him to a feast, and taused a naked sword to be hung over his head, which was only held by a single hair. mocles, extremely struck with a sense of the hazardous situation he was in, changed his opinion at once, and, for his own particular part, begged of Dionysius that he might retire from court and high life, into that mediocrity of comdition where no danger was, and where he should not be subject to a reverse of fortune.

DAMPIER (CAPT. WILLIAM) a famous English voyager, born 1652, died 1699. His " Voyage round the World " is well known. and has gone through many editions.

DANAUS, king of Argus, memorable for his 50 daughters (the Danaides), two of whom were sacrificed by lot to Minerva in the isle of Rhodes 1511 B.C.

DANCHET (ANTONY) a French dramatic poet, born 1671, died 1748.

DANDOLO (HENRY) duke of Venice, a brave admiral and politician, who took Constantinople in 1203, and had the moderation to refuse the imperial dignity. He died 1250.

DANET (PETER) a French abbe, of the number of those learned persons who were pitched upon by the duke of Montausier to illustrate DAMIENS, a native of France, classical authors for the use of the

to his share, which he published medy of Hell, Purgatory, and Para. with a Latin interpretation and notes. He died 1709.

DANIEL (SAMUEL) an eminent poet and historian of our own country, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. to the former of whom he was poet Jaureat. His "History of England" is written with great brevity and politeness, and his political and moral reflections are useful and instructive.

DANIEL (GABRIEL) a very ingenious and learned Frenchman, born at Rouen 1649, and at 18 admitted into the society of Jesuits. He published a great many books upon different subjects; but the work for which the name of Father Daniel is and will be most memorable is, " The History of France," in 7 vols. 4to. He died 1728, and by his death the Jesuits lost one of the greatest ornaments their order ever could boat t

DANTE (ALIGHIERI) an eminent Italian poet, born at Florence 1265. He discovered an early inclination and genius for poetry, but was ambitious, and, having attained some of the most considerable posts in the commonwealth, was crushed by the ruins of the faction which he embraced. He died in exile at Ravenna 1321; but a little before he expired he had the strength of mind to compose his own epitaph in a Latin verse, of which the following is a translation:

" Of monarchs' rights, of Heaven's blest abodes,

Of Phlegethon, and Hell's infernal lakes, I sung, while Fate allowed: but since my soul

To better climes and her great Author's fled,

Here Dante lies: fair Florence gave me birth But, banished thence, a distant land a

grave. " The most considerable of his works used to lodge in his journies be-

dise."

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DANTE (JOHN BAPTIST) of the same family, probably, with the preceding, and native of Pc. rugia, was an excellent mathematician, and is memorable for having fitted a pair of wings so exactly to his body as to be able to fly with them. He made the experiment several times over the lake Trasimenus, and succeeded so well, that he had the courage to perform before the whole city of Perugia. He shot himself from the bighest part of the city, and directed his flight over the square, to the admiration of the spectators; but unfortunately the iron with which he managed one of his wings failed; and then, not being able to balance the weight of his body, he fell on a church, and broke his thigh. He flourished towards the end of the 15th century; and died before he was 40 years old.

DARCI (COUNT) an eminent philosopher and mathematician, born in Ireland 1725, and died

DARIUS III. (CODOMANUS) the last king of the ancient Persian empire, who was conquered by Alexander the Great, and at last treacherously assassinated by Bessus, his own general, governor of Bactriana (who hoped thereby to succeed to his sovereignty) 331. B. C.

DATI (CARLO) professor of polite literature at Florence, where he was born, became famous as well for his works as for the elegies which many writers have bestowed on him. He died 1675.

DAVENANT (SIR WILLIAM) a celebrated poet of the 17th century, born 1605. His father kept an inn at Oxford, where Shakspeare is, his poem intituled "The Co- tween London and Warwickshire;

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and, as his mother was a great! beauty, some have surmised, but without any foundation at all, that he derived his very being, and along with it, his poetical talents, from Shakspeare. In 1637, when Ben Jonson died, he was created noet laureate. He had a great turn for the drama, and after the restoration of Charles II. obtained a patent for eredling a new company of actors, under the patronage of James dake of York, who aded many years in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here he died April 17, 1668, and was interred in Westminster Abbev. His works consist of plays and poems.

DAVENANT (DR. CHARLES) the eldest son of sir William Davement, born 1656, died 1714. wrote " Circe," a tragedy, but was thiefly employed as a political and

commercial writer.

DAVID (GEORGE) a most extraordinary heretic, son of a waterman of Chent, and educated a glazier, or, as some say, a glass painter. He began about 1525 to preach such whimsies as these, namely, that he was the true Messiah, the third David, nephew of God, not after the flesh, but after the spirit. heavens (he said) being empty, he was sent to adopt children worthy of that kingdom; and to restore brael, not by death, as Christ, but by grace." A persecution being commenced against him and his followers, he fled first to Friesland, and from thence to Basil, where he hirked under the name of John Bruck, and died in that city in 1556.

DAVIES (SIR JOHN) an eminent lawyer and poet, born 1570. He was successively attorney-genetal and speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland; and coming over to England, he was in 1626 John Davies, and Mr. Lillo;" and

appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench; but, before his installation, died suddenly of an appoplexy. His works on legal subjects are numerous and valuable.

DAVIES (DR. JOHN), born in Denbighshire toward the latter end of the 16th century, and highly esteemed for his knowledge of the history and antiquities of his own nation, and in the Greek and Hebrew languages. He assisted in translating the bible into Welch, in that correct edition which came out in 1620.

DAVIES (THOMAS) born 1710, was a man of uncommon strength of mind, and for many years a very respectable performer on the London stage. This profession he at length quitted for that of a bookseller; in which trade, however, his efforts were not crowned with the success which his abi'ities and integrity merited. In 1778 he became a bankrupt, when such was the regard entertained for him by his friends, that they readily consented to his re-establishment; and " none of them," as he says himself. " were more active to serve him than those who had suffered most by his misfortunes." 1780, by a well-timed publication, " The Life of Mr. Garrick," which has passed through many editions, Mr. Davies acquired much fame and some money. He afterwards published " Dramatic Miscellanies," in a vols, in which he discovered much learning and critical acumen. and enlivened his work with many interesting and valuable anecdotes relating to the stage and its professors. His other works are, " Some Memoirs of Mr. Henderson," " A Review of Lord Chesterfield's Charafters," " A Life of Massinger," " Lives of Dr. John Eachard, Sir

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fugitive pieces without number, in prose and verse, in almost all the public newspapers. Mr. Davies

died May 5, 1785.

DAVILA, a celebrated historian, born of an illustrious family in the isle of Cyprus. His most important work is, his " History of the Civil Wars of France," which is divided into 15 books, and contains every thing worth notice that passed from the death of Henry II. 1559, to the peace of Vervins 1598. This history has always been reckoned a fine one, and lord Bolingbroke does not scruple to confess it in many respects equal to that of Livy. Davila was murdered 1634.

DAVIS (JOHN) an English navigator, who first discovered those streights in South America which

bear his name, 1685.

DAVIS (HENRY EDWARDS) born 1756, and at the age of 21 distinguished amongst the earliest and most able examiners of some remarkable assertions, and insinuations yet more extraordinary, introduced in Mr. Gibbon's " History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and tending certainly to undervalue the testimony of the . Christian religion. He died Feb. 10, 1784.

DAURAT (JOHN) an eminent French poet, born 1507. Some have said that the odes, epigrams, hymns, and other poems in Greek and Latin, composed by Daurat, amount to about 50,000 verses. It is certain that he composed a great many poems in those two languages, besides what he wrote in French. He died

at Paris 1588.

DAWES (RICHARD) an English scholar, celebrated for the publication of a work intituled " Miscellanea Critica," born 1708, died In 1776 he was appointed an-1706.

DAY (THOMAS) born 1748, bred to the law, and called to the bar; but though possessed of great eloquence, with a mind not only able to comprehend, but to improve the modes of judicial proceedings, he was disgusted with the technical nicety of legal process, where justice is too often fettered by forms; and, instead of practising in the narrow sphere of Westminster Hall, devoted his mind to literary pursuits, and became the advocate of human kind. The admirable poem of " The Dying Negro," written by himself and the late John Bick. nell, esq. and his " Fragment of a Letter on Slavery," mark him amongst the first of those who exerted their efforts to emancipate a large portion of the human race from cruelty and tyranny. His political productions and speeches are known and admired, and are not less distinguished for nervous eloquence than for the most disinterested patriotism and regard to the rights and liberties of mankind; His latest work, " The History of Sandford and Merton," will long remain as an instance of the successful application of genius to form the minds of youth to active and manly virtue. .Plain and simple in his habits, denying himself all the luxuries, and many of the conveniences of life, no man could expend less upon himself, or bestow more upon the necessities of others, and he devoted the greater part of an ample income to acts of public and private charity. Died Sept. 28, 1789, by a fall from his horse. DEANE (SILAS) a native of

Groton, in the state of Connecticut, distinguished by his literary merits, mercantile knowledge, policy, and great zeal for liberty. bassador by Congress to the court

American revolt. Being treated ungratefully by the Americans, however, he came over to England, where he died on board a ship in the Downs Aug. 23, 1789.

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DECHALES (CLAUDIUS FRANCIS MILLIET) an excellent mathematician, mechanic, and astronomer, born at Chamberry, the capital of Savoy, 1611. His principal performances are, an edition of " Euclid's Elements," where he has struck out the unserviceable propositions, and annexed the use to those he has kept in; a Discourse of Fortifications; and another of Navigation; which have been collected into 3 vols. in folio, under the title of " Mundus Mathematicus : " being indeed a complete course of all the mathematics. He died professor of mathematics in the university of Turin, 1678.

DECIUS (PUBLIUS) a Roman consul, and brave general, memorable for having devoted himself for his country in a battle with the Latins 340 B. C. Decius Mus, his son, followed his father's example, as did a grandson. The custom was, that the officer who devoted himself to the gods for the service of his country, after certain ceremonies of consecration, rushed, completely armed, into the midst of the enemy's foremost ranks, when their own despaired of victory. Though this was an act of superstition which proved fatal to the hero, it re-animated his party, and occasioned them to gain the battle.

DECKER (THOMAS) a dramatic writer of some celebrity in the teign of James I. In his " Honest

of France, where he proved his Whore," and the comedy of "Old ability by convincing that court Fortunatus,"there are beauties, both that their interest would be pro- as to character, plot, and language, moted by giving support to the especially in the former, equal to any dramatic writer (Shakespeare excepted) that this island has produced. The precise time of this author's birth and death are not recorded, yet he could not have died young, as the first play we find of his writing was published in 1600, and the latest date we meet with to

any other is 1638.

DEE (JOHN) a great mathematician, and very extraordinary person in the republic of letters, born 1527. He was a man of uncommon parts, learning, and application; and might have performed great things, if he had been possessed of a solid judgment; but he was extremely credulous and superstitious. He suffered himself to be deluded into an opinion, that by certain invocations an intercourse communication with might be obtained; from whence he promised himself an insight into the occult sciences. He found a young man, one Edward Kelly, a native of Worcestershire, who had already dipped deep into these matters; and who readily undertook to be his instrument in them, for which he was to pay him 50l. per annum. Dec. 2, 1581, they began their incantations; in consequence of which, Kelly was, by the inspection of a certain table. consecrated for that purpose with many superstitious ceremonies, enabled to acquaint Dee with what the spirits thought fit to shew and discover. These conferences were continued for about two years, and the subjects of them committed to writing, but never published. though still preserved in Ashmole's . museum. He travelled much abroad

in company with Kelly, who had in his possession, as was reported. a philosophical powder of project ion, by which they were furnished with money very profusely. the latter end of his life, however, he became miserably poor, and it is highly probable, that he remained under his delusions to his death: for he was actually providing for a new journey into Germany, when, worn out by age and distempers, he died in 1608, aged 80, and was buried at Mortlake. His mathematical works are numerous and valuable.

DE FOE (DANIEL) equally famons for politics and poetry, was bred a hosier. In that situation he was unsuccessful; and this probably induced him to apply to his pen for subsistence. Tutchin having in 1700 written " The Foreigners," an infamous satire on king William and the whole Dutch nation, De Foc wrote "The Trueborn Englishman," as an antidote to it, and thereby recommended himself to the notice of his sove-, reign, who failed not to reward the author. The poem had a prodigious run, nine editions having passed under his own inspection, besides its having been 12 times pi-He afterwards wrote an amazing number of tracts, 30 of which have been collected in two vols. 8vo. One of these tracts, entituled " The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," contained reflections against some ecclesiastics in power, for breathing too much a spirit of persecution. Becoming obnoxious to the ministry on this account, he was obliged to explain himself, which he did very explicitly, for he was a man of great greatest philosophers of antiquity, firmness: and when he was senten- born at Abdera, a town of Thrace, ced afterwards to stand in the pil- about the 80th Olympiad, that is,

lory for attacking some measures which he thought unconstitutional and unjust, he not only cheerfully underwent the punishment, but at the same time wrote " A Hymn to the Pillory," as a defiance of their usage to him. But after all, De Foe is better known by nothing at present, than by his entertaining " History of Robinson Crusoe:" which, though a romance, is written in so natural a manner, and with so many probable incidents, that it was judged to be a true story for . some time after its publication, He died at Islington 1731.

DELRIO (MARTIN ANTONY) a most learned man, born at Antwerp 1551. The progress he made in letters while a very boy is recorded with wonder, having surprized the public when he was only 10 years of age with some good notes upon the tragedies of Seneca, in which he cited almost 1100 authors, with all the assurance of a man who had read them thoroughly, and weighed their sentiments with great judgment and exactness. He died 1608.

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DEMETRIUS (PHALEREUS) a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great. Three hundred and sixty statues were erected to his honour in that city; and not undeservedly, since he is said to have augmented the revenues of it, as well as to have improved and polished its buildings. Nevertheless, he died in banishment by the bite of an asp. His writings consisted of poetry, history, politics, rhetoric, harangues, and embassies; but none are extant.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the

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He composed a very great number of books, of which we may justly lament the loss, since he was a man of fine parts, and of a vast and penetrating genius, which entered into every branch of knowledge. Nataral and moral philosophy, the mathematics, polite learning, and the arts, were all within his sphere. He is said to have laughed at human life in general, which, Montaigne says, it was better to do than to imitate Heraclitus, who went eternally about it; because, ailds he, mankind are not so unhappy as they are vain. He was the forerunner of Epicurus, whose system differs from his no otherwise than on account of some improvements.

DEMOIVRE (ABRAHAM) an illustrious mathematician, born at Vitri in Champagne, May 1667. His eminence and abilities soon opened to him an entrance into the Royal Society of London, and afterwards into the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and his merit was so known and acknowledged by the former, that they judged him a fit person to decide the famous contest between Newton and Leibnitz. He published some capital works, but is generally known by his " Doctrine of Chances: or, Method of calculating the Prodied at London 1754.

the 2d year of the 101st Olympiad, Demosthenes."

about 460 years before Christ .- agreed, that no orator ever spoke with such force, or had the passions of others so much in his power, as Demosthenes; insomuch that he actually appeared like one inspired. He opposed Philip of Macedonia with all his might, and Alexander after him. Alexander requested of the Athenians to have Demosthenes given up to him, but this was refused; yet when Antipater his successor made the same request afterwards, it was granted. But Demosthenes would not be given up, and therefore escaped into the island of Celauria; where he sucked the poison he had kept on purpose in a quill, to prevent his being taken alive. He died in the third year of the 114th Olympiad. There are extant under his name 61 orations, which have frequently been published. But though he arrived to such perfection in this art, he se out under great disadvantages: .for he had an impediment in his speech, which for a long time would not suffer him to pronounce the letter r: he had a weak voice, a short breath, and a very uncouth and ungracious manner; however, by dint of resolution and infinite pains, he overcame all these defects. He would climb up steep and craggy places, to help his wind and strengthen his voice; he would declaim with pebbabilities of Events at Play." He bles in his mouth, to remedy the imperfection in his speech; he DEMOSTHENES, one of the would place a looking-glass before greatest orators of antiquity, if not him, to correct the aukwardness of the greatest, was born at Athens, in his gesture; and he learned of the best players the proper graces of that is, about 270 years before action and pronunciation, which he Christ. Of his eloquence Philip thought of so much consequence of Macedon said, " it was of more that he made the whole art of oraweight against him than all the tory in a manner to consist of them. fleets and armies of the Athenians;" He was so intent upon study, that and that " he had no enemy but he would often retire into a cave It is universally of the earth, and shave half his

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head, so that he could not with de- of himself; which made a smart cency appear abroad till his hair fellow say, that " Dennis was the was grown again. He also ac- fittest man in the world to instruct eustomed himself to harangue at a dramatic writer; for he laid down the sea-shore, where the agitation rules for writing good plays, and of the waves formed to him an shewed him what were bad by his idea of the commotion in a popular assembly, and served to prepare and fortify him against them. From these several kinds of hardships. which he imposed upon himself, it is plain that he was not so much born an orator as an instance how far parts and application may go toward the forming of a great man in any profession.

DENHAM (SIR JOHN) an eminent English poet, born 1515. In 1641 he published his tragedy. called " The Sophy," which was extremely admired by the best judges, and in 1643 his "Cooper's Hill," ' a poem (says Dryden) which, for majesty of style, is, and ever will be, the standard of good writing.' Pope has celebrated this poem very highly in his "Windsor Forest;" and all men of taste have agreed in their commendations of it.

DENNIS (JOHN) a celebrated critic, born 1657. Though it is now become fashionable to speak lightly of him, he had qualities enough to recommend him to the acquaintance of some of the most eminent personages for birth, wit, and learning, of his time; but the black passions were so predominant in him, and his pride, envy, jealousy, and suspicion, hurried him into so many absurd and ridiculous measures, that his life appears to have been nothing but a mixture of folly and madness .- He began to be a writer as early, if not earlier, than 1690, and so continued to the time of his death, which happened 1733. He had better talents for judging of the performances of nary" in 1730. He published others, than for producing any thing also the "Miscellaneous Works of

own."

DERHAM (WILLIAM) a very eminent philosopher and divine born 1657, died 1735, having spent his life in the most agreeable and improving study of nature, and made all his researches therein subservient to the cause of religion and virtue. His works are extremely numerous: of these the best known are his " Physico-Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from his works of Creation," and " Astro-Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from a Sur. vey of the Heavens;" both which are works of considerable merit.

DESAGULIERS (JOHN THEO. PHILUS) a celebrated lecturer in experimental philosophy, and who made several improvements in mechanics, was born at Rochelle 1683, but brought into England when an infant. His most celebrated publication is, "A Course of Experimental Philosophy, 1734," 2 vols, 4to. He died 1749.

DESCARTES. See CARTES.

DES MAIZEAUX (PETER) 80cretary of the Royal Society of London, was born at Auvergne in 1666. He retired early, probably as a refugee, into England, and died there in 1745. He had intimate connections with St. Evremont and Bayle; gave a very handsome edition of the works of the former, in 3 vols. 4to, with the life of the author prefixed, and drew up the life of the latter, which was printed before the edition of his " Dictioare

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Bayle," in 4 vols. folio. the editor of other things; and whatever he published he always accompanied with literary anecdotes.

DESTOUCHES (ANDRE CAR-DINAL) a celebrated French musician, born 1672, died 1740.

DESTOUCHES (PHILIP NE-RICAUT) a French dramatic writer, born 1680, died 1754. Destouches had not the gaiety of Regnard, nor the strong, warm colouring of Moliere; but he is always polite, tender, and natural.

DEVEREUX (ROBERT) earl of Essex, born 1567, is memorable for having been a great favourite, and an unhappy victim to the arts of his enemies and his own ambition, in the reign of queen Eliza-The first great shock he received, in regard to the queen's fayour, arose from a warm dispute between her majesty and himself, about the choice of some fit and able person to superintend the affairs of Ireland. The queen looked upon sir William Knolles, uncle to Essex, as the most proper person for that charge: Essex contended that sir George Carew was a much fitter man for it. When the queen could not be persuaded to approve his choice, he so far forgot himself and his duty as to turn his back upon her in a contemptuous manner; which insolence her majesty not being able to bear, she gave him a box on the ear, and bid him go and be hanged. He immediately clapped his hand on his sword, and the lord admiral stepping in between, he swore a great oath, de-

He was I wards reconciled and restored, in appearance, to the queen's favour ; yet there is good reason to doubt whether he ever recovered it in reality: and his friends have been apt to date his ruin from this unlucky accident. He was executed on a charge of treason Feb. 25, 1601.

> D'EWES (SIR SYMONDS) an eminent English historian and antiquary, born 1602, died 1650. When he was little more than 30 years of age, he had finished that large and accurate work for which he is chiefly memorable, viz. "The Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, both Lords and Commons, &c. &c.

DE WITT (JOHN) the famous pensionary, was the second son of Jacob De Witt, burgo-master of Dort, and deputy to the States of Holland, and born in 1625. He was the zealous patron of the glory and liberty of his native country; the greatest genius of his time; the ablest politician in war as well as peace; the atlas of the commonwealth: but was barbarously murdered by a Dutch mob in 1672 .-De Witt wrote a book containing those maxims of government upon which he acted, which will be a never-fading monument to his immortal memory. It shews the true and genuine principles of policy, on which alone it is possible to erect an administration profitable at home, and which must command respect abroad. On the one hand are pointed out the mischiefs of tyranny, arbitrary power, authority claring that he neither could nor derived from faction, monopolies, would put up an affront of that and every other species of corrupnature; that he would not have tion; on the other hand is explained taken it at the hands of Henry VIII. the true method of acquiring and and in a great passion immediately securing power, riches, peace, and withdrew from court. He was after- of managing and extending trade;

of supporting liberty without running into licentiousness; and of administering the commonwealth in such a manner, as that the possessors of power shall not be either envied or feared. A translation of it from the original Dutch, intituled "The true Interest and political Maxims of the Republic of Holland," has been printed in London.

DIAGORAS (surnamed THE ATHEIST) flourished in Athens in the gist Olympiad, that is, about 412 years before Christ. The history of his atheism is thus told: He delighted in making verses, and had composed a poem which a certain poet had stolen from him. He sued the thief, who swore he was not guilty of the crime; and soon after he gained a great reputation by publishing that work as his own. Diagoras, considering that he who had injured him had not only escaped unpunished for his theft and perjury, but also acquired glory thereby, concluded that there was no Providence, nor any gods, and wrote some books to prove it. He died by shipwreck.

DICEARCHUS, a disciple of Aristotle, born at Messina in Sicily, was a good philosopher, historian, and mathematician, and composed a great many books upon all subjects, and in all sciences, which were much esteemed.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, a very ancient historian, who, serving under Idomeneus, a king of Crete, in the Trojan war, wrote the history of that expedition in nine books; and Tzetzes tells us, that Homer formed the "Iliad" upon his plan.

DIDYMUS of Alexandria, an ecclesiastical writer of the 4th century.

DIEMERBROEK (ISBRAND)

a very learned professor of physic

and anatomy at Utrecht, born 1609; practised physic, and read public lectures, with distinguished reputation; and died 1674.

DIGBY (SIR EVERARD) born 1581, was drawn in to be privy to the gunpowder plot; and though not a principal actor in that dread. ful affair, or indeed an actor at all. yet he offered 1500l. towards defraying the expences of it; enter. . tained Guy Fawkes, who was to have executed it, in his house: and was taken in open rebellion with other papists after the plot was detected and had miscarried. When sentence of death was passed he seemed to be very much affected: for, making a low bow to those on the bench, he said, " If I could hear any of your lordships say you forgave me, I should go the more cheerfully to the gallows." To this all the lords answered, " God forgive you, and we do." He was, with other conspirators, upon the 30th of January 1605-6, hanged, drawn, and quartered, at the west end of St. Paul's church in London. In a paper written by him, and found after his decease, is the following paragraph: "Now for my intention, let me tell you, that if I had thought there had been the least sin in the plot, I would not have been of it for all the world; and no other cause drew me to hazard my fortune and life but zeal to God's religion." Here the reader has ample proof of that infatuation which men of real abilities and virtue are and always will be subjest to, when, deserting the light of, their own reason, they suffer themselves to be led by blind or knavish guides; and of that wretched zeal which, under the notion of serving God, pushes men so infatuated to the most horrid acts of inhumanity

and cruelty in the destruction of his creatures.

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DIGBY (SIR KENELM) a very famous English philosopher, and eldest son of sir Everard, was born at Gothurst in Buckinghamshire 1603, and died on his birth-day in 1665. Having read, on a time, the writings of Descartes, he resolved to go to Holland on purpose to see him. He did so, and found him at his retirement at Egmond. There, after conversing with him upon philosophical subjects some making himself time without known, Descartes, who had read some of his works, told him that " he did not doubt but he was the famous sir Kenelm Digby." " And if you, sir (replied the knight), were not the illustrious M. Descartes, 1 should not have come here on purpose to see you." Des Maizeaux, who has preserved this anecdote in his life of St. Evremond, tells us also of a conversation which then followed between these great men, about lengthening out life to the period of the patriarchs. Descartes assured sir Kenelm that he had long been projecting a scheme for that purpose; and a very notable one undoubtedly it would have been, if that philosopher had but lived; but he had the misfortune to die just before he could bring it to bear.

DIGBY (LORD GEORGE) an English nobleman of great parts, son of John Digby, earl of Bristol, was born 1612: "He was (says a late-writer, somewhat severely) a singular person, whose life was one contradiction." He wrote against Popery, and embraced it; he was a zealous opposer of the court, and a sacrifice for it; was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of lord Strafford, and

was most unconscientiously a prosecutor of lord Clarendon. With great parts, he always hurt himself and his friends: with romantie bravery, he was always an unsuccessful commander. He spoke for the Test-act, though a Roman Catholic; and addicted himself to astrology on the birth-day of true philosophy." He died earl of Bristol 1676.

DIGGES (LEONARD) an English gentleman famous for his mathematical learning, flied about 1574.

DIGGES (THOMAS) only son of Leonard Digges, and one of the greatest mathematicians of his age. He died 1505.

DIGGES (SIR DUDLEY) master of the rolls to Charles I. was eldest son to Thomas Digges, just mentioned, and born 1583: He was, it is said, a great asserter of his country's liberty in the worst of times, when the sluices of prerogative were opened, and the banks of the law were almost overwhelmed with the inundations of it; and was author of several literary performances. He died 1639.

DINOCRATES, a celebrated ancient architect of Macedonia, employed by Alexander in building the city of Alexandria. Another meinorable instance of Dinocrates's architectonic skill is, his restoring and building, in a more august and magnificent manner than before, the celebrated temple of Diana at Ephesus, after Herostratus, for the sake of immortalizing his name, had destroyed it by fire.

DIO CASSIUS, an ancient Roman historian, known also by the surnames of Cocceius or Cocceianus, was born at Nicæa, a city of Bithynia, and flourished in the 3d century. His history began from

the building of Rome, and pro-shappened in the world during the ceeded to the reign of Alexander space of 1138 years; but, to the Severus. What we now have of it great grief of the curious, of the begins with the expedition of Lucullus against Mithridates king of Pontus, about the year of Rome 684, and ends with the death of the emperor Claudius, about the year 806.

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, a celebrated orator and philosopher of the 1st century, born at Prusa, a city of Bythinia, and called Chrysostom on account of his eloquence, followers of that founder of the There are extant of his 80 orations and dissertations upon political, moral, and philosophical subjects.

DIOCLESIAN, a Roman emperor, whose bloody persecution of the Christians forms a chronological zera, called the Æra of Dioclesian, or the Martyrs; it was for a long time in use in theological writings, and is still followed by the Coptes and Abyssinians. It commenced August 29th A. D. 284. Dioclesian was born 233, and died 313.

minister, and professor of theology at Geneva, born at Lucca in 1579, died at Geneva in 1652. He is distinguished by translations of " The Bible into Italian," " The Bible into French," and of "Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent into French."

cient historian, born at Agyrium philosopher requested of him was, in Sicily, flourished in the times of to stand from betwixt him and the Julius Cæsar and Augustus. Dio- sun: as if he had said, "Do not dorus says, in the beginning of his deprive me of the benefits of nahistory, that he was no less than ture, and I leave to you those of 30 years in writing it, in the ca. fortune." The conqueror was so pital of the world, viz. Rome. He affected by the vigour and elevation calls his work not an "History," of his soul as to declare, "that if but an " Historical Library;" and he were not Alexander he would had comprized in 40 books the choose to be Diogenes:" that is, most remarkable events which had if he were not in possession of all

40 books, only 15 are now extant.

DIOGENES the Cynic, born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, and expelled from thence for coining false money; as was his father also, who was a banker. He retired to Athens, and prevailed on the philosopher Antisthenes to become his master. He not only submitted to the kind of life which was peculiar to the Cynics, but added new degrees of austerity to it. He ordered some. body to provide him a cell; but, as that order was not speedily executed, he grew impatient, and lodged himself in a tub. He used to call himself a vagabond, who had neither house nor country, was obliged to beg, was ill clothed, and lived from hand to mouth; and yet, says Ælian, he took as much pride in those things, as Alexander could in the conquest of the world. Indeed he was not a jot more hum-DIODATI (IOHN) a famous ble than those who are clothed in rich apparel and fare sumptuously every day. He looked down on all the world with scorn; he magisterially censured all mankind, and thought himself unquestionably superior to all other philosophers. Alexander one day paid him a vigit, and made him an offer of riches, DIODORUS SICULUS, an an- or any thing else; but all that the

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him, when he called him " a mad proposed it for his pattern. Socrates." He died at Corinth a precipice; others, that he stran-The last opinion is gled himself. reported by Jerom as the true one. He shewed a strange indifference about being buried; and upon his ordering himself to be thrown out inburied, " What (said his friends) to the birds and beasts?" " No, (replied he) lay my stick by me, that I may drive them off." " How will you be able? (said they) for you will have no sense." " Why then (returned he), what signifies the being torn by beasts, to a man who perceives nothing of the matter?" No regard, however, was had to this indifference of Diogenes; for he had an honourable funeral.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, an antient Greek author, who wrote 10 books of the " Lives of the Philoso-

puers," still extant.

DIONIS (PETER) a French surgeon, and the first who demonstrated anatomical dissections and chirurgicaroperations, established by Lewis XIV. in the royal garden of plants. This ingenious person died in 1718.

geographer, wrote a great number appears to bave been very high .

that was pompous and splendid in of pieces; but his " Periegesis," or life, he would, like Diogenes, he- " Survey of the World," is the only joically despise it. Diogenes had one we have remaining; and it a great presence of mind, as appears would be superfluous to say, that from his smart sayings and quick this is one of the most exact systems . repartees; and Plato is thought to of ancient geography, when it has have passed no ill judgment upon been related that Pliny himself

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASwhen he was about 90 years old: SENSIS, an historian and critic of but authors are not agreed either antiquity, born at Halicarnassus, a as to the time or manner of his town in Caria; which is also me-Some say, he died of an morable for having produced Heoverflowing of the gall, occasioned rollotus before him. His history by his eating a neat's foot raw: is intituled " Of the Roman Anothers, that he suffocated himself tiquities," and was comprized in by holding his breath; some, that 20 books; of which only the 11 he died of the bite of a dog; first are now extant. The reputaothers, that he threw himself down tion of this historian stands very high on many accounts. what relates to chronology, all the critics have been apt to prefer him even to Livy himself: than his style and diction, nothing can be more pure, more clear, nor more elegant .- But, besides the "Roman Antiquities," there are other writings of his extant, critical and rhe-His most admired piece torical. in this way is, " De Structura Orationis."

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Alexandria, born a heathen, was a diligent enquirer after truth, which he looked for in vain among the sects of philosophers; but at last found it in Christianity. He was made bishop of Alexandria in 247; and died 267.

DIOPHANTUS, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, reputed to have been the inventor of . When Diophantus lived, . algebra. Some have placed is not known. him before Christ, and some after, in the reigns of Nero and the Antonines; but all with equal un-DIONYSIUS, an ancient poet and certainty. His reputation, however, .

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among the ancients, who made not greatly, by an almost uninterrupted scruple to rank him with Pythagoras and Euclid in mathematical learning.

DIOSCORIDES (PEDACIUS) an eminent physician of Anaxarba, since called Cæsarea, in Cilicia, who flourished in the reign of Nero, and composed five books of the " Materia Medica."

DOBSON (WILLIAM) an English painter, born 1610. much he was beholden to Vandyke may easily be seen in all his works, no painter having ever come so near to the perfection of that excellent master as this happy imitator. He was also further indebted to the generosity of Vandyke, in presenting him to Charles I. who took him into his immediate protection. died 1647.

DODART (DENYS) physician of Lewis XIV. and member of the French academy of sciences, born Among other things he is the author of a "Statica Medicina Gallica;" and died 1707. Patin called him " monstrum sine vitio," a prodigy of wisdom and

science without any defect. DODD (DR. WILLIAM) an ingenious divine of unfortunate memory, was born in 1729, at Bourne in Lincolnshire; of which place his father, being a clergyman, was He gave early proofs of parts and scholarship; and in 1747 He continued to make poetry. were always marks of sprightliness ment as this avail? The habits of

publication of sermons and tracts of piety. For the same purpose also he was very zealous in promoting and assisting at charitable instituand distinguished himself tions: much in regard to the Magdalen hospital, which was opened in August 1758: he became preacher at the chapel of this charity, for which he was allowed yearly 1001, But, notwithstanding his attention to spiritual concerns, he was by no means negligent in cultivating his temporal interests; for, besides wij. ting constantly in the Public Ledg. er, he superintended and contributed largely to the " Christian's Magazine:" for which he received from the proprietors 100l. yearly. The truth is, " Dodd's finances by no means answered his style and manner of living: they were, indeed, much too small for it; and this obliged him to recur to such methods of augmenting them. Нарру if he had never recurred to expedients worse than these !- Still, however, he preserved theological appearances, and now meditated a design of publishing a large commentary on the Bible, which he began to publish in weekly and monthly numbers, and continued to publish it regularly till it was completed in 3 vols folio. In 1766 he took the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge, having been made a chapbegan to publish little pieces of lain to the king some time before. In 1772 he was presented to the frequent publications in this light living of Hockliffe in Buckinghamway; in which, however, there shire: but what could such preferand ingenuity.—In 1753 he re-lexpence had gained a wonderful asceived orders; and, being settled cendancy over him: he was vain; in London, soon became a very po- he was pompous; which persons pular and celebrated preacher. He emerging from low situations inobtained several lectureships, and life are apt to be; and thus became. advanced his theological character involved and sinking under debts.

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To relieve himself, he was tempted to a step which ruined him for ever with the public; and this was, to procure by indirect means the rectory of St. George's, Hanover Square. On the preferment of Dr. Moss to the see of Bath and Wells, in 1774, that rectory fell to the disposal of the crown: upon which Dodd caused an anonymous letter to be sent to lady Apsley, offering the sum of good, if by her means he could be presented to the living. Alas ! he was unfortunate in his woman: the letter was immediately communicated to the chancellor, and, after being traced to the sender, laid before the king. His name was in consequence ordered to be struck out of the list of chaplains. From this period every step led to complete his ruin. In the summer of 1776 lie went to France : but returned in the beginning of winter, and proceeded to exercise his function as usual, particularly at the Magdalen Chapel, where his last sermon was preached Feb. 2, 1777. Two days after this he signed a bond, which he had forged, from his pupil, lord Chesterfield, for the sum of 4200l. and upon the credit of it obtained a considerable sum of money: but detection instantly following, he was committed to prison; tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, Feb. 24; and executed at Tyburn, June 27.

DODDRIDGE (DR. PHILIP) an eminent Dissenting minister, born 1702, died 1751. He was 21 years pastor of a meeting-house at Northampton: director of a flourishing academy; and author of many excellent writings; in which his pious, benevolent and indefatigable zeal, to make men wise, good and happy, is every where

pleasing account of his plan of education for youth will be met with in the General Biographical Dictionary. He left many works behind him; the principal of which are, " The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, illustrated in a course of serious and practical Addresses. suited to persons of every Charafter and Circumstance;" and "The Family Expositor, containing a Version and Paraphrase of the New Testament, with critical Notes; and a Practical Improvement of each Section," in 6 vols. 4to.

DODSLEY (ROBERT) a late eminent bookseller and ingenious writer, born at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, 1703. His first setting out in life was in a servile station (footman to the honourable Mrs. Lowther); from which, however, his abilities very soon raised him; for, having written "The Toyshop," and that piece being shewn to Mr. Pope, the delicacy of satire which is conspicuous in it, though clothed with the greatest simplicity of design, so strongly recommended its author to the notice of that celebrated poet, that he continued, from that time to the day of his death, a warm friend and zealous patron to Mr. Dodsley; and although he had himself no connection with the theatres, yet he procured him such an interest as insured its being immediately brought on the stage; where it met with the success it merited: as did also a farce, called "The King and Miller of Mansfield;" which made its appearance in the ensuing year, viz. 1736. From the success of these pieces he entered into that business which, of all others, has the closest connection with, and the most immediate dependence on, persons of genius and manifest .- A very particular and literature, viz. that of a bookseller.

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In this station, Mr. Pope's recommendation, and his own merit, soon obtained him not only the countenance of persons of the first abilities, but also of those of the first rank, and, in a few years, raised him to great eminence in his profession, of which he was almost, if not altogether, at the head. He wrote six dramatic pieces, which are enumerated in the Biographia Dramatica; and besides these, he published in his life-time a little collection of his own works, in one volume 8vo. under the modest title of " Trifles, 1745;" and a poem of considerable length, intituled " Public Virtue, 1754," 4to. A second volume of " Trifles," was collected after his death, consisting of 1. " Cleone ;" 2." Melpomene, or the Regions of Terror and Pity, an Ode;" 3 " Agriculture, a Poem; " and 4. " The CEconomy of Human Life."-Mr. Dodsley also executed two works of great service to the cause of genius, as they are the means of preserving pieces of merit that might otherwise sink into oblivion, viz. the publication of " A Collection of Poems by different eminent Hands," in 6 vols. 12mo. and " A Collection of Plays by old Authors," in 12 vols. of the same He died Sept. 25, 1764.

DODSWORTH (ROGER) born 1585, died 1654. Mr. Gough (Topographer of Yorkshire) thus speaks of him: "One cannot approach the borders of this county without paying tribute to the memory of that indefatigable collector of its antiquities, Roger Dodsworth, who undertook and executed a work which, to the antiquaries of the present age, would have been the stone of Tydides. 122 volumes of his own writing, besides original MSS which he had obtained from

several hands, making all together a 162 volumes folio, now lodged in that grand repository of our ancient muniments, the Bodleian library at Oxford, are lasting memorials of what his country owes to him; as the two volumes of the "Monstion," (which though published unjer his and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written totally by him) will immortalize that extensive industry which has laid the whole kingdom under obligation."

DODWELL (HENRY) a most learned and pious man, born 1641

died 1711.

DOGGET (THOMAS) comedian, formerly belonging to Drury. lane Theatre, where he became joint manager with Wilks and Cibber: in which situation he continued till, on a disgust he took in the year 1712, at Mr. Booth's being forced on them as a sharer in the management, he threw up his part in the property of the theatre, though it was looked on to have been worth 1000l. per annum. He had, however, by his frugality, saved a competent fortune to render him easy for the remainder of his life, with which he retired from the hurry of business in the very meridian of his reputation. As an actor he had great merit; and his contemporary Cibber informs us, that he was the most an original, and the strictest observer of nature, of any after of his time. He died 1721. In his political principles he was, in the words of sir Richard Steele, a " whig up to the head and ears;" and so strictly was he attached to the interests of the house of Hanover, that he never let slip any occasion that presented itself of demonstrating his sentiments in that respect. One instance, among others, is well known; which is,

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that the year after George I. came to the throne, this performer gave a waterman's coat and silver badge, to be rowed for by six watermen on the 1st day of August, being the anniversary of that king's accession to the throne; and, at his death, bequeathed a certain sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the purchase of a like coat and badge, to be rowed for in honour of the day; which ceremony is every year performed on the 1st of August, the claimants setting out, at a signal given, at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them, and rowing from the Old Swan near London Bridge, to the White Swan at Chelsea .- As a writer, Dogget has left behind him only one comedy, which has not been performed in its original state for many years, intituled "The Country Wake, C. 1696," 4to. It has been altered, however, into a ballad farce, which frequently makes its appearance under the title "Flora; or, Hob in the Well,"

DOMAT (JOHN) a celebrated French lawyer, born 1625, died 1696. The confusion which he had observed in the laws put him upon forming a design of reducing them to their natural order, which he completed, and published in 4 vols. 4to. under the title of "The Civil Laws in their Natural Order, 1689." It has been usual to recommend this work to young lawyers and divines who would apply themselves to the study of morality and the civil law.

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DOMINIC (DE GUZMAN) a Spaniard, founder of the order of the Predicants, born in Arragon, 1170, died at Bologna in Italy in 1221, and was afterwards made a saint for the prodigious services he had done the church.

painter, born 1581. He always applied himself to his work with much study and thoughtfulness; and never offered to touch his pencil till he found a kind of enthusiasm or inspiration upon him. His excllence lay principally in the correctness of his style, and in expressing the passions and affections of the mind. He died in 1641, not without the suspicion of poison.

DONATUS, a bishop of a religious sect in Africa, who began to be known about the year 329, and greatly confirmed his faction by his character and writings. He was a man of great parts and learning: but withal so prodigiously haughty, that he treated all mankind with contempt. The Donatists affirmed baptism in other churches to be null and of no effect; while other churches allowed it to be valid in theirs: from which they inferred, that it was the safer to join that com. ". munity where baptism was acknowledged by both parties to be valid, than that where it was allowed to be so only by one.

DONNE (JOHN) an English poet and divine, born 1573, and descended by his mother from the family of sir Thomas More, -Soon after his taking orders (which he did at the special request of king James) he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's Inn; in 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and there was something singular in the circumstances attending it. deanery becoming vacant, the king sent for Dr. Donne, and ordered him to attend him the next day at dinner. When his majesty was sat down, before he had eat any meat, he said, " Dr. Donne, I have invited you to dinner; and though

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you sit not down with me, yet I will carve to you of a dish that I know you love well; for knowing you love London, I do therefore make you dean of St. Paul's; and when I have dined, then do you take your beloved dish home to your study; say grace there to yourself, and much good may it do you!" He died 1631, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, where a monument was erected over him. His poems consist of songs and sonnets, epigrams, elegies, epithalamiums, satires, letters, funeral elegies, holy sonnets, &c. published at different times. Dryden has justly given Donne the character of " the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet of our nation;" and lord Falkland styles Donne " one of the most witty and most eloquent of our modern divines."

DORIA (ANDREW) a Genoese admiral, the restorer of the independency of Genoa when under the French yoke, born 1476, died 1560.

DOUGLAS (ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES) a native of Scotland, was originally in the Dutch service; and it was not without some difficulty that he was enabled to obtain rank in the English navy. He was so excellent a linguist, that he spoke six European languages correctly. On the war with America breaking out, he had a broad pendant given him, and commanded the squadron employed in the Gulph of St. Lawrence. His services here obtained him very flattering honours on his return to England; and after . Brereton was dismissed, for misconduct, from the Duke, of 98 guns, sir Charles was appointed to command her. In this ship he culti-. vated his mechanical propensity so much to the improvement of the guns, and the use of locks instead of matches, that the practice was universally adopted throughout the navy. During the preparations for war in the year 1787, he was presented to the rank of rear admiral, and died Jan. 1789.

DOUSA (JANUS) a very learned man, born of a noble family at Nortwick in Holland 1545. He was a great scholar, statesman, and soldier. His learning was indeed prodigious; and he had such a memory, that he could at once give an answer to any thing that was asked him relating to ancient or modern history, or, in short, to any branch of literature. He was (say Melchior Adam and Thuanus) a kind of living library, the Varre of Holland, and the oracle of the university of Leyden. His genius lay principally towards poetry: his various productions in that way were numerous; and, what seems remarkable enough, he composed the annals of his own country, which he had collected from the public archives, in verse. He died

DRABICIUS (NICHOLAS) a celebrated enthusiast, born about 1587, in Moravia, where his father was burgomaster. When he was upwards of 50 years of age he commenced prophet, and published some extraordinary political chimeras, which he called "Visions."

DRACO, a celebrated legislator of Athens, whose laws were so severe, that they were said to be written in blood. He flourished about 600 years B.C.

DRAKE (SIR FRANCIS) one of our most distinguished naval heroes, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, was born near Tavistock in Devonshire 1545. He ě

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age into the South Seas through the Streights of Magellan; which was what, at that time, no Englishman had ever attempted. He sailed from England Dec. 13, 1577; and entered the harbour of Plymouth, on his return, Nov. 3, 1580; performing thus a voyage round the globe in two years and about 10 months. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled by modern admirals, but not his generosity; for he divided the booty he took, in just proportional shares, with the common sailors, even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs. He died, after having rendered the most eminent services to his country by his bravery and skill, 1595-6, on board his own ship in the West Indies .- The town of Plymouth had very particular obligations to Drake ; for, in 1587, te undertook to bring water into it; through the want of which, till then, it had been grievously distressed: and he performed it by conducting thither a stream from springs at eight miles distance, that is to say, in a straight line: for, in the manper he brought it, the course of it runs upwards of 20 miles.

DRAKE (JAMES) a celebrated political writer and physician, born 1607, died 1706-7. Whatever merit there might be in his political writings, or however they might distinguish him in his lifetime, he is chiefly known now by his medical works; by that "New System of Anatomy" particularly, which was finished a little before his decease, and published in 1707.

his decease, and published in 1707.

DRAKE (FRANCIS) a surgeon
at York, and an eminent antiquary,
published, in 1736, "Eboracum;
of the History and Antiquities of

made his name immortal by a voy- the City of York, from its Original

DRAKENBORCH (ARNOL-DUS) a professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, died in 1748. He is memorable for having given fine editions in 4to. of two ancient authors, "Titus Livius," 7 vols. and "Silius Italicus," with very learned notes. He is also the author of some small works.

DRAYTON (MICHAEL) an English poet, born 1563. When but 10 years of age he appears to have been page to some person of honour, as we collect from his own words. It appears too, that he was then anxious to know " what kind of strange creatures poets were?" and desired his tutor, of all things, that, if possible, " he would make him a poet." He took delight, and was eminent for his talent in this way, nine or ten years before the death of queen Elizabeth, if not something sooner .- Drayton died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey amongst the poets. His epitaph, which was written in letters of gold upon his monument, is said to have had Ben Jonson for its author, and runs as follows:

"Do, pious marble, let thy readers know "What they, and what their children owe "To Drayton's name; whose sacred dust "We recommend unto thy trust:

"Protest his memory and preserve his story, "Remain a lasting monument of his glory; "And when thy ruins shall disclaim "To be the treasurer of his name,

"His name, that cannot fade, shall be "An everlasting monument to thee."

DREIINCOURT (CHARLES) minister of the church of Paris, born 1595, died 1669. His "Consolations against the Fears of Death" have, of all his works, been the most frequently reprinted; having passed through above 40 editions, and been translated into several languages. His "Charitable Visits, in 5 vols.

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have served for a continual consolation to private persons, and for a source of materials and models to ministers. He published three volumes of "Sermons;" in which, as in all the forementioned pieces, there is a wonderful vein of piety, which is very affecting to religious minds.

DRUIDS, priests of the ancient Gauls and Britons, and so called from the Greek word "Drus," an oak, because they inhabited the woods, and held those trees to be sacred. They presided over sacred affairs, conducted all the sacrifices, public and private, and were the interpreters of every thing relating to religion.

DRUMMOND (WILLIAM) a mative of Scotland, born 1585, died 1649. He had a great intimacy and correspondence with the two famous English poets, Drayton and Jonson: the latter of whom travelled from London on foot, to see him at his seat at Hawthornden. He was no mean poet himself.

DRUSIUS (JOHN) a most learned man among the Protestants, was born at Oudenard in Flanders in 1555, and was the author of several works, which shew him to have been well skilled in Hebrew, and to have gained a considerable knowledge in the Jewish antiquities. He died 1616.

DRYADES, certain female Pagan deities, who presided over woods. Their name is derived from the Greek word "Drus," which, though it properly signifies an oak, signifies also, in a less rigorous and more general sense, all sorts of trees. The Dryades had the liberty of walking about and diverting themselves, and could survive the destruction of those

woods of which they had the direction: in which respect their condition was much happier than that of the HAMADRYADES, who were so closely united each to her tree, that they grew up and died together with it .- The poets have used the Dryades and Hamadryades promiscuously: they have also sometimes taken the Hamadryades for the NAIADES, who were water nymphs; and the Najades for the OREADES, who were nymphe of the mountains, They did not confine themselves exactly to the definition of each species, but confounded them at pleasure.

DRYDEN (JOHN) an illustrious English poet, was son of Erasmus Dryden of Tichmersh in Northamptonshire, and born at Aldwinde near Oundle in that county, Aug. 0, 1621. He was educated in grammar learning at Westminster school, being king's scholar there under the famous Dr. Busby; and was from thence elected, in 1650, a scholar in Trinity College, Cambridge, His reputation as a poet, together with his attachment to the court, procured him the place of poet-laureat and historiographer to Charles II. which accordingly he took posies. sion of, upon the death of sir William Davenant, in 1668. In 1669 his first play, a comedy, called " The Wild Gallant," was afted at the Theatre-royal; but with so little success, that if the author had not had a peculiarly strong inclination to dramatic writing, he would have been sufficiently discouraged from any farther attempts in it. He went on, however, and in the space of 25 years, produced 27 plays, besides his other nume-He died rous poetical writings. May 1, 1701 .- As to Dryden's character, it has been treated in 1

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others too low; for he was too deeply engaged in party to have strict justice done him either way. -Congreve represents him, in regard to his moral character, in every respect not only blameless, but amiable: and " as to his writings (says he) no man hath written, in our language, so much and so various matter, and in so various manners, so well. Another thing I may say was very peculiar to him: which is, that his parts did not decline with his years, but that he was an improving writer to the · last, even to near 70 years of age; improving even in fire and imagination as well as in judgment: witness his Ode on St. Cæcilia's Day, and his Fables, his latest performances. He was equally excellent in verse and in prose. His prose had all the clearness imaginable, together with all the nobleness of expression, all the graces and ornaments proper and peculiar to it, without deviating into the language or diction of poetry .- I have heard him frequently own with pleasure, that if he had any talent for English prose, it was owing to his having often read the writings of the great archbishop Tillotson. His versification and his numbers he could learn of nobody; for he first possessed those talents in perfection in our tongue. - In his poems his diction is, wherever his subject requires it, so sublimely and so truly poetical, that its essence, like that of pure gold, cannot be destroyed.-What he has done in any one species, or distinct kind of writing, would have been sufficient to have acquired him a great name. If he had written nothing but his prefaces, or nothing but his songs or his prologues, each of them would

extremes, some setting it too high, have entitled him to the preference others too low; for he was too and distinction of excelling in his dealy engaged in party to have kind."

DUCAREL (DR. ANDREW COLTEE) F. R. and A. S. born 1714, died 1785. He was one of the superintendants of the Paper Office, keeper of the library at Lamteth, and one of the most eminent antiquaries of his time.

DUCHAT (JACOB LE) a
Frenchman, born 1658, and died
1735. He was regarded as a very
learned person, yet is distinguished
as an editor rather than an author.
He gave new editions of the "Menpipean Satires," of the "Works
of Rabelais," of the "Apologie for
Herodotus," by Henry Stephens, &c.
all accompanied with remarks of
his own.

DUCK (ARTHUR) born 1580, died 1649. He was an excellent civilian, a tolerable poet, especially in his younger days, and very well versed in history, ecclesiastical as well as civil. He left behind him "Vita Henrici Chichele, &c." and "De Usu & Authoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in Dominiis principum Christianorum," a very useful and entertaining work, which has been printed several times at home and abroad.

DUCK (STEPHEN) a very extraordinary person, who from a thresher became a poet. He had originally no other teaching than what enabled him to read and write English; about his 14th year he was taken from school, and was afterwards successively engaged in the several lowest employments of a country life. He had from his infancy a cast in his mind towards poetry; sometimes turned his own thoughts into verse while he was at work, and at last began to venture those thoughts a little upon paper.

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At length some of his essays falling into the hands of a lady of quality, who attended on the late queen Caroline, he became known to her majesty, who took him under her protection, and settled on him a yearly pension of 30l. we think; such a one at least as was sufficient to maintain him independently of labour. Duck was afterwards admitted into orders, and preferred to the living of Byfleet in Surry. Here he continued for many years to make poems and sermons, and was mightily followed by the people as a preacher; till, falling at length into a low-spirited, melancholy way, he threw himself into the Thames from a bridge near Reading, and was drowned. This unhappy accident, for he was perfectly lunatic, befel him some time in May or June 1756.

DUDLEY (EDMUND) a celebrated lawyer and speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry VII. but infamous in history for being the instrument of the extortions of that monarch, born 1462, executed for treason Aug. 18, 1510.

DUDLEY (JOHN) son of the preceding, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502, and afterwards became one of the most powerful subjects this kingdom ever saw. For an attempt to place the crown on the head of his daughter-in-law, lady Jane Grey (who likewise fell a victim to his ambition) he was beheaded 1553.

DUDLEY (AMBROSE) earl of Warwick, son of John duke of Northumberland, born 1530, exhibited great wisdom and integrity as a statesman, and bravery as a general, under queen Elizabeth, and acquired the appellation of "the good earl of Warwick." He died 1580.

DUDLEY (ROBERT) baron of Denbigh, and earl of Leicester, son to John Duke of Northumberland. and brother to Ambrose earl of Warwick before mentioned, born 1532, died 1588. On the acces. sion of Elizabeth he was entertained at court as a principal favourite : obtained prodigious grants, one after another, from the crown: and all things gave way to his ambition. influence, and policy .- In his private life he affected a wonderful regularity, and carried his pretences to piety very high: though, to gratify his passions, there were no crimes, however exorbitant, which he would not commit.

DUDLEY (SIR ROBERT) son of Robert earl of Leicester, born 1573, died 1639. Among the learned he held a very high rank, as well on account of his skill in philosophy, chemistry, and physic, as his perfect acquaintance with all the branches of the mathematics, and the means of applying them for the service and benefit of mankind.

DUFFEL (THOMAS) a dramatic writer of the last century.

DUGDALE (SIR WILLIAM) an eminent English antiquary and historian, born 1605, died 1686.

DUKE (RICHARD) a poet of some credit in the last century, and by Dr. Johnson included among the classics. He died suddenly, Feb. 10, 1710-11.

DUNCOMBE (WILLIAM) a dramatic author and translator of Horace, died 1769.

DUNNING (JOHN) lord Ashburton, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and one of the most distinguished pleaders that ever adorned the English bar. His rise was rapid, and there were very few causes tried in the court of King's Bench in which he was not em

ployed as leading counsel, either for the plaintiff or defendant. His industry and zeal for the interest of his clients were equal to his abilities; and in cases where the fees were small, he was never known to shew less ardour than when they were considerable. The causes of the poor and the oppressed he frequently pleaded without reward. He died Aug. 13, 1783.

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DUNS (JOHN) commonly called Duns Scotus, a celebrated theologian of the order of St. Francis, born in Northumberland. He distinguished himself so much by the acuteness of his parts, and especially by his manner of disputing, that he acquired the name of "The Subtile Doctor." He affected to maintain opinions contrary to those of Thomas Aquinas, which produced two parties in the schools, the Thomists and the Scotists. He died 1308.

DUPIN (LEWIS ELLIS) a very learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and one of the greatest critics of his time, especially in what regarded ecclesiastical matters, born 1657, died 1719. His chief work is, " Bibliotheque universelle des auteurs ecclesiastiques." He had an uncommon talent at analyzing the works of an author, which makes his Bibliotheque so valuable: for there we have not only an history of the writers, but also the substance of what they wrote; which is a great convenience to persons who are desirous to know something of them, yet have not either time, or knowledge of languages, sufficient to read their works.

DUPORT (JAMES) dean of Peterborough in the 17th century, left behind him several learned works, amongst which is a Latin version of the Psalms.

DUPPA (BRIAN) bishop of a devotee of the Muses; in which

Winchester, born 1588-9, appointed, in 1638, tutor to Charles prince of Wales, and afterwards to his brother the duke of York; was a great favourite with Charles L and is said by some to have assisted in composing the EIKON BASILIKE.—This bishop is deservedly memorable for his numerous charitable institutions; among which is to be remembered an alms-house at Richmond, on the gate of which is this inscription: "I will pay my vows which I made to God in my trouble," &c. He died 1662.

DURER (ALBERT) born at Nuremberg 1471, was one of the best engravers and painters of his age. He was the first who brought the art of engraving in wood to any perfection, and by many authors is deemed the inventor of it, In our own day, that art has perhaps attained its acme in the hands of our countrymen the BEWICKS, whose genius and assiduity have enabled them to outstrip all competition by giving a softness and expression to their figures which was never before conceived tobe practicable on wood. Some admirable specimens of their talents may be seen in "A History. of Quadrupeds," printed at Newcastle, and in several smaller works printed for E. Newbery, St. Paul's Church Yard, which well merit the inspection of the curious .- Albert Durer wrote several works, which were published after his death (1528), the principal of which is his book upon the rules of painting, intituled; " De symmetria partium in rectis formis humanorum corporum."

D'URFEY (THOMAS). This author, who is more generally spoken of by the familiar name of Tom, was originally bred to the law, but soon quitted it, to become a devotee of the Muses; in which

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dramatic pieces, which are very nu- duodecimo, intituled, " Pills to merous, were in general well re- purge Melancholy," of which the ceived: but what Mr. D'Urfey ob- Guardian, in No. 29, speaks in very tained his greatest reputation by, favourable terms. The titles of his was a peculiarly happy knack he possessed in the writing satires and irregular odes. Many of these Dramatica." were upon temporary occasions, and were of no little service to the party in whose cause he wrote: which, together with his natural vivacity and good humour, obtained him the favour of great numbers of over the greater part of Europe, persons of all ranks and conditions, and died about 1675. monarchs themselves not excluded. The author of the Guardian, who, in No. 67, has given a very humourous account of Mr. D'Urfey, with a view to recommend him to the public notice for a benefit-play, tells us, that he remembered king Charles II. leaning on Tom D'Urfey's shoulder more than once, and humming over a song with him,-He was certainly a very diverting companion, and a cheerful, honest, good-natured man; so that he was the delight of the most polite companies and conversations from the beginning of Charles II.'s to the latter part of king George I.'s reign: and many an honest gentleman got a reputation in his country by pretending to have been in company with Tom D'Urfey. Yet at last. to speak in his own words, " after having written more odes than Horace, and about four times as many comedies as Terence, he found himself reduced to great difficulties by the importunities of a set of men, who of late years had furnished him with the accommodations of life, and would not, as we sion of Julius Casar to the estasay, be paid with a song."-Those blishment of William and Mary;" who have a curiosity to see his "A general Ecclesiastical History, ballads, sonnets, &c. may find a from the nativity of our blessed large number of them brought to. Saviour to the first establishment of

he met with no small success. His gether in a collection in 6 vols in dramatic pieces (31 in number) may be found in the "Biographia

DURY (JOHN) in Latin Duræus, a divine of Scotland, who la. boured with great zeal to re-unite the Lutherans and Calvinists, in which laudable cause he travelled

DYER (SIR JAMES) an eminent English lawyer, and chief justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, born 1511, died 1581 .- He was the author of a large book of Reports, which were published about 20 years after his decease, and have been highly esteemed for their succinctness and solidity. He left behind him also other writings relative to his profession.

DYER (JOHN) an English divine and eminent poet, born 1709, died 1758 .- His character as a writer has been fixed by 3 poems, " Grongar Hill," " The Ruins of Rome," and " The Fleece;" wherein a poetical imagination perfectly original, a natural simplicity connected with, and often productive of, the true sublime, and the warmest sentiments of benevolence and virtue, have been universally observed and admired.

EACHARD (LAURENCE) an English divine and historian, born 1671, died 1730 .- He wrote " A History of England, from the Invain

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Christianity by human laws, under the emperor Constantine the Great;" "An English translation of Plautus and Terence;" "a Gazetteer, or Newsman's Interpreter;" and a piece intituled, "Maxims extracted from archbishop Tillotson's works."

EADMERUS, an historian who flourished in the 12th century.

EBION, a stoic philosopher, father of the sect of the Ebionites, who denied the miraculous conception and divinity of Christ, flourished about A. D. 72.

ECKIUS (JOHN) a learned German divine, and controversial writer, born 1483, died 1543. He is chiefly memorable for his disputations with Luther and Melanethon.

EDWARD (WILLIAM) architect and bridge-builder. The celebrated bridge on the river Taaff, in Wales, called Pont y tu Pridd, by the English New Bridge, was constructed by this extraordinary man. It is the segment of a circle, whose chord at the surface of the water is 147 feet, and is the boldest and largest arch He was then a comin Europe. mon mason, but his fame was soon diffused through the kingdom, and his assistance sought wherever difheulties occurred in constructing bridges. He died Aug. 7, 1789.

EDWARDS (RICHARD) born 1523, died 1566. He is one of our first dramatic writers, having left behind him three pieces; the earliest of which is dated in 1562. He was esteemed an excellent poet and musician, and wrote several poems, which were published after his death, together with some of other authors, in a collection intituled, "A Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1578."

EDWARDS (Dr. JONATHAN) an English divine of the 17th century, who distinguished himself chiefly by his writings against the . . Socinians.

EDWARDS (GEORGE) born 1694, and esteemed one of the most eminent ornithologists in this or any country. He published, between 1743 and 1764, 4 vols. in 4to. of the " History of Birds," and a under the title of " Gleanings of Natural History;" and thus, after a long series of years, the most intense application, and a correspondence in every quarter of the world. he concluded a work, which contains engravings and descriptions of more than 600 subjects in natural history, not before described or de-He died 1773. lineated.

EDWARDS (THOMAS) a poet and critic of eminence. His poetry, of which specimens will be found in Dodsley's, Pearch's, and Nichols's collections, is simple, clegant, and pathetic; his criticism exact, acute, and temperate. " Canons of Criticism," first printed in 1747 under the title of " A Supplement to Dr. Warburton's Shakespeare," 8vo. did him great credit both as a critic and as a scholar, but provoked the vengeance of Dr. Warburton, which he wreaked very illiberally in a note on the Dunciad (iv. 567); of which Mr. Edwards was more susceptible than the circumstance required.

EGEDE (PAUL), bishop of Greenland. He was born in the year 1708, and at 12 years of age was an aftive assistant to his father, the celebrated Hans Egede, to whom Denmark is indebted for its colony in Greenland, having accompanied him on his voyage thither, in 1720. His zeal for the conversion of the Greenlanders to Christianity, exerted with unabating ardour through the course of a long life, both during his residence in their course.

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bry and after his quitting it, is mander in chief in Ireland; which strongly displayed in his " Account of Greenland," published shortly before his death, which happened June 2, 1780.

EGERTON (THOMAS) an eminent and learned lawyer, and chancellor of England in the reign of James I. born 1540, died 1617.

EGINHART, secretary to the emperor Charles the Great, was a German, and is the most ancient historian of that nation. He wrote " The Life of Charles;" " Annals of the acts of king Pepin, Charles the Great, and Lewis, from 741 to 829;" and other works, ecclesiastical as well as historical.

ELICHMAN (JOHN) a native of Silesia, practised physic at Leyden, and was remarkable for understanding 16 languages. He was of opinion, that the German and the Persian languages were derived from the same original; and gave several reasons for it.

ELIOT (GEORGE AUGUSTUS) lord Heathfield, K. B. governor of Gibraltar, and colonel of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, born 1718. In 1735 he became a volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot, or Royal Welch Fusileers, and soon after was admitted into the engineer corps at Woolwich; from whence he purchased the adjutancy of the 2d troop of horse-grenadiers; in which he became a captain and major, as well as lieutenant-colonel, when he resigned his commission as an engineer. In 1759 he quitted the horse-guards, and was selected to raise, form, and discipline the 1st regiment of light horse, which bore his name. Having gone through various departments in different services with the greatest marks of bravery and military knowledge,

he soon relinquished, and was ap. pointed to the command of Gib. raltar in a fortunate hour for the safety of that important fortress: where he, by a cool and tem. perate demeanour, maintained his station for 3 years of constant investment, in which all the powers of Spain were employed. The eyes of all Europe were on this garrison; and his conduct justly exalted him to the most elevated rank in the military annals of the day. On his return to Eng. land, the gratitude of the British senate was as forward as the public voice in giving him that distinguished mark his merit deserved; to which his majesty was pleased to add that of the peerage, by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar, on June 14, 1787; and permitting his lordship to take also the arms of the fortress he had so bravely defended, to perpetuate to futurity his noble conduct. He died July 6, 1790.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by his 2d wife, Ann Boleyn, and born Sept. 7, 1533. She began to reign in 1558, being then 25 years / of age, and highly accomplished both in person and mind .- It will not be expected that, in a work of so limited a nature as this, we should recount all the glorious actions of this princess's reign, since these may be traced at large in the histories of England, and other works proper to that purpose: suffice it to say, that never woman reigned with more glory than she did; nay, that there have been but few great kings whose reigns can be compared with hers. It is the most beautiful period in the English hisin 1775 he was appointed com- tory; and it was the nursery of

some of the ablest statesmen and warriors that ever England produced .- Her reign continued 44 years, 4 months, and 6 days. abounded in great actions, which carried the British name to the highest pitch of glory, and was attended with innumerable blessings. She died March 24, 1603, in her 70th year.

ELLIOT (CALEB) a visionary enthusiast, died starved near Modbury in Devonshire, Dec. 14, 1789. It is imagined he meant to have fasted 40 days, as he actually lived 16 without food of any kind, having refused all sorts of sustenance.

ELLIS (JOHN) deputy of Broadstreet ward, and a member of the corporation of London nearly half a century. He was the last of that ancient profession called scriveners, which is one of the companies of London; but the business is now carried on by attornies and others. He was a man of literature, and wrote some Hudibrastic translations; but never put his name to any thing he published. Of him Dr. Johnson once said, " The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener behind the Royal Exchange; with whom I, at one period, used to dine generally once a week." It may be supposed, that the merit could not be inconsiderable which extorted such praise from Dr. Johnson. He died Dec. 31, 1701, aged 96. -

ELLYS (DR. ANTHONY) bishop of St. David's, born 1693, died 1761. He was a man of fine parts, extensive knowledge, and sound judgment, with a heart overthough on the right side of the withstanding his great and good

question, with principles of persecus . tion, to be a worse man than he . that was on the wrong.

ELMACINUS (GEORGE) author of a history of the Saracens, or rather a chronology of the Mahometan empire, flourished in Egypt towards the middle of the 13th century.

ELSHEIMER (ADAM) a celebrated German painter, born 1574. excelled particularly in landscapes, histories, and night-pieces, with little figures. His works are very few: and, for the incredible pains and labour which he bestowed upon them, valued at such prodigious rates, that they are hardly any where to be found but in the cabinets of princes. He died 1610.

ELSTOB (WILLIAM) an English divine eminent for his skill in the Saxon language, born 1673. died 1714.

ELSTOB (ELIZABETH) sister of the above, and a famous Saxonist also, born 1682, died 1756.

ELSYNGE (HENRY) clerk of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I. born 1598. He was the author of a few things which were reckoned very good, and have been much esteemed; particularly " The ancient method and manner of holding parliaments in England. 1663;" reprinted often since. He died 1654.

ELWES (JOHN) M. P. for Berk. shire. He was a man of clear perception, sound judgment, and unshaken integrity; and in such high estimation was he held for his love of justice, that numberless disputes amongst his constituents and others. which would have been decided by courts of law, were left to his sole flowing with benevolence and can- arbitrament; and his determination dour, and a most Christian temper : was sure to be thoroughly satisfor he always thought a person, factory to the judicious. Yet, not-

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qualities, he was a man (respecting | fore he applied himself to writing, himself) of an extraordinary penurious and singular turn; instances of which, that almost stagger belief, are related in an interesting account of his life, published by E. Topham, esq. 1790. He died Dec. 26, 1780, aged 80.

ELYOT (SIR THOMAS) employed by Henry VIII. in several embassies. He was an excellent grammarian, poet, rhetorician, philosopher, physician, cosmographer, and historian; and distinguished as much for his candour, and the innocence and integrity of his life, as for his accomplishments. He wrote and translated several works;

and died 1546.

ELZEVIRS, celebrated printers at Amsterdam and Leyden in the 17th century, who greatly adorned the republic of letters by many beautiful editions of the best authors of antiquity. Their Virgil, Terence, and Greek Testament, have been reckoned their master-pieces; and are indeed so very fine, that they justly gained them the reputation of being the best printers in Europe.

EMLYN (THOMAS) a learned and pious English dissenting divine. memorable for his sufferings on the . score of heterodoxy, was born 1663. and died 1741. His son Sollom Emlyn was bred to the law, became an eminent counsellor, and was employed to publish lord chief justice Hale's " Pleas of the Crown:" which he did with notes and a preface, and died in the year 1756.

ENNIUS (QUINTUS) an ancient Latin poet, born B. C. 237. He died at the age of 70 years; and his death is said to have been oc-. casioned by the gout, contracted by . an immoderate use of wine, of which he always drank very freely be-

Hor. Lib. I. Ep. 19. He was the first among the Romans who wrote heroic verses, had an admirable genius, and did prodigious things for polishing the Latin poetry, though he left a great deal to be done by suc. ceeding ages. He wrote the " Annals of Rome;" which were so highly esteemed, that they were publicly recited with vast applause by Quintus Vargonteius, who digested them into books; and they were read at Puteoli, in the theatre, by a man of learning who assumed the name of the Ennianist. He translated several tragedies from the Greek, and wrote others. He published likewise several comedies; but whether of his own invention, or translated by him, is uncertain. It appears from his writings, that he had very strong sentiments of religion. He held the doctrine of + transmigration, and is said to have affirmed that Homer's soul was transmigrated into him.

ENNODIUS (MAGNUS FELIX) bishop of Pavia in Italy, born 473, died 521. His works, chiefly theo. logical, are not voluminous.

ENT (SIR GEORGE) a very ingenious and eminent English physician and medical writer, born 1604, died 1689.

EPAMINONDAS, a famous The. ban general, slain in battle 363 B. C.

EPHREM (ST.) an ancient Christian writer of the 4th century. Photius tells us, that he wrote above 1000 orations, and that himself had seen 49 of his sermons: and Sozomen observes, that he composed 300,000 verses. His works were so highly esteemed, that they were publicly read in the churches after the scriptures. St. Ephrem was a man of the greatest 12.

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an observer of chastity, that he avoided the sight of women. Sozomen tells us, that a certain woman of dissolute character, either on purpose to tempt him, or else being hired to it by others, met him one day in a narrow passage, and stared him full and earnestly in the face. St. Ephram rebaked her sharply for this, and bale her look down on the ground. But the woman said, "Why should Ido so, since I am not made out of the earth, but of thee? It is more reasonable that thou shouldest look upon the ground, from which thou hadst thy original: but that I should look upon thee, from whom I was procreated." St. Ephram, wondering at the woman, wrote a book upon this conversation, which the most learned of the Syrians esteemed one of the best of his performances. He died in 378.

EPICHARMUS, an ancient poet and philosopher, born in the island of Coos, and carried, as Laertius tells us, into Sicily, when he was but 5 months old. He had the honour of being taught by Pythagoras himself: and he and Phormus are aid to have invented comedy in Syracuse, though others have pretended to the glory of that discovery. He presented 55, or, according to others, 35 plays; but his works have been so long lost, that even their character is scarcely on record.

EPICTETUS, a celebrated philosopher of antiquity, born near the end of Nero's reign, as is commonly supposed, at Hierapolis in Phrygia. He lived in extreme poverty, at Rome, in a little cottage without 40 much as a door to it, no attendants but one old woman, and no

severity of morals; and so strict the light of which we owe those beautiful and divine thoughts of which Arrian hath preserved some noble remains. This lamp was purchased for about 100l, after his death, by a person whom Lucian ridicules for it, as hoping to acquire the wisdom of Epictetus by studying over it. We have no account that can be depended on, either of what distemper, or about what time, he died .- Epicletus, though a philosopher, was a man of great humility and modesty; which was most eminent in his own practice, as well as in his recommendation of it to others. Hence he used to say, that there is no need of adorning a man's house with rich hangings or paintings: for the most graceful furniture is temperance and modesty; which are lasting ornaments, and will never be the worse for wearing. All ambition and vain-glory he detested; and as no man did more good or lived better than he, so no man was more solicitous to conceal it. But that which seems to be the peculiar glory of Epicletus is, that, of all the ancient philosophers, he made the nearest approaches to the true Christian morality; and entertained more just and becoming notions concerning the nature and providence of God, than any who were not enlightened by the gospel. Another excellence peculiar to himself is, that he admitted all the severity of the Stoics without taking in any of their sourness. He has nothing of the insolence so usual with that sect, of making their romantic wise man equal with God. He rejected their chimerical and impracticable perfections; so that he reformed Stoicism, as well as professed it. And, besides his vindicating the furniture but an earthen lamp, to immortality of the soul as strenu-

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ously as Seneca or any of the Stoics, he declared openly against self-murder; the lawfulness of which was maintained by the rest of his sect.—His Commentaries, and the Enchiridion, or manual of the Stoic philosophy, have been often published, and translated into almost every language.

EPICURUS, the greatest philosopher of his age, was born at Gargettus in Attica, about the year . 340 before Christ. From the place of his birth, we find him often called by ancient authors, the " Gargettic author," the " Gargettic old man," and simply, the "Gargettian." Admiring, as he did, the doctrine of · Democritus, he professed himself at first a Democritian; but afterwards, when he had made alterations in the system of that philosopher, his followers were called, from him, Epicureans .- Whereas other professors of seets made choice of particular places in Athens, as the Academy, the Lyceum, &c. Epicurus purchased a very pleasant garden, where he lived with his . friends in great tranquillity, and taught philosophy to a great number of disciples. They lived all in com-. mon with their master; and a better . regulated society had never been seen. He wrote a prodigious num-· ber of books, and died in his 72d . year .- As to his doctrine, that the happiness of man consists in pleasure, though it has occasioned some effeels which have discredited his seet, yet, if it be rightly interpreted, it is certainly very reasonable; for it amounts to nothing more, than that . the happiness of man consists in his being at ease, and in feeling pleasure, or, generally, in being contented. Could we ask Epicurus where this ease and contentment must be found, he would not say,

commerce with women; but, in so. briety, temperance, and the checking of tumultuous and disorderly passions, which deprive the soul of her state of happiness; that is, the soft and quiet acquiescence in her condition. These were the pleasures wherein Epicurus made the happiness of man to consist. But people exclaimed against the word pleasure; those who were corrupted already, made an ill use of it: the enemies of his sect took advantage of it; and so the name of an Epicu. rean became odious: all this, however, is accidental to the doctrine: and hinders not but Epicurus may have philosophized in a very solid manner; and it is probable that he did so, because it is certain that he lived in a most exemplary manner himself, and conformably to the rules of philosophical wisdom and frugality.

EPIMENIDES, an ancient poet and philosopher, born at Gnossus in Crete. Many wonderful things are related of him; and his reputation was so great all over Greece, that he was there esteemed a favourite, of the gods. He died at the age of 157; and is quoted by St. Paul, Titus, c. 1, v. 12. Plutarch tells us, that he was accounted the 7th wise man by those who would not admit Periander into the number.

EPIPHANIUS bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, born 332, died 403. He was very conversant in ecclesiastical autiquities, on which account he is chiefly regarded.

EPISCOPIUS (SIMON) a theological and controversial writer of most uncommon parts and learning, and the chief support of the Arminian sect, born at Amsterdam in 1583, died 1643.

ERASMUS (DESIDERIUS) born

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He was called Gerard, after his father; and afterwards took the name of Desiderius, which in Latin, and the surname of Erasmus, which in Greek, signify much the same as Gerard among the Hollanders, that is, " amabilis," or amiable. He was the most learned man of the age in which he lived; and contributed, by his example and his writings, to the restoration of learning in the several countries wherein he occasionally resided, viz. Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France, and England; with the last he was most satisfied; and here he met with the greatest encouragement from Henry VIII. sir Thomas More, and all the learned Englishmen of those days. He is the most correct and elegant Latin writer among the moderns; and died 1536. Nothing has made the city of Rotterdam more famous, than her having given birth to this great man: nor has the been insensible of the honour; but has testified her regard to him in the following manner. In the first place, the house in which he was born is adorned with an inscription, to inform both natives and strangers of this illustrious prerogative. Secondly, the college, where Latin, Greek, and rhetoric, are taught, bears the name of Erasmus, and is consecrated to him by an inscription on the frontispiece. Thirdly, a statue of wood was raised to him, in 1549. Fourthly, a statue of stone was erected in 1555. Fifthly, they erected one of copper in 1622; which is admired by the connoisseurs. It is in an open part of the city, by the side of a canal, upon a pedestal, adorned with inscriptions, and surrounded with iron rails .- The works of Erasmus were published at Leyden, 1706, tongues, born 1584, died 1624.

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at Rotterdam the 28th of Oft. 1467. |in a very handsome manner, in 10 volumes, folio.

> ERASTUS (THOMAS) a celebrated physician and divine, born at Baden in Germany about 1524. died 1583. He wrote several books of philosophy, physic, and divinity; but what made the most noise of all his performances, and makes him chiefly memorable now, is his book " De Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica." In this he denies the power of the church, and affirms their censures to be incapable of extending beyond this present life.

ERATOSTRATUS, an Ephesian, who on the very night that Alexander the Great was born, 356 B. C. burnt the temple of Diana at Ephe- .. sus, merely to eternize his name in

the records of history.

ERIGENA (JOHN) called also Scotus, flourished about the middle of the 9th century, and was very learned in a very barbarous age. He was employed by king Alfred to promote learning and the liberal arts. For this purpose he was appointed to preside, at Oxford, over the studies of geometry and astronomy in particular; that university being either lately founded or lately restored by Alfred. Three years he spent in this situation; but, some disputes and disturbances arising at Oxford, he left that place, and retired to a monastery at Malmesbury. There he opened a school; and behaving harshly and with severity to his scholars, was stabbed by them, with the iron bodkins they then wrote with, in such a manner that he died. His death happened in 883.

ERPENIUS (THOMAS) or, as he is called in Dutch, Thomas of Erpe, a most learned writer, and incomparably skilled in the oriental

ESSENES, a sect among the Jews. of which the origin is very obscure, it not being known from whence they took their name, or at what time they began. They professed a community of goods; shunned, for the most part, marriage, and all pleasures whatsoever; wore white garments, forbade oaths, drank nothing but water, had their elders in singular respect, and, above all, were so strict in their observation of the sabbath, that they prepared their meat on the eve, would not remove a vessel out of its place, nor even ease or supply nature upon it unless they were pressed beyond measure. Upon the whole, as Le Clerc says, they were a melancholy, enthusiastic kind of people, not fit for common life, or the cultivation of those virtues which belong to human nature.

ESTAMPES (ANNE OF PISSE-LEU, DUCHESS OF) mistress to Francis I. of France. She was a woman of great cunning and intrigue; and one of those instances which prove, that the ascendancy of a mistress may be the ruin of a kingdom; for, by her ambitious views the monarchy of France had nearly been subverted.

ESTCOURT (RICHARD) well known both as an actor and a dramatic writer. In all his parts, he was mostly indebted for his applause to his powers of mimicry, in which he was inimitable, and which, at times, afforded him opportunities of appearing a much better actor than he really was, by enabling him to copy very exactly several performers of merit, whose manner he remembered and as-His company was exsumed. tremely courted by every one; and his mimicry so much admired, that persons of the first quality fre- cal History," beginning with the

quently invited him to their entertainments, in order to divert their friends with his drollery; on which occasions he constantly received very handsome presents for his company. He died 1713, leaving behind him two dramatic pieces.

ETHEREGE (SIR GEORGE) a celebrated English wit, and eminent in particular for his comic genius, flourished in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. His ? comedies, are, " The Comical Revenge: or, Love in a Tub:" " She Would if She Could;" and " The Man of Mode: or, Sir Fop. ling Flutter;" in which last piece he is supposed to have drawn some of the chief characters from certain of his contemporaries and acquaintance. Thus beau Hewit, the most notorious fop of his time, was supposed to be designed under his first character: Dorimant for his friend lord Rochester, under which are characterized inconstancy, falshood, and triumphs in the conquest and ruin of the fair, varnished over with agreeable and captivating graces of modish gallantry, peculiar to that witty but licentious nobleman. He was also suspected to have sketched out himself in the character of Medley. Applauded, however, as this play was for wit, yet, like his others, it was condemned for immorality. He died about 1690.

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ETMULLER (MICHAEL) an eminent physician, born at Leipsic 1646, died 1683. His works, amounting to no less than 5 vols. in folio, were printed at Naples in 1728.

EVAGRIUS SCHOLASTICUS, an ancient ecclesiastical historian, born at Epiphania, a city of Syria Secunda, about the year 536. published " Six books of Ecclesiasticrates, and Sozomen, conclude; and ending with 594. It is not certain when he died.

EVANS (ABEL) generally styled Dr. Evans the Epigramist, lived at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. He was bursar to St. John's college, Oxford, vicar of St. Gyles's, and appears to have been intimate with Mr. Pope.

EUCLID, a most celebrated mathematician and astronomer, who collected all the fundamental principles of pure mathematics, which had been delivered down by Thales, Pythagoras, Eudoxus, and other mathematicians before him, which he digested into regularity and order, with many others of his own : on which account he is said to have been the first who reduced arithmetic and geometry into the form of a science. Where this great man was born, and what his country, we have no distinct account; but he flourished, as it appears from Proclus's Comment upon his Elements, about 277 years before Christ, and taught mathematics at Alexandria with vast applause.

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EUDOCIA, daughter of Leontius, an Athenian sophist and philosopher, born about 400. Her father took such care of her education, that she became at length consummately learned; and so accomplished in every respect, that, at his death, he left his whole estate to his two sons, except 100 pieces of gold, which he left to his daughter, with this declaration, that " her own good fortune would be sufficient for her." Upon this she went to law with her brothers, but without success; and therefore cartied her cause to Constantinople, where she was recommended to Pulcheria, sister of the emperor

year 431; where Theodoret, So- Theodosius the younger, and became her favourite. In 421 she embraced Christianity, and was baptized by the name of Eudocia, for her heathen name was Athenais: and the same year was married to the emperor, through the powerful recommendation of his sister; by which event the words of her father might seem to have something prophetic in them. She died about A. D. 460.

EUDOXUS, of Cnidus, a city of Caria in Asia Minor, flourished about 370 years before Christ; and was so skilful, that Cicero did not scruple to call him the greatest astronomer that had ever lived.

EVELYN (JOHN, ESQ.) one of the greatest natural philosophers that England ever produced, born 1620. Among his numerous writings (which are on the subjects of agriculture, navigation, commerce. antiquities, sculpture, painting, &c.) the most celebrated at the present day is " Sylva: or, a discourse of forest-trees, and the propagation of timber in his majesty's dominions;" an highly improved edition of which with notes, and a Discourse on the Earth, was published in 1795, by Dr. A. Hunter, in one large volume 4to. with 30 elegant engravings. Full of age and honours, this amiable author died Feb. 27, 1705-6. in his 86th year; and was interred at Wotton, under a tomb of freestone, shaped like a coffin, with an inscription upon a white marble. expressing, according to his own intention, that, " Living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might be thus communicated to posterity, That all is vanity which is not honest: and that there is no solid wisdom but . . in real piety." The culogiums which

have been bestowed upon him are as sufferings.—Eunomius wrote many numerous as they are great. things: and his writings were so

EUGENE (FRANCIS) prince of Savoy, born 1663. Having found himself slighted by Louis XIV. in France, his native country, he retired to Germany, and spent his life in the service of the house of His victories over the Turks, and afterwards over the French, too numerous to be detailed in this work, have rendered his name immortal in the annals of This illustrious hero died at Vienna, 1736. He was a man of great and unaffected modesty, so that he could scarcely bear with any tolerable grace the just acknowledgments which all the world paid him.

EULER (LEONARD) a very eminent mathematical writer, born at Basil, 1707; died Sept. 7, 1783. He possessed, to a great degree, what is commonly called erudition; had read all the Latin classics; was perfect master of ancient mathematical literature; and had the history of all ages and all nations, even to the minutest facts, ever present to his mind. Beside this, he knew much more of physic, botany, and chemistry, than one would expect from any man who had not made these sciences his peculiar occupation.

EUNAPIUS, a native of Sardis in Lydia, flourished in the 4th century. He was a celebrated sophist, a physician, and no inconsiderable historian. We have no remains of Eunapius, but his "Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists."

the 4th century, bishop of Cyzicum, and founder of the sect that have since been called Eunomians. He died very old about 394, after having experienced great variety of &c. &c.

things: and his writings were so highly esteemed by his followers, that they thought their authority preferable to that of the gospels, . His doctrines were, that "there is . one God uncreate and without beginning: who has nothing existing before him; for nothing can exist before what is uncreate: nor with him; for what is uncreate must be one: nor in him; for God is a simple and uncompounded being, This one simple and eternal being is God the creator and ordainer of . all things; first indeed and principally of his only begotten Son, and then through him of all other things: For God begot, created, and made, the Son only, by his own direct operation and power, before all things and every other creature: not producing, however, any other being like himself, nor imparting any of his own proper substance to the Son: for God is immortal, uniform, indivisible, and therefore cannot communicate any part of his own proper substance to another. He alone is unbegotten; and it is impossible that any other being should be formed of an unbegotten substance. He did not use his own substance in begetting the Son, but his will only: nor did he beget him in the likeness of his substance; but according to his own good pleasure. He then created the Holy Spirit, the first and greatest of all Spirits, by his own power indeed and operation mediately, yet by the immediate power and operation of the Son. After the Holy Spirit, he created all other things in heaven and in earth, visible and invisible, corporeal and incorporeal, mediately by himself, by the power and operation of the Son,

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sculptor and painter of antiquity, fourished about 362 years before Christ, He wrote several volumes on the art of colouring, and on symmetry; and was the first who signalized himself by representing the majesty of heroes.

EVREMOND ST. (CHARLES DEST. DENIS, LORD OF) a celebrated French officer, and satirical writer, born 1613; died 1703. As for religion, he always professed the Romish, in which he was lorn: though at the bottom he was certainly a free-thinker: but whatever might be his sentiments of religion, he never let fall any loose expressions about it: he could not bear that any one should droll upon it; for, said he, " bare decency, and the regard due to obe's fellow-creatures, will never suffer is."

EURIPIDES, an ancient Greek pect, born in the island of Salamis, in the 1st year of the 75th Olym. tial. He wrote a great number of tragedies, which were highly esteemed, both in his life-time and after his death: and nothing can better demonstrate the high esteem they were in, than the service they did to the Athenians in Sicily. The Athenian army under the command of Nicias suffered all the calamities that ill fortune can possuly reduce men to. The victors made a most cruel advantage of their victories: but although they treated the Athenian soldiers with to much inhumanity, yet they were extremely kind to such as could repeat any of Euripides's verses .-An unhappy accident concluded his life. He was walking in a wood, and, according to his usual manner, in deep meditation, when unfortu- great and important works. nately happening upon Archelaus's

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EUPHRANOR, an excellent | hounds, he was by them torn to pieces in the 75th year of his age. He is, of all writers, remarkable for having interspersed moral reflections and philosophical aphorisms in his dramatic pieces .- It is said, he used to shut himself up in a gloomy cave, and there compose his works. This cave was in the isle of Salamis, and Aulus Gellius had the curiosity to go into it. He composed his verses with great difficulty; and one day complained to the poet Alcestis, that in the three last days he had been able to write but three verses, though he had laboured with all his might. Alcestis observed, with an air of high vanity, that he had written a hundred with the utmost ease. " Ay, but (says Euripides) you don't consider the difference: your verses are made to live no longer than these three days; whereas mine are to continue for ever."-There are now extant but 19 of his tragedies, and part of a 20th; though Suidas says that he composed 92.

> EUSDEN (LAWRENCE) an English divine and poet, preferred in 1718 to the laureatship. had several enemies; and, among others, Pope, who put him into his Dunciad; though we do not know what provocation he gave to any of them, unless by being raised to the dignity of the laurel. He was no inconsiderable versifier, and died at his rectory at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, 1730.

> EUSEBIUS, bishop of Cæsarea, (surnamed Pamphilus from his friendship with Pamphilus the Martyr), and an eminent ecclesiastical historian, born in Palestine, A. D. 267; died 338. He wrote several

EUSTATHIUS, archbishop of

Thessalonica, born at Constantinople, and flourished about A. D. 1170. He is chiefly memorable for his " Commentaries upon Homer."

EUTROPIUS (FLAVIUS) an Italian sophist, as Suidas calls him, wrote a compendious history of Roman affairs, divided into 10 books, from the foundation of the city to the reign of Valens, to whom it was dedicated: that is, to

A. D. 364.

EUTYCHIUS, a Christian author, patriarch of Alexandria, was born at Cairo in Egypt 876, and became eminent in the knowledge of physic. He wrote Annals from the beginning of the world to the year goo; in which may be found many things which occur no where else; but certainly many more which were collected from lying legends, and are entirely fabulous. He died 950.

FABER (NICOLAUS) a very ingenious, learned, and pious man, born at Paris, 1544. - During the course of his studies a terrible accident happened to him. As he was cutting a pen, a bit of the quill flew into his eye, and gave him such excessive pain, that hastily lifting up his hand to it he struck it out with the knife. He applied himself to the mathematics particularly; in which he succeeded so well, that he discovered immediately the defect in Scaliger's demonstration of the Quadrature of the Circle. When Henry IV. of France became at length the peaceable possessor of the crown, he appointed Faber preceptor to the prince of Conde. During this important trust, he found time to labour upon some considerable works, and composed his fine preface to the fragments of Hilary, in which which means the paper entered into

discovered many important facts relating to the history of Ari. . anism not known before. the death of Henry IV. he was chosen by the queen preceptor to Lewis XIII. He died in 1611.

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FABER(TANAQUIL) in French, Taneguy le Fevre, a very learned man, born at Caen in Normandy in 1615. Cardinal de Richellen settled on him a pension of 2000 livres, to inspect all the works printed at the Louvre. He died 1672, leaving a son of his own name, and two daughters, one of whom was the celebrated madam Dacier, and another married to Paul Bauldri, professor at Utrecht,

FABIAN (ROBERT) author of the " Chronicle of England and France," or, as he himself calls it. "The Concordance of Stories," was born in London in the 15th century. He was brought up to trade: and became so considerable a merchant, that he was chosen an alderman of that city: and, in 1493, was one of the sheriffs for the same. He died at London in 1512; and was buried in St. Michael, Corn.

hill.

FABRETTI(RAPHAEL) a very learned antiquary of Italy, born 1610; died 1700. Fabretti had an admirable talent in decyphering . the most difficult inscriptions; and discovered a method of making something out of those which seemed entirely disfigured through age, and the letters of which were effaced in such a manner as not to be discernible. He cleaned the surface of the stone, without touching those places where the letters had been engraven. He then laid upon it a piece of thick paper well moistened, and pressed it with a sponge, or wooden pin, covered with linen: by

the cavity of the letters, and taking up the dust there, discovered the traces of the letters.

FABRICIUS ([EROME) an Italian (usually called Aquapendente, from the place of his nativity) was a physician of vast repute in his day. The republic of Venice settled upon him a yearly stipend of 1000 crowns in gold, and honoured him with a statue and a gold chain. died about 1603, leaving behind him several treatises both in physic and chirurgery.

FABRICIUS (GEORGE) a learned German, born 1516. His chief werk is intituled " Roma," containing a description of that city. He was the author of numerous Latin poems written with great purity and

elegance, and died 1571.

FABRICIUS (JOHN ALBERT) a most learned and laborious historian and critic, born at Leipsic, 1668: died 1736. Fabricius has laid the whole learned world under the greatest obligations; since he has contributed more perhaps than any other man ever did, to abridge and shorten the fatigue and drudgery which scholars are obliged to undergo in order to be acquainted with the materials of their profes-

FABRICIUS (BARON) known to the public by his letters relating to Charles XII. of Sweden during his residence in the Ottoman empire. He stood very high in the good graces of that prince; accompanied him in his exercises, was frequently at his table, and spent hours alone with him in his closet. He had but one enemy in the court, viz. general Daldorf, who was made prisoner by the Tartars when they stormed the king's camp at Bender. Fabricius took pains to find him out, released him, and supplied him with money: which so entirely vanquished the general, that he afterwards became a warm friend. This amiable person was likewise in favour with king Stanislaus, and with our own monarch George I. whom he accompanied in his last journey to Hanover, and who may be said to have died in his arms.

FAGIUS (PAUL) alias Buchlin, a very learned Protestant German minister, born 1504. He and Bucer came over to England, upon receiving letters from Cranmer. in 1549, were entertained some days in the palace at Lambeth, and destined to reside at Cambridge, where they were to perfect a new translation and illustration of the scriptures, Fagius taking the Old Testament, and Bucer the New, for their several parts. But this was all put an end to by the sudden illness and death of both these professors. Fagius died Nov. 1550; and Bucer did not live above a year after.

FAIRFAX (EDWARD) an English poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. His merits were so great, that Waller professed to have learnt from him the art of versification.

FAIRFAX (SIR THOMAS) general of the parliament forces against Charles I. died 1671. See CROMWELL (OLIVER).

FAITHORNE (WILLIAM) an ingenious English painter and engraver, who flourished in the 17th century. He wrote a book " Upon Drawing, Graving, and Etching," for which he was celebrated by his friend Flatman the poet in an elegy. which ends with these lines:

66 So long as brass, so long as books endure,

"So long as neat-wrought pieces, thou it secure;

MA Faithorne sculpsit,' is a charm ! can fave from dull oblivion and a gaping

FALLOPIUS (GABRIEL) born at Modena in 1490. He possessed great powers of mind; which he cultivated by an intense application to his studies in philosophy, physic, botany, and anatomy. In this last he made some new discoveries, and among the rest that of the tubes by which the ova descend from the ovarium, and which, from him, are called the " Fallopian Tubes." He died at Padua, 1563.

FALSTAFF. Fee FASTOLFF.

FANCOURT (SAMUEL) an English dissenting clergyman and controversial writer, and institutor or promoter of the first circulating library ever opened in England. He died 1768, aged 90 years.

FANSHAW (SIR RICHARD) an English gentleman, famous for his embassles and poetic writings,

born 1607; died 1666.

FARINATO (PAUL) an eminent Italian painter, born at Verona 1522, and cut, it is said, out of his mother's belly, who was just He was famous dead in labour. also for being an excellent swordsman and a very good orator, and for his knowledge in sculpture and architecture, especially that part of it which relates to fortifications. His last moments are said to have been as remarkable as his first, on account of the death of his nearest relation. He lay upon his death-. bed in 1606; and his wife, who was sick in the same room, hearing him cry out, " he was going," told him, " she would bear him company;" and was as good as her word, they both expiring at the very same minute.

FARINELLI (CARLO BROS-CHI) an eminent Italian singer,

born at Naples 1705; and, being trained to singing, acquired great reputation at Rome and at Bologna, The fame of his great talents reach. ing England, he was engaged to sing in the opera at London, and in 1734 came over hither; for Eng. land was then, as it is eminently now, the place of places for all the fidlers, singers, dancers, tumblers, sharpers, and impostors of every . kind, to flock to and grow rich, . His arrival in this country was in the news-papers announced to the public as an event worthy of national attention. Upon what terms Farinelli was engaged to sing here is not known to any degree of certainty; his salary, however, be it what it might, bore but a small proportion to the annual amount of his profits. The excessive fondness which the nobility discovered for this person, the caresses they bestowed on, and the presents they made him, indicated little less than infatuation; their bounty was prodigality, and their applause adoration. " One God, one Farinelli!" will be long remembered of a lady of distinction, who, being charmed with a particular passage in one of his songs, uttered aloud from the boxes that impious exclamation. He quitted England in 1737.

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FARNEWORTH (ELLIS) distinguished by translating some eminent authors, died 1763. His pab. lications were, " The Life of Pope Sixtus V. translated from the ltalian," " Davila's History of France," " The Works of Machiavel, illustrated with Annotations, Dissertations, and several new plans on the art of war."

FARQUHAR (GEORGE) an ingenious comic writer, was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, and born at Londonderry in 1678. There

he received the rudiments of education, and discovered a genius early devoted to the muses. In 1696 he came to London, and was solicited by his friend Wilks, the celebrated actor, to write a play; but he was still more substantially invited by a genteel accommodation, which suffered him to exercise his genius at his leisure: for the earl of Ocrery, who was a patron as well as master of letters, conferred a lieutenant's commission upon him in his own regiment in Ireland, which Farouhar held several years, and behaved himself well as an officer, giving several proofs both of courage and conduct. His comedies are, " Love and a Bottle;" "Constant Couple, or, Trip to the Jubilee;" " Sir Harry Wildair; or, The Sequel to the Trip to the Jubilee :" " The Inconstant, or, The Way to win Him;" "The Stage Coach:" "The Twin Rivals;" " The Recruiting Officer;" and " The Beaux Stratagem," of which he did not live to enjoy the full success. His death happened in April 1707, before he was 30 years of age. His comedies are extremely diverting, and display a genius rather sprightly than great, flowery than solid.

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FASTOLFF (SIR JOHN) a valiant and renowned general during our conquests in France. He was born 1377, and died 1459. was a benefactor to both the universities, bequeathing a considerable legacy to Cambridge for building the schools of Philosophy and Civil law; and at Oxford he was so bountiful to Magdalen College, that his name is there commemorated in an anniversary speech. Shakespeare has been very unjustly accused of having drawn his Sir John Falstaff to ridicule this great and good man.

FAULKNER (GEORGE) a wor-

thy printer of Dublin of no mean celebrity, being the first man who carried his profession to a high degree of credit in Ireland, He was the confidential printer of Dean Swift; and enjoyed the friendship and patronage of the earl of Chesterfield, whose ironical letters to Faulkner, comparing him to Atticus, are perhaps the finest parts of his writings. He settled at Dublin as a printer and bookseller soon after the year 1726; and raised there a very comfortable fortune by his well-known " Journal," and other laudable undertakings. Having had the misfortune to break his leg, he was shamefully introduced by Foote, who spared nobody, in the character of " Peter Paragraph," in " The Orators," 1762. He commenced a suit against the mimic, and had the honour of lord Townsend's interference to arbitrate the difference. He died an alderman of Dublin. Aug. 28, 1775.

FAUST or FAUSTUS. See

FAWKES (FRANCIS) an ingenious English poet and divine, born 1721. He published a volume of Poems by subscription, 1761, in 8vo. and several poems afterward. But his great strength is supposed to have lain in translation; as his Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Musæus, and Theocritus, shew. His name is set to a "Family Bible, with notes, 1761," 4to. He died Aug. 26, 1777.

FAYETTE (MARIE MAGDE-LEINE, COUNTESS OF) a French lady, more distinguished by her literary productions than by her family. She was married to the count de Fayette in 1655, and died in 1693. The principal works of this lady are, "Zaide," a romance often printed, and "La Princesse de Cleves," a romance also, which

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Fontenelle is said to have given four readings to. M. Fayette was so regardless of fame, that she published these works under the name of Segrais, who, however, is supposed to have been no farther concerned than in aiding a little in the design of them. Voltaire says, that the romances of Fayette were the first which exhibited the manners of people of fashion in a graceful, easy, natural way: all before having been pompous, bombast, and swelling every thing beyond nature and life.

FEARNE (CHARLES) an eminent English conveyancer, and author of a well-known work entitled, "An Essay on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises," born 1742, died Jan. 1794.

FECKENHAM (JOHN DE) so called because he was born of poor parents in a cottage near the forest of Feckenham in Worcestershire, his right name being Howman. He was the last abbot of Westminster, and died 1585. Camden calls him, "a learned and good man, that lived long, did a great deal of good to the poor, and always solicited the minds of his adversaries to benevolence."

FELIBIEN (ANDREW) counsellor and historiographer to the king of France, born 1619, died 1695. His "Dialogues upon the Lives of the Painters" have done him great honour.

FELIX (MINUTIUS) a father of the primitive church, who flourished in the 3d century, about the year 220. He has written a very elegant dialogue in defence of the Christian religion, intituled "Octavius."

FELL (DR. JOHN) an eminently learned divine, and bishop of Oxford, born 1625, died 1686.

FENELON (FRANCIS DE SA. LIGNAC DE LA MOTTE) archbishop of Cambray, born 1651, died 1715. He wrote many works, but what has gained him the greatest reputation, and for which he will be immortal, is his " Telemachas," No work ever had a greater repu. .. tation; the style of it is lively, natural, and beautiful; the fictions well contrived; the moral sublime: and the political maxims tending all to the happiness of mankind -He published another considerable work, intituled, " A Demonstration of the Being of God, grounded on the knowledge of Nature, and suited to the meanest capacity," which is one of the best books that is written in French upon that subjeet.

FENN (SIR JOHN) a very learned antiquary, born 1739, died Feb. 1794, having greatly distmguished himself by his application to the study of our natural history and antiquities, which enabled him to collect and publish, in 4 vols. 4to. a large collection of " Original Letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII." by such of the Paston family, and others, as were personally present in court and camp, and were, in those times, persons of great consequence in the county of Norfolk. These letters contain many curious and authentic state anecdotes, relating not only to Norfolk but to the kingdom in general, and to the wars in France.

FENTON (SIR GEOFFREY) an eminent writer and statesman during the reigns of Elizabeth and James L died 1608. He is known by a translation from the Italian of "The History of the Wars of Italy, by Guiceiardini."

FENTON (ELIJAII) secretary to

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the earl of Orrery, an elegant poet, and one of the worthiest and most modest men that ever adorned the court of Apollo. In 1717 he published a volume of poems, and in 1723 introduced upon the stage his tragedy of "Mariamne." Fenton was much beloved by Mr. Pope, who after his death (1730) honoured him with the following epitaph:

"This modest stone, what few vain

marbles can, "May truly say, Here lies an honest

man:
"A poet, bless'd beyond a poet's fate,
"Whom Heaven kept sacred from the

proud and great:
"Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,

"Content with science in the vale of peace,
"Caimly he looked on either life, and

here "Saw nothing to regret, or there to

fear:
"From Nature's temperate feast rose

satisfied, "Thank'd Heav'n, that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd."

FERGUSON (JAMES) an extraordinary phænomenon of the selftacglit kind, particularly in the astronomical branch of science, born in Bamfishire, Scotland, 1710. His dissertations and inventions in mechanics and other branches of the mathematics, introduced him to the favour of king George III. who conferred an annual pension upon him. He died Fellow of the Royal Society, Nov. 16, 1776.

FERRAND (JAMES) a French physician, and author of a book, "Dela Maladie d'Amour," that is, "Of the Distemper of Love," printed at Paris in 1622.

FERRARI (OCTAVIAN) an Italian author, boin 1518, died 1586. Though excellently skilled in polite literature, yet he was principally famous for philosophy, being esteemed a second Aristotle.

FERRARI (FRANCISCO BER- Julio Romano he took his colour-NARDINO) of the same family with ing, the boldness of his characters,

FET

the former, born 1577, died 1689. He was an able divine and sacred historian, and of no mean talents as an antiquary.

FERRARI (OCTAVIO) historiographer of Milan, of the same family with the former, born 1607, died 1682. He was remarkable for the sweetness, sincerity, and affability of his temper; and had so happy a way of conciliating persons exasperated against each other, that he acquired the title of "The Reconciler, or Pacificator."

FERRERAS (DON JOHN OF) born 1652, died 1735. He was author of a Spanish Distionary, in 6 vols, folio; and of several works in Theology, Philosophy, and History: the most considerable of which was, a "General History of Spain," in 10 vols, 4to.

FERRI (CIRO) a celebrated historic painter, born at Rome 1634; died 1689. He was a true and faithful imitator of Peter Cortona, under whom he had been bred; and to whom he came so near in his ideas, his invention, and his manner of painting, that his ceilings; particularly, are often mistaken for Cortona's.

FERRIER (ARNOLD DE) an eminent lawyer, and called the Cato of France, was born at Toulouse 1506, and died 1585.

FESTUS (FOMPEIUS) a celebrated grammarian of antiquity, who abridged a work of "Verrius Flaccus de Significatione Verborum," Scaliger says, that Festus is an author of great use to those who would attain the knowledge of the Latin tongue with accuracy.

FETTI (DOMENICO) an eminent painter, born at Rome 1589, died 1624. From the paintings of Julio Romano he took his colouring, the holdness of his characters.

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and a beautiful manner of thinking; he was very delicate in his thoughts; had a grandeur of expression, and a mellowness of pencil, that relished with the connoisseurs. His pictures are scarce, and much sought after.

FEUILLEE (LEWIS) botanist to Lewis XIV. of France, born 1660, died 1732. There is of his a " Journal des Observations Physiques, Mathematiques, & Botaniques," made upon the coasts of South America and New Spain, in 3 vols. 4to. This Journal is said to be very exact and curious, though written harshly and inelegantly.

FEVRET (CHARLES) an eminent French civilian, born 1583, died 1661. Several authors have mentioned him and his works in a very honourable manner.

FIDDES (DR. RICHARD) an English divine, and ingenious biographical and theological writer, born 1671, died 1725. His chief work is, " The Life of Cardinal Wolsey," published 1724, in folio.

FIELDING (HENRY) son of geperal Fielding, was born at Sharpham-Park, in Somersetshire, April 22, 1707, and received the first rudiments of his education at home, under the care of the rev. Mr. Oliver, for whom he seems to have had no great regard, as he is said to have designed a portrait of his character in the very humourous yet detestable one of parson Trulliber, in his " Joseph Andrews." When taken from under this gentleman's charge, he was removed to Etonschool, from whence at about 18 years of age he went to Leyden, where he studied under the most celebrated civilians for 2 years, at the expiration of which time he returned to London .- Possessed of

gination, and a disposition natural. ly but little formed for œconomy, he very soon found that his finances were by no means adequate to the frequent draughts made on him from the consequences of the brisk. career of dissipation which he launched into; yet, as disagrecable impressions never continued long upon his mind, he flattered himself that he should find his resources in his wit and invention, and accordingly commenced writer for the stage in the year 1727. Between this time and 1743, he wrote 2; dramatic pieces of various descriptions, and with various success.-About 6 or 7 years after Mr. Fielding's commencing a writer for the stage, he fell in love with and married Miss Craddock, a young lady from Salisbury, possessed of a very great share of beauty, and a fortune of about 15001; and near the same time his mother dying, an estate at Stower, in Dorsetshire, of somewhat better than 2001, per annum, came into his possession. This fortune, had it been conducted with prudence and æconomy, might have secured to him a state of independence for life, and with the helps it might have derived from the productions of a genius unincumbered with anxieties and pr plexity, might have even afforded him an affluent income; but, fond of figure and magnificence, he threw wide open the gates of hospitality, and suffered his whole patrimony to be devoured up by hounds, horses, and entertainments. In short, ia less than three years, from the mere passion of being esteemed a man of great fortune, he reduced himself to the displeasing situation of having no fortune at all. Not discouraged, however, he determined to a strong constitution, a lively ima- exert his best abilities, betook him٧,

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self closely to the study of the law, and, after the customary time of probation at the Temple, was called to the bar, and made no inconsiderable figure in Westminster-hall .-He began soon after to be molested with such violent attacks from the gout, as rendered it impossible for him to be so constant at the bar as the laboriousness of his profession required; and a proof of the great force and vigour of his mind is, his pursuing so arduous a study under the exigences of family distress, with a wife and children, whom he tenderly loved, looking up to him for sustenance; with a body torn by the acutest pains, and a mind distracted by a thousand avocations; yet obliged, for immediate supply, to produce, almost extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a news-A large number of fugitive political tracts, which had their value when the incidents were actually passing on the great scene of business, came from his pen. At this time too he produced his "Joseph Andrews," which is too well known and too justly admired to leave us any room to expatiate on its merits. About 1745, or 1746, Mr. F. accepted of the office of a acting magistrate in the commusion of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which station he continued till pretty near the time of his death. Yet, amidst all the laborious duties of his office, he found leisure to amuse himself, and afterwards the world, with " The History of Tom Jones," and " Ameha," At length, however, his whole frame of body was so entirely shattered by continual inroads of complicated disorders, and the incessant fatigue of business in his office, that by the advice of his physicians he set out for Lisbon. Even in this

distressful condition, his imagination still continued making the strongest efforts to display itself; and the last gleam of his wit and humour faintly sparkled in the lournal" he left behind him of his" Voyage" to that place: which was published 1755, at London, in 12mo.-In about two months after his arrival at Lisbon he died, 1754, in his 48th year. His works have been published in several sizes, with an Essay on the Life and Genius of the Author, by Arthur Murphy, esq. FIELDING (SARAH) sister of Henry, author of " David Simple," a novel of considerable merit, and translator of " Xenophon's Memorabilia," born 1714, died 1768.

FIELDING (SIR JOHN) halfbrother to Henry, an excellent magistrate, and author of many useful regulations in the police of London and Westminster, died 1780.

FIANUS (THOMAS) a very ingenious and learned physician, born at Antwerp 1566, died 1631. He composed several works, among which were, "De Viribus Vmaginationis," and "De Formatione Fœtus."

FINE US (ORONTIUS) in French, FINE, a celebrated astronomer and professor of mathematics in the Royal College at Paris, born 1494, died 1555. He was one of those who vainly boasted of having found out the quadrature of the circle.

FINCH (HENEAGE) earl of Nottingham, lord high chancellor of England, born 1621, died 1682. Though he lived in very troublesome and ticklish times, yet he retained the good opinion of both prince and people. He was distinguished by his wisdom and cloquence; and was such an excellent orator, that some have styled him

the English Roscius, the English his confinement, the poor old bishon Cicero, &c. His character is described by Mr. Dryden, in his " Absalom and Achitophel," under the name of Amri. He left behind him, written with his own hand, " Chancery Reports," MS. in folio.

FINET (SIR JOHN) born 1571. He was bred up in the court, where by his wit, mirth, and uncommon skill in composing songs, he pleased In 1626, James I, very much. being then in good esteem with Charles I, he was made master of the ceremonies, and died 1641.

FINGAL, a Caledonian chief, died 283.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS (IU-LIUS) an ancient christian writer of the 4th century. His treatise " Of the Errors of the Prophane Religions," shews great parts, great learning, and great zeal for Christianity.

FIRMIN (THOMAS) a citizen of London, memorable for his public benefactions and charities, born 1632, died 1697. In good works he was indefatigably industrious, and successfully provoked many others thereto, becoming also their almoner, visiting and relieving the poor at their houses, and in prisons, whence also he redeemed many. He set many hundreds of them to work, to the expending of great stocks. He rebuilt, repaired, and added conveniences to Hospitals, weekly overseeing the orphans. The refugees from France, and from Ireland, partook largely the effects of his charity, pains, and earnest solicitations for them. In short his charities were unequalled at the time when he lived.

FISHER (JOHN) bishop of Rochester, and martyr to popery, born 1459; beheaded for denying the addressed a poem on the Argonautic king's supremacy, 1535.

was but hardly used, and scarcely allowed necessaries. He continued above a year in the Tower, and might have continued there till released by a natural death, if an un. seasonable honour paid him by pope Paul III. had not hastened his de. struction; which was, the creating of him, in May 1535, cardinal, by the title of Cardinal Priest of St. Vitalis. When the king heard of it, he said in a great passion, " Well, let the pope send him a hat when he will; Mother of God, he shall wear it on his shoulders then: for I will leave him never a head to set it on." Erasmus represents him as a man of integrity. deep learning, sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul.

FITZHERBERT (SIR ANTHO. NY) a very learned judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII. He died 1538, and left behind him many valuable works, of which the chief are, " The Grand Abridgment collected by that most reverend judge, Mr. Anthony Fitzherbert, lately conferred with his own manuscript corrected by himself, together with the references of the cases to the books by which they may be easily found; an improvement never before made;" " The Office and Authority of Justices of Peace;" " The Office of Sheriffs, Bailiffs of Liberties, Escheators, Constables, Coroners, &c." and "The New Natura Brevium," always held in very high esteem.

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FLACCUS(CAIUS VALERIUS) an ancient Latin poet, of whom iemain but very imperfect accounts. He lived, however, in the time of the emperor Vespasian, to whom he During expedition; of which he lived to hop .

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compose no more than 7 books, and part of an 8th. In this poem he professedly imitated Virgil, and often does it in a most happy manner.

FLAMSTEED (JOHN) a most eminent English mathematician and astronomical writer, born 1646, died 1719.

FLATMAN(THOMAS) an English wit and poet, born 1633, died 1688. It is remarked, that Flatman in his younger days had a dislike to marriage, and made a song describing the incumbrances of it, with this beginning:

"Like a dog with a bottle tied close to his tail, "Like a tory in a bog, or a thief in a

jail," &c.

but being afterwards smitten with a fair virgin, and more, according to Wood, with her fortune, he espoused her in 1672; upon which, says the same author, his ingenious comrades did serenade him that night, while he was in the embraces of his mistress, with the said song.

FLETCHER (ESPRIT) a French bishop, celebrated for poetry and oratory, born 1632, died 1710. His works consist of Panegyrics, Sermons, Funeral Orations, Pastoral Letters, Latin and French Poetry, Letters, &c. He wrote also the "History of Cardinal Ximenes."

FLECKNOE (RICHARD) an English poet and dramatic writer in the reign of Charles II. When the Revolution was completed, Dryden, having some time before turned Papist, became disqualified for holding his place of Poet-Laureat. It was accordingly taken from him, and conferred on Flecknoe, a man to whom, it seems, Dryden had alteady a confirmed aversion; and

this occasioned him to write a satire against him, named Mac Flecknoe, which is as severe and as well written a satire as any in our language. Pope seems to have taken the hint of his Dunciad from Dryden's Mac Flecknoe.

FLEETWOOD (WILLIAM) bishop of Ely, born 1656, died 1723. His most celebrated writings are. " An Essay upon Miracles," "The Reasonable Communicant; or, An Explanation of the Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper :" " Sixteen Practical Discourses upon the relative duties of Parents and Children, Husbands and Wives. Masters and Servants; with three Sermons upon the case of Self-murder;" " Chronicon Preciosum: or, an account of the English money, the price of corn, and other commodities, for the last 600 years;" &c. &c.—Bishop Fleetwood's character was great in every respect, His virtue was not of the fanatical kind, nor was his piety the least tinctured with superstition: yet he cultivated and practised both to perfection. As for his accomplishments, he was incontestably the best preacher of his time; and, for occasional sermons, may be considered as a model.

FLETCHER (JOHN) an English dramatic writer, born 1576, was the son of Dr. Richard Fletcher, bishop of London. He wrote plays jointly with Beaumont, though it is not known what share each bore in forming the plots, writing the scenes, &c. but the general opinion is, that Beaumont's judgment was usually employed in correcting and retrenching the superfluities of Fletcher's wit. Fletcher died of the plague at London in 1625.

a most eminent French statesman

and negociator, born 1653, died English men;" " Garden of Recre. 1743.

FLOOD (HENRY) a very celebrated senator formerly of Ireland, but latterly of England, born 1732. The elevation of his talents, the extent of his knowledge, and the commanding power of his eloquence, were an honour not only to his native country (Ireland) but to human nature. For many years a most distinguished member of the House of Commons, his every effort was invariably directed to improve the political constitution, to increase the internal resourses, and to promote the general prosperity of Ireland. As an orator, he made Demosthenes his model, and emulated his strength and vehemence, without aiming at the diffusion and brilliancy of Cicero; and as a writer, energy, force, and argument, more distinguished his productions than an elaborate structure of words, or accurately polished sentences. If ever the history of Ireland shall be written by an able and impartial man, it will place in the most distinguished rank, the revered name of Henry Flood, who first rouzed Irishmen to assert their constitutional freedom; and when the emancipation of the country from foreign legislature was obtained, riveted the noble deed with an · · irrevocable law. He died Dec. 2. 1791.

FLORIO (JOHN) the Resolute, as he used to style himself, born in London in the reign of Henry VIII. died of the plague 1625 .- He was the author of several works, viz. " First Fruits, which yield familiar speech, merry proverbs, witty sentences, and golden sayings;" " Second Fruits to be gathered of twelve trees, of divers but delightsome

ation, yielding six thousand Italian Proverbs;" " Dictionary, Italian and English;" which was afterwards augmented by him, and published in 1611 in folio, under this title, " Oueen Anna's New World of Words;" " The Essays of Montaigne;" translated into English, and dedicated to queen Anne, 1603. 1613, 1632, fol.

FLORUS (LUCIUS ANNÆUS) an ancient Latin historian of the same family with Seneca and Lucan. flourished in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, and wrote an abridgement of the Roman History in 4

books.

FOESIUS (ANUTIUS) a very learned and celebrated physician of Paris, born 1528, died 1596. He translated into Latin the whole works of Hippocrates, and judiciously correcled the Greek text as he went along. He translated also the Commentaries of Galen, upon the second book of Hippocrates, " concerning vulgar maladies."

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FOHI, the first king of China, who is said to have founded this empire about 200 years after the deluge. He was the first who taught . the Chinese the advantages of civil society, invented instruments of music, established laws and ordinances, and is said to have reigned no less than 115 years.

FOLARD (CHARLES) a French. man, born 1669, died 1752.- He was author of several works, the principal of which are, " Commentaries upon Polybins," in 6 volumes 4to. " A Book of new Discoveries in War," and "A Treatise concerning the Defence of Places, &c."

FOLKES (MARTIN) an English antiquary, mathematician, and phitastes to the tongues of Italian and losopher, and president of the Royal

died 1754. His last production was a book upon the " English Silver Coin," from the Conquest to his own times.

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FONTAINE (JOHN DE LA) a telebrated French poet, born 1621, died 1695. His compositions have a great deal of nature, without the least affectation: his wit seems unstudied, and so much pleasantry is hardly to be met with. His " Fables" are thought to have more sobriety and correctness than his " Tales."

FONTE-MODERATA, a celebrated Venetian lady, whose real rame was Modesta Pozzo, was born at Venice in 1555. She is the author of several poems, and published abook in prose. " De Meriti della Donna," in which she maintains, that the female sex is not inferior in understanding and merit to the male. This book upon " The Merit of Women" was printed immediately after her death, and father Ribera has made an eulogium of this learned heroine, in his " Theatre of Learned Women."

FONTENAY (JOHN BAPTIST BLAIN DE) an eminent French painter, born 1654, died 1715. Nothing is finer than his fruits and They have all the freshflowers. ness and beauty imaginable: and the very dew seems to trickle down the stalks of them with all the lustre and transparency of a diamond. The insects too upon them appear perfectly animated.

FONTENECLE (BERNARD DE) a celebrated French author, who died in 1756, when he was somewhat above 100. Voltaire detiates him to have been the most universal genius the age of Lewis

Society of London, born 1690, climate as to produce all sorts of fruits. In his poetical performances, and " Dialogues of the Dead," the spirit of Voiture was discerned, though more extended and more philosophical. His " Plurality of Worlds" is a work singular in its kind; his design in it was to present that part of philosophy to view in a gay and pleasing dress; for which purpose he has introduced a lady, and drawn up the whole in a most agreeable as well as instructing dialogue. In the same manner he . made an entertaining book out of . " Vandale's Oracles." Having been appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences, he discharg. ed that trust above 40 years, so as to meet with universal applause. His " History of the Academy of Sciences" often throws a great light upon their memoirs, which are very obscure. - The " Elogies," which he spoke on the deceased members of the Academy have this peculiar merit, that they excite a respect for the sciences as well as for the author.

FOOTE (SAMUEL) born at Truro in Cornwall, but in what year is not said. He was designed for the law, but the dryness and gravity of this study not suiting the vivacity and volatility of Foote's spirit, he left it and had recourse to the stage. He appeared first in Othello, but soon struck out into a new and untrodden path: which was, by taking upon himself the double character of author and performer. Under this form, in 1747, he opened the little theatre in the Hay-market with a drama of his own composing, called, " The Diversions of the Morning." This piece was nothing more than the the XIVth produced; and compares introduction of well-known charachim to lands situated in so happy a ters in real life; whose manner of

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conversing and expressing them-! selves he had a most amazing talent at imitating, even to the very voice of those he intended to take off .- It would be superfluous to follow this genius through the course of his dramatic progress, as to all the pieces he has written, with a history of particulars: suffice it to observe, that, from 1752 to 1761, he continued to perform at one of the theatres every season, as fancy or interest directed his choice, generally for a stated number of nights: on which engagements he usually brought out a new piece. thus he went on, till a very pressing embarrassment in his affairs compelled him to perform " The Minor" at the Hay-market, in the summer of 1760, with such a company as he could hastily collect. Henceforward he pursued the scheme of occupying that theatre when the others were shut up; and from 1762, to the season before his death, he regularly performed there. In Feb. 1766, when at Lord Mexborough's in the country, he broke his leg by a fall from his horse, the duke of York being also there; and it is generally supposed, that this accident facilitated his application for a patent, which he obtained in July of the same year .- Foote now acquired a great deal of money, and seemed to set mankind at defiance. for he cared not whom he offended, if they were but subjects proper for ridicule. In 1776, he drew a character for a lady of quality, then much talked of, who had influence enough to hinder his play from being represented; and, in the course of this conflict, certain imputations were thrown out against him, which ripened at length into a legal charge. In short, he was accused of unnatural practices: and

though the accusation was supposed to have originated from malice, though also he was acquitted, agreeably to the sentiments of the judge who tried him, yet the shock is received from this disgracing support of the sentiment. It is died of the sentiment of the

FORBES (PATRICK) a learned and pious bishop of Aberdeen, bora 1564, died 1635. His principal work is a "Commentary on the Revelations."

FORBES (JOHN) made bishop of Aberdeen by James VI. was the son of Patrick Forbes just mentioned. His book of "Historical and Theological Institutions" is so excellent a work, that Burnet says, if he could have finished it by a second volume, it would, perhaps, have been the most valuable treatse of divinity that has yet appeared in the world. He died 1648.

FORD (JOHN) a dramatic writer in the reigns of James I. and of Charles I. He wrote 12 plays, which were all published between 1629 and 1630.

FORDYCE (DAVID) a learned and elegant writer of the present age, professor of philosophy in the Marischal-college, Aberdeen, and author of "Dialogues concerning Education;" a "Treatise of moral Philosophy," published in the "Preceptor;" and "Theodorus: a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching," published after his untimely death by shipwreck in 1755.

FORDYCE(SIR WILLIAM) one of the most eminent physicians of London in the 18th century, and a

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FORTESCUE (SIR JOHN) an eminent English lawyer in the reign of Henry VI. In 1441, he was made a king's serjeant at law; and, the year after, chief justice of the King's-bench. He held this office through the reign of Henry VI. to whom he steadily adhered, and served faithfully in all his troubles. His most famous work, " De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," yet remains an everlasting monument of this great and good man's respect and affection for his country. He died about 1405.

FOSTER (Dr. JAMES) an English dissenting minister, born 1697. -He published a " Defence of the Usefulness, Truth, and Excellency of the Christian Revelation," against Tindal's " Christianity as old as the Creation." This Defence is written with great force of argument, and great moderation; has been well accepted, and is much esteemed by the candid and judicious of all parties; and, as is said, was spoken of with great regard by Tindal himself. Besides the piece already mentioned, he published " Tracts on Heresy;" 4 vols. of " Sermons," in 8vo: and 2 vols. of " Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue," in 4to, and died 1753.

FOSTER (SAMUEL) an eminent English mathematician, and astronomy-professor of Gresham-college, born about 1600, died 1652. works on mathematics and mechanics are numerous and valuable.

FOSTER (JOHN) canon of Windsor, and an excellent classic scholar, born 1731, died 1773. He wrote " An Essay on the diftity, with their Use and Application tions to each other. This ingeni-

very benevolent man, died Dec. 4, in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Languages," which sufficiently attests his character as a scholar.

> FOTHERGILL (JOHN) an eminent Quaker physician, born 1712, died 1780. His public benefactions, his encouragements of science, the instances of his attention to the health, the police, the convenience of the metropolis, &c. are too numerous to specify, and his great medical skill too well known to need our mention,

FOUNTAINE (SIR ANDREW) received the honour of knighthood from king William, and travelled over most parts of Europe; where he made a large and valuable collection of pictures, antient statues, medals, and inscriptions, and by his skill and judgment furnished the most considerable cabinets of this kingdom, to his own no small emolument, being a perfect connoisseur in medals, antient as well as modern. He died 1753.

FOUQUIER (JAMES) a Flemish landscape painter of the 17th cen-Some have placed him so near Titian, as to make the difference of their pictures consist, rather in the countries represented, than in the goodness of the pieces. principles they went upon are the same, and the colouring alike good and regular. He painted for Rubens, of whom he learned the essentials of his art.

FOURNIER (PETER SIMON) a French engraver and founder of letters, born 1712. His letters not only embeliished the typographical art, but his genius illustrated and enlarged it. He published, in 1737, a table of proportions to be observed between letters, in order ferent Nature of Accent and Quan- to determine their height and rela-

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ous artist ascended to the very ori- Rome. gin of printing, for the sake of knowing it thoroughly. He produced at different times several historical and critical dissertations upon the rise and progress of the Art Typographical, which have since been collected and published in 1 vol. 8vo. divided into 3 parts: the last includes a curious history of the engravers in wood. But the most important work of Fournier, is his " Manuel Typographique, utile aux Gens de Lettres, et a ceux qui exercent les differents Parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie," in 2 vols. The author meant to have added two more, but was prevented by his death, which happened in 1768. In this " Manuel" are spe cimens of all the different characters he invented.

FOX (EDWARD) an eminent statesman, almoner to Henry VIII. and bishop of Hereford. Discoursing one day upon terms of peace, he observed, " Honourable ones last long, but the dishonourable no longer than till kings have power to break them: the surest way therefore to peace, is a constant preparedness for war .- Two things must support a government, gold and iron: gold, to reward its friends; and iron, to keep under its enemies."-He was the principal pillar of the Reformation, as to the politic and prudential part of it: being of more activity and no less ability than Cranmer himself; but he acted more secretly than Cranmer, and by that means did not bring himself into danger of suffering on that account. He died 1538.

FOX (JOHN) an English divine and church-historian, born 1517, the very year that Luther began to

He discovered in his younger years a genius for poetry, and wrote in an elegant style seve. ral Latin comedies; the subjects of which were taken from the scriptures .- He afterwards applied him. self to divinity, with somewhat more fervency than circumspection: and discovered himself in favour of the reformation then in hand, he. fore he was known to those who maintained the cause, or were of ability to protect the maintainers of it. Gardiner, bishop of Winches. ter, determined to have him seized. and laid many snares and stratagems for him; nevertheless, he at length escaped, with his wife then big with child, and got to Basil in Germany, where numbers of English subjects resorted in those times of persecu-He maintained himself and family in this city, by correcting the press for Oporinus, a celebrated printer; and it was here, that he laid the plan of his famous work, intituled, "The History of the Ads and Monuments of these latter and perillous days, touching matters of the church, wherein are comprehended and described the great persecutions and horrible troubles that have been wrought and practised by the Romish prelates, speciallye in this realme of England and Scotland, from the year of our Lorde a thousand unto the time now present, &c. gathered and collected 10cording to the true copies and wivtinges certificatorie, as well of the parties themselves that suffered, as also out of the Bishops Registers, which were the doers thereof," 1563. Archbishop Whitgift styles Fox a " worthy man," and tells Cartwright the Puritan, that he had read over his Acts and Monuments from the one end to the other, and oppose the errors of the church of declares, that " he hath very diligently and faithfully laboured in notwithstanding, this sect prevailed mean time were very angry at the died 1681. publication of this history, in which died 1587.

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1625. He was brought up a shoe- serves as a commentary to it. maker, and followed his trade in died about 1610. Nottingham a long time; till at resolve to attempt a reformation; Geometry, and died 1443. and thus, believing himself under in his ministerial functions. His ed great credit by his skill. head. All these discouragements in 1518.

this matter, and searched out the much, and many considerable men truth of it as learnedly as any man were drawn over to them, among has done." - The Papists in the whom were Barclay and Penn. Fox

FRACHETTA ([EROM) a natheir cruelty and impostures were tive of Rovigno in Italy, who gained so fully exposed; and, accordingly, great reputation by his political did all they could to blast the cre- works, the most considerable of dit of that and its author. They which is intituled, " Il Seminario called it Fox's Golden Legend, and de Governi di Stato, et di Guerra," represented it as a huge collection of In this work he has collected, under notorious lies and falshoods. Fox 110 chapters, about 8000 military and state maxims, extracted from FOX (GEORGE) the founder and the best authors; and has added to head of the English Quakers, born each chapter a discourse, which

FRANCESCA (PETER) an emilength, being a melancholy con- nent painter of Venice, who deceited fellow, he fancied himself lighted in representing night-pieces inspired. His reflections upon the and battles. He drew also several degeneracy of mankind made him portraits, wrote of Arithmetic and

FRANCIA (FRANCESCO) an the advantage of spiritual illumi- eminent painter, born at Bologna nation, he shut up his shop, and in 1450, was at first a goldsmith or turned preacher. This was in 1650; jeweller, afterwards a graver of and his wife Margaret, being under coins and medals, but at last applythe same delusion, had also a share ling himself to painting, he acquirdoftrine and appearance being alto- phael's reputation made him degether new, the mob ran after him sirous to see his works, but his age in great numbers: which success would not suffer him to take a jourencouraged him to declaim with the ney to Rome : nevertheless, a utmost vehemence against the dis- friendly correspondence commenced orders of the time. His disciples between these two painters. Raaffected plainness in their habit, phael, having painted the picture were frugal in their manner of of St. Cecilia, for a church in Boliving, and very reserved in their logna, sent it to Francia to place it conversation. Fox had several rough properly for him, and to correct traverses in executing the instruc- even its faults, if he discerned any. tions he pretended to receive from But Francia was so struck with the heaven. He was several times im- beauty of the piece, that, despairprisoned for disturbing congrega- ing of attaining the same perfection, tions, and falling foul upon the he fell, it is said, into a kind of preacher in the pulpit; and often melancholy: and this, bringing on in danger of being knocked on the a consumption, occasioned his death

FRANCIS (SIMON) a French painter, born 1606, was in his youth very devout, and declared for a religious life. Seeking out a profession which might assist him in raising his soul to the love of God, and by chance looking on a picture of our Saviour's nativity, he was so extremely touched, in hopes of being able to draw some pieces whose effect on the speciators might be as lively, that he resolved to turn painter. He died in 1671.

FRANCIS of Assisi, a great saint of the Romish church, and founder of one of four orders of mendicant friars, born 1181. was the son of a merchant, whose profession he followed till 1206; at which time he became so strongly affected with religious truths, that he took a resolution of retiring from the world. He devoted himself so much to solitude, mortified himself to such a degree, and thereby contracted so ghastly a countenance, that the inhabitants of Assisi thought him distracted. His father, thinking to make him resume his profession, employed a very severe method for that purpose, by throwing him into prison; but finding this made no impression on him, he took him before the bishop of Assisi, in order to make him resign all claim to his paternal estate; which he not only agreed to, but stripped off all his cloaths, even to his shirt. prevailed with great numbers to devote themselves, as he had done, to the poverty enjoined by the gospel; and drew up an institute, or rule, for their use, which was approved by the Roman Pontiffs. Francis was canonized by pope Gregory IX, the 6th of May 1230; and Oct. 4th, on which his death happened, in 1226, was appointed as his festival. - His order soon rose to great of his brothers, who was a printer,

splendor, and has done prodigious services to the Roman Pontiffs. Some popes, several cardinals, and a great number of prelates and fa. mous authors, have been of it. It is divided into several bodies, some of which are more rigid than othersand all strongly inherit the ancient emulation, which soon broke out between the children of St. Francis and those of St. Dominic.

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FRANCIS (DR. PHILIP) more distinguished as a translator than as an original writer. His versions of Horace and Demosthenes have been justly valued: the former is accompanied with notes, and is perhaps as complete and useful a work of its kind as hath yet appeared. He was also the author of two tragedies, " Eugenia," and " Constantia;" but, as a dramatic writer, not very successful. He died March 1773; leaving a son, who was a few years ago one of the supreme council at Bengal.

FRANCKLIN (THOMAS) D.D. one of the king's chaplains, and rector of Brasted in Kent. This gentleman was possessed of no inconsiderable share of learning and poetical abilities, and was long a favourite in the literary world. His translations of Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian, equally evince his learning and his genius, as they are not more distinguished for fidelity in the version, than congeniality with the spirit of the admirable originals. His own dramatic compositions, of which the principal are the tragedies of " The Earl of Warwick" and " Matilda," are universally known, and deservedly esteemed. He died March 15, 1784.

FRANKLIN (BEN JAMIN) bora at Boston in America 1706, was placed at a very early age under one 2116

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this art, so useful to mankind, and contracted an attachment for the press, which continued as long as he lived .- Scarcely emerged from infancy, Franklin was a philosopher without being conscious of it, and by the continual exercise of his genius prepared himself for those great discoveries which in science have since associated his name with that of Newton, and for those political reflections which have placed him by the side of a Solon and a Lycurgus .- Soon after his removal from Boston to Philadelphia, Franklin, in con ert with some other young men, established a small club, where every member, after his work was over, and on holidays, brought his stock of ideas, which were submitted to discussion. This society, of which the young printer was the soul, has been the source of every useful establishment in that province calculated to promote the progress of science, the mechanical arts, and particularly the improvement of the human understanding .- Higher employments, however, at length called him from his country, which he was destined to serve more effectually as its agent in England, whither he was sent in 17.57 .- The stamp act, by which the British minister wished to familiarize the Americans to pay taxes to the mother-country, revived that love of liberty which had led their forefathers to a country at that time a desert, and the colonies formed a congress, the first idea of which had been communicated to them by Franklin, at the conferences at Albany in 1754. The war that was just terminated, and the exertions made by them to support it, had given them a conviction of their strength; they op-

where he made a rapid progress in posed this measure, and the minister gave way, but reserved the means of renewing his attempts. Once cautioned, however, they remained on their guard; liberty, cherished by their alarms, took deep root, and the rapid circulation of ideas by means of news-papers, for the introduction of which they were indebted to the printer of Philadelphia, united them together to resist every fresh enterprise. In the year 1766, this printer, called to the bar of the House of Commons, underwent that famous interrogatory, which placed the name of Franklin as high in politics, as it was before in natural philosophy. From that time he defended the cause of America with a firmness and moderation becoming a great man. pointing out to ministry all the errors they had committed, and the consequences they would induce. till the period when the tax on tea meeting the same opposition as the stamp-act had done, England blindly fancied herself capable of subjecting by force 3,000,000 of men determined to be free, at a distance of 2000 leagues .- Every man is acquainted with the particulars of that war; but every man has not equally reflected on the bold attempt of Franklin as a legislator. Having asserted their independence, and placed themselves in the rank of nations, the different colonies, now the United States of America, adopted each its own form of government; and, retaining almost universally their admiration for the British constitution, framed them from the same principles variously modelled. Franklin alone, disengaging the political machine from those multiplied movements and admired counterpoises that rendered it so com-

plicated, proposed the reducing it which acquire a new value when to the simplicity of a single legisla-This grand idea startled tive body. the legislators of Pennsylvania; but the philosopher removed the fears of a considerable number, and at length determined them to the adoption of his principle. Having given laws to his country, Franklin undertook again to serve it in Europe; not by representations to the metropolis, or answers at the bar of the House of Commons; but by treaties with France, and successively with other powers. France he returned to America in 1785, and lived five years after this period: for three years he was president of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; he was a member of the Convention that established the new form of fœderal government; and his last public act was a grand example for those who are employed in the legislation of their country. In this convention he had differed in some points from the majority; but when the articles were ultimately decreed, he said to his colleagues, " We ought to have but one opinion; the good of our country requires that the resolution be unanimous;" and he signed. died April 17, 1790 .- As an author, he never wrote a work of any length. His political works consist of letters or short tracts; but all of them, even those of humour, bear the marks of his observing genius and mild philosophy. He wrote many for that rank of people who have no opportunity for study, and whom it is yet of so much consequence to instruct; and he was well skilled in reducing useful truths to maxims easily retained, and sometimes to proverbs, or little tales, the simple and natural graces of

associated with the name of their author .- The most voluminous of his works is the history of his own life, which he commenced for his son, and which reaches no farther than 1757. He speaks of himself as he would have done of another person, delineating his thoughts, his actions, and even his errors and faults; he describes the unfold. ing of his genius and talents with the simplicity of a great man who knows how to do justice to himself. and with the testimony of a clear conscience void of reproach. In short, the whole life of Franklin, his meditations, his labours, have all been directed to public utility; but the grand object that he had always in view did not shut his heart against private friendship: he loved his family, his friends, and was extremely beneficent. In society he was sententious, but not fluent; a listener rather than a talker; an informing rather than a pleasing companion: impatient of interruption, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent some time before they give an answer to a question which they have heard attentively; unlike some of the politest societies in Europe, where a sentence can scarcely be finished without interruption. In the midst of his greatest occupations for the liberty of his country, he had some physical experiment near him in his closet; and the sciences, which he had rather discovered than studied, afforded him a continual source of pleasure. He made various bequests and donations to cities, public bodies, and individuals; and requested that the following epitaph, which he composed for himself some years age,

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might be inscribed on his tombstone :

" The body of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Printer, like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out,

and stript of its lettering and gilding) lies here food for worms: yet the work itself shall not be lost, but will (as he believed) appear once more

in a new and more beautiful edition,

corrected and amended by THE AUTHOR."

FRANS-FLORIS, an eminent painter of Antwerp, born 1520. He grew rich and famous, his performances being good and numerous; but was greatly addicted to dinking; and died at 50 years of age. He was called the Raphael of Flanders.

FREDERIC III. King of Prussia, a very great general, politician, and legislator, born 1710, died 1786.

FREEKE(WILLIAM)born 1663. He wrote, among other things, " A Dialogue by way of question and answer concerning the Deity," and "A brief and clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity:" which two pieces, being laid before the House of Commons, were voted to be burnt, as containing much blasphemy, and accordingly were so: the author being afterwards fined 500l, and obliged to give security for his good behaviour for 3 years, and to make a recantation in the four courts in Westminster Hall.

FREIND (JOHN) an English physician, and elegant writer, born 1075, died 1728. The most elaborate of his numerous works is, "The History of Physic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the 16th century, chiefly with repard to practice: in a discourse

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justly deemed a masterly performance, both for use and elegance.

FREIND (ROBERT) brother to the physician, and head master of Westminster School, published an edition of Cicero's "Orator," and died 1754.

FREINSHEMIUS (JOHN) a most ingenious and learned man, born at Ulm in Suabia, in 1608. He is said to have understood almost all the European languages, beside Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He was professor of eloquence at Upsal, librarian and historiographer to Christina of Sweden, and afterwards professor at Heidelberg, where he died in 1660.

FRERET (NICHOLAS) of Paris, an historian and chronologist, and opposer of Sir Isaac Newton's system of chronology, born 1688, died

1749.

FRESNE (CHARLES DE) a learned Frenchman, born 1610, died 1688. His best works are, a " Latin Glossary," a " Greek Glossary," a " Genealogical Map of the Kings of France," the " History of Constantinople under the French Emperors," &c. &c.

FRESNOY (CHARLES AL-PHONSE DU) an excellent French poet and painter, born 1611. After his death, his poem " De Arte Graphica" was printed, with a prose translation and notes by De Piles, and dedicated to Colbert. It was afterwards translated into English by Dryden, who prefixed to it an original " Preface, containing a parallel between Painting and Poetry." This poem will keep his name alive as long as either poetry or painting shall find any esteem among us.

FRESNY (CHARLES RIVIERE DU) a French poet, born 1648. He had a good natural taste for music, uniten to Dr. Mead:" and this is painting, sculpture, architecture,

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and all the fine arts. He had also a taste for laying out gardens; which procured him the place of overseer of the king's gardens, whose valet de chambre he likewise was. He died 1724; and in 1731 his works were collected and printed there in 6 vols. 12mo. consisting of "dramatic performances, songs, amusements serious and comical, &c."

FROBENIUS (JOHN) an eminent and learned German printer. He was the first of the Germans who brought the art to any perfection; and the great character of this printer was the principal motive which led Erasmus to fix his quarters at Basil, in order to have his own works printed by him. He died at Basil in 1527, lamented by ali, but by none more than Erasmus, who wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin.

FROBISHER (SIR MARTIN) an eminent navigator, and the first Englishman that attempted to find out a north-west passage to China. He was killed in battle 1594.

FROISSARD (JOHN) born at Valenciennes about 1337. His chief work is a history, which comprises what happened in France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400. He was also a poet, as well as an bistorian, though his poems have been but very little known. He died 1402.

FRONTINUS (SEXTUS JULI-US) a Roman writer in high repute under Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. Nerva made him curator of the aquæducts; which occasioned him to write his treatise "De Aquæductibus Urbis Romæ." He wrote also "Tres libros Stratagematum," or, concerning the stratagems used in war by the most eminent Greek and Roman comipanders; and afterwards added a fourth, containing examples of those arts and maxims discoursed of intile former. These two works are still extant.

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FROWDE (PHILIP) author of several pieces of poetry, some of which in Latin were pure and elegant enough to entitle them to a place in the Musæ Anglicanæ. He likewise wrote two tragedies, "The Fall of Saguntum," and "Philotas;" and died 1738.

FUGGER (HULDRIC) born at Augsburg in 1526, and eminent for his affection to learning and learned men. He laid out great sums in purchasing good manuscripts of ancient authors, and getting them printed; and for this purpose he allowed for some time a salary to the famous Henry Stephens. His relations were so incensed at him for the monies he expended in this way, that they brought an action against him for it, and got him to be declared incapable of managing his affairs, He died 1584, having bequeathed his library, which was very considerable, to the elector of Palatine, and a fund for the maintenance of six scholars.

FULGENTIUS (ST.) an ecclesiastical writer, and bishop of Ruspa in Africa, born at Telepta 464, died 529.

FULLER (THOMAS) an English historian and divine, born 608, died 1661. He is celebrated particularly as author of a "History of the Holy War;" "The Church History of Britain, from the birth of Jesus Christ to the year 1648," to which work are subjoined "The History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest," and "The History of Waltham Abbey in Essex, founded by king Harold;" "History of the Worthies

ef England," &c. &c.—He had a memory so tenacious and comprehensive, that it enabled him to do things which are hardly credible. He could repeat 500 strange words after twice hearing; and could make use of a sermon verbatim if he once heard it: added to which, he was a very good kind of man, and an ornament to the times in which he lived.

FULVIA, an extraordinary Roman lady, and wife of Mark Antony, who had no more of her sex than her body, " nihil muliebre præter corpus ferens," as Paterculus says: for her temper and courage breathed nothing but policy and This lady was an admirable coadjutor to her cruel husband during the massacres of the triumvi-She put several persons to death of her own head, either out of avarice or a spirit of revenge: and even people whom her husband did not know. Antony caused the heads of those whom he had proscribed to be brought to a table. and fed his eyes a long while with these unhappy spectacles. The head of Cicero was one of them, which he ordered to be fixed on the rostrum from whence Cicero had made so many speeches against him; but, before that order was executed, Fulvia took the head and spit upon it, and, placing it on her lap, drew out the tongue, which she pierced several times with her bodkin, uttering all the while the most opprobrious language against Ci-

FURETIERE (ANTONY) an in league w had not fled, have shared and canon law; but what he is thiefly known by and valued for is his "Universal Dictionary of the French Tongue," in which he ex-

of England," &c. &c.—He had a plains the terms of art in all sciences.

FURIUS (called Bibaculus, perhaps from his excessive drinking) an ancient Latin poet, born about the year of Rome 650, or 100 before Christ. He wrote annals, of which Macrobius has preserved some fragments.

FUST, or FAUSTUS, a citizen of Mentz, and one of the earliest He had the policy to printers. conceal his art, and to this policy we are indebted for the tradition of "The Devil and Dr. Faustus," handed down to the present times. About 1460, he associated with John of Guttemburgh; their types were cut in wood, and fixed, not moveable as at present; having printed off a considerable number of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold in MS. Fust undertook the sale of them at Paris, where the art of printing was then unknown, he sold his printed copies for sixty crowns, while the scribes demanded 500, this created universal astonish -ment, but when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and lowered the price to 30 crowns, all Paris was agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder; informations were given in to the police against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched; and a great number of copies being found, they were seized; the red ink with which they were embellished was said to be his blood; it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; and if he had not fled, most probably he would have shared the fate of those, whom ignorant and superstitious judges condemned, in those days, for Fust died at Mentz,

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GAGNIER (JOHN) an eminent orientalist, who, in 1723, published Abulfeda's "Life of Mohammed," in Arabic, with a Latin translation and notes, at Oxford, in folio. He died 1725.

GAGUINUS (ROBERT) a French historian, died 1502. He was the author of several works; the principal of which is a History in 11 books "De Gestis Francorum, from 1200 to 1500."

GAINSBOROUGH (born 1727, very early discovered a propensity to painting. Nature was his teacher, and the woods of Suffolk his academy. Here he would pass in solitude his mornings, in making a sketch of an antiquated tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or any other accidental objects that were presented. From delineation he got to colouring; and after painting several landscapes from the age of 10 to 12, he quitted Sudbury (his native place) and came to London, where he commenced portraitpainter. His portraits will pass to futurity with a reputation equal to that which follows the pictures of Vandyke; and his landscapes will establish his name on the record of the fine arts with honours such as never before attended a native of this isle. These subjects he painted with a faithful adherence to nature; and it is to be noticed, that they are more in approach to the landscapes of Rubens than to those of any other master. At the same time we must remark, his trees, fore-ground, and figures, have more force and spirit: and we may add, the brilliancy of Claude, and the simplicity of Ruysdael, appear combined in Mr. G.'s romantic scenes. While we lament him as an artist, let us not pass over those

virtues which were an honour in human nature—that generous hear, whose strongest propensities were to relieve the genuine claims of poverty. If he selected, for the exercise of his pencil, an infant from a cottage, all the tenants of the humble roof generally participated in the profits of the picture; and some of them frequently found in his habitation a permanent abode. His liberality was not confined to this alone: needy relatives and unfortunate friends were further incumbrances on a spirit that could not deny; and, owing to this generosity of temper, that affluence was not left to his family which so much merit might promise, and such real worth deserve. This incomparable genius died Aug. 2. 1788.

GALE (JOHN) a learned divine among the Baptists, born 1680, at London. His father was a citizen of good repute. He is chiefly known for his writings against "Wall's Defence of Infant Baptism;" and died 1721.

GALE(THEOPHILUS) a learned divine among the Nonconformists, born 1628, died 1678. He wrote a large and laborious work called "The Court of the Gentiles."

GALE (THOMAS) dean of York, and formerly head master of St. Paul's School, celebrated for his knowledge of the Greek language and antiquities, born 1636, died 1702.

GALE (ROGER, ESQ.) F. R. and A. SS. eldest son of the dean, first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and treasurer to the Royal Society, was considered as one of the most learned men of his age, and most highly skilled in the antiquities of this country. He died 1744.

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of the dean's sons, born 1682. He was one of the revivers of the Sojety of Antiquaries in 1717, and their first treasurer. He was a man of great learning and uncommon abilities, and well versed in the antiquities of England, for which he left many valuable collections behind him. He died 1754.

GALEANO (JOSEPH) a physician of great repute at Palermo. We owe to him a collection of little pieces of the Sicilian Poets, in 5 vols. He died in 1675, greatly regretted; for he was a kind of oracle with his countrymen.

GALEN (CLAUDIAN) after Hippocrates, prince of the Greek physicians, was a native of Pergamus in the Lesser Asia, where he was born about A. D. 131. He chose physic for his profession, being determined thereto by a dream which his father had a little before his death; and at 28 years of age had made some considerable advances towards improving his art: for instance, he had acquired a particular skill in the wounds of the nerves; and was possessed of a method of treating them never known The pontiff of Pergamus before. gave him an opportunity of trying his new method upon the gladiators; and he was so successful, that not a single one perished by any wounds of this kind. By this we find, as well as by several other instances, that Galen studied, understood, and practised surgery, as well as physic. -Distinguished above his contemporaries, this prince of physicians continued to practise at Rome, the capital of the world, till he was

GALE (SAMUEL) the youngest advantage of the best education. became not only a great physician, but also a great philosopher; and was particularly happy in a facility of expression, and an unaffected eloquence. However, his style is Asiatic, that is, extremely diffuse; his sentences are sometimes perplexed, and sometimes absolutely obscure. There are reckoned above 500 books of his upon physic only, and about half that number upon other sciences.

GALILEI (GALILEO) a most eminent astronomer and mathematician, inventor of the telescope, &c. born 1504. Having observed some solar spots in 1612, he printed that discovery the following year at Rome; in which, and in some other pieces, he ventured to assert the truth of the Copernican system, and brought several new arguments to This startled the Jesuconfirm it. its, who thereupon procured a citation for him to appear before the Holy office at Rome in 1615; where he was charged with heresy, for maintaining these two propositions: 1. That the sun is in the centre of the world, and immoveable by a local motion; and 2. That the earth is not the centre of the world, nor immoveable; but actually moves by a diurnal motion. The first of these positions was declared to be absurd, false in philosophy, and formally heretical, being contrary to the express word of God: the second was also alledged to be philosophically false, and, in a theological view at least, erroneous in point of faith. The Inquisition pronounced sentence against him and his books. They obliged obliged to submit to fate like other him to abjure his errors in the most mortals. His death happened A. D. solemn manner, committed him to 201 .- He was a man endowed with the prison of their office during excellent parts; and, having the pleasure, which was till 1634, and

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his " Dialogues of the System of the World" were burnt at Rome. Galilei died 1642. He was the anthor of several noble and useful inventions and discoveries in astronomy, geometry, and mechanics: the principal of which, beside those already mentioned, are in the first of those sciences, the trepidation or vibration of the moon, as also the inequalities or mountains in its surface. In geometry, he invented the cycloid, or trochoid; and, in mechanics, first found the exact degree of celerity in the descent of bodies by the force of gravity: to which may be added the machine with which the Venetians render their Laguna fluid and navigable; the invention whereof was his.

GALLAND (ANTONY) alearned antiquary of France, and professor of Arabic in the Royal College at Paris, born 1646, died 1715. He is chiefly known as the author of " Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

GALLIGAI (LEONORA) was the daughter of a joiner, and Mary de Medicis's nurse. That princess carried her with her into France when she went thither in 1606 to be married to Henry IV. and Galligai, under the title of bedchamberwoman to that queen, governed her just as she pleased. She married Concino Concini, afterwards marshal d'Ancre; and their inordinate pride and ambition was at length punished by the assassination of the husband and the execution of the wife.

GALLOIS (JOHN) a learned Frenchman, born 1632. He was an universal scholar; but is now memorable chiefly for having been the first who published the Journal des Scavans, in conjunction with M. de Sallo, who had formed the

GALLUS (CORNELIUS) an ancient Roman poet, the particular favourite of Augustus Cæsar, who made him the governor of Egypt after the death of Antony and Cleopatra; but he was guilty of such mal-administration in his government, that he was condemned to banishment, and to lose his estate: This disgrace grieved him so, that he put an end to his life when he was about 43 years of age, in the year of Rome 728.

GAMA (VASCO DE) a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who discovered the course to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope,

and died 1525.

GAMBOLD (JOHN) a truly primitive Christian, and a bishop among the Moravian Brethren, He was not only a good scholar, but a man of great parts, and of singular mechanical ingenuity; and died universally respected, Sept. 1771.

GARAMONT (CLAUDE) a French engraver and letter-founder, was a native of Paris, and began to distinguish himself about 1510; He brought his types to so great a degree of perfection, that he can neither be denied the glory of having surpassed whatever had been done in this way before, nor that of not being excelled by any of his successors in this useful mechanic art, Garamont died in 1561; and all his fine types came into the hands of Fournier the elder, an eminent letter-founder at Paris.

GARASSE (FRANCIS) a Jesuitical writer, and author of the enmity between the Jesuits and the Jansenists in the church of Rome, was born 1585, and died 1631. He was styled by bishop Warburton,

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in his " Commentary on the Essay on Man," an eminent casuist.

GARCILASSO, Garsilas, or, to speak more correctly, Garsias, Laso de la Vega, a celebrated Spanish poet, born 1500; died 1536, by a stone thrown by a countryman from a turret and falling upon his head.

GARDINER (STEPHEN) bishop of Winchester and chancellor of England, born 1483. His charafter as a minister is to be drawn from the general histories: he had a large portion of haughtiness, boundless ambition, and deep dissimulation ! for he plainly looked on religion as an engine of state, and made use of it as such. He wrote several books, and died 1555.

GARNET (HENRY) a person memorable in English history for having been privy to, and aiding in, the celebrated conspiracy called "The Gunpowder Plot," was executed at the west end of St. Paul's, 1606.

GARNIER (ROBERT) a French tragic poet, born 1534, died 1590. GARRARD (MARK) an eminent painter, born at Bruges in

Flanders 1561. He was principal painter to Queen Elizabeth, and

died 1635.

GARRICK (DAVID) an illustrious English actor, born 1716. Having performed a noviciate at Ipswich, he made his appearance at Goodman's Fields; and, October 19, 1741, acted Richard III. for the first time. His acting was attended with the loudest acclamations of applause; and his fame was so quickly propagated through the town, that the more established theatres of Drury Lane and Covent Garden were deserted. These paten-

ficiency in the receipts of their houses, and at the crowds which constantly filled the theatre of Goodman's Fields, united their efforts to destroy the new-raised seat of theatrical empire; in consequence of which Garrick entered into an agreement with Fleetwood, patentee of Drury Lane, for 500l. a year. The fame of our English Roscius was now so extended, that an invitation from Ireland, upon very profitable conditions, was sent him to act in Dublin during the months of June, July, and August, 1742; which invitation he accepted. His success there exceeded all imagination; he was caressed by all ranks as a prodigy of theatrical accomplishment; and the play-house was so crouded during this hot season, that a very mortal fever was produced, which was called Garrick's fever. He returned to London before the winter, and now attended closely to his theatrical profession, in which he was irrevocably fixed .- April 1747 he became joint patentee of Drury Lane theatre with Mr. Lacy; and in July 1749 married Mademoiselle Viletti.-In 1763 he undertook a journey into Italy for the benefit of his health; and during his travels gave frequent proofs of his theatrical talents; for he could, without the least preparation, transform himself into any character, tragic or comic, and seize instantaneously upon any passion of the human mind .- After he had been abroad about a year and a half, he turned his thoughts homewards, and arrived in London April 1765. In 1769 he projected and conducted the memorable Jubilee at Stratford, in honour of Shakspeare, so much admired by some, and so much riditets, alarmed at the great de- culed by others .- On the death of

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management of the theatre devolved on him; but, being advanced in years, and much afflicted with chronical disorders, he finally left it in June 1776, and disposed of his moiety of the patent to Messieurs Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, for 35,000l. He died at his house in the Adelphi, Jan. 15, 1779. Notwithstanding his constant employ as both actor and manager, he was perpetually producing various little things in the dramatic way; some of which are originals; others translations or alterations from other authors, adapted to the taste of the present times. In the "Biographia Dramatica" are enumerated no less than 38 of these; beside which, he wrote innumerable prologues, epilogues, songs, &c.

GARTH (SIR SAMUEL) an excellent poet and physician, and auther of a most admirable satire, called " The Dispensary."-In the year 1691, when Dr. G. was admitted fellow of the College of Physicians in London, the college was engaged in that charitable project of prescribing to the sick poor gratis, and furnishing them also with medicines at prime cost; but this being disliked by the apothecaries, they found means to raise a party afterwards in the college against it, so that the design could not be carried into execution. Garth, detesting the behaviour of the apothecaries, as well as of some members of the faculty in this affair, resolved to expose them in a proper satire; which he accordingly executed with peculiar spirit and vivacity, in that excellent poem, which came out in 1699, and in 1706 came to a 6th edition .- After having eminently distinguished himself, as well by his various poetical pro-

Mr. Lacy, in 1773, the whole ductions as by his professional me-

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GASCOIGNE (SIR WILLIAM) chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry IV. born 13:0. How much he distinguished himself in his high office appears from the several abstracts of his opinions, arguments, distinctions and decisions, which occur in our old books of law reports; but he distinguished himself above his brethren by a most memorable transaction in the latter end of this king's reign. A servant of the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. being arraigned for felony at the bar of the King's Bench, the news soon reached his master's ears, who, hastening to the court, ordered him to be unfettered, and offered to rescue him; in which being opposed by the judge, who commanded him to leave the prisoner and depart, he rushed furiously up to the bench, and, as it is generally affirmed, struck the chief justice, then sitting in the execution of his office. Hereupon sir William, after some expostulation upon the outrage, indignity, and unwarrantable interruption of the proceedings in that place, direfilly committed him to the King's Bench prison, there to wait his father's pleasure. The prince submitted to his punishment with a calmness no less sudden and surprizing than the offence had been which drew it upon him; and the king, being informed of the whole affair, was so far from being displeased with the justice, that he returned thanks to God, " That he had given him both a judge who knew how to administer, and a son who could obey justice." The prince also, who had for some time led a dissolute life; was entirely reformed thereby, and afterwards became nowned king who conquered France. Sir William died 1413.

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GASPARINI, a celebrated grammarian, born 1370, died 1431 .-He is deservedly recorded as one of the first restorers of good Latinity in Italy.

GASSENDI (PETER) a very eminent French philosophical, moral, and mathematical writer, born 1592, died 1655.

GASTREL (FRANCIS) bishop of Chester, and a controversial writer, born 1662, died 1725.

GATAKER (THOMAS) an English divine, and critical and theological writer, born 1574, died 1654.

CATAKER (CHARLES) son of the preceding, and a writer on controversial divinity, born 1614, died 1680.

GAUDEN (JOHN) bishop of Worcester, born 1605, celebrated for his zeal in the cause of the unfortunate king Charles, and reputed (though falsely) the author of " Eikon Basilike," died 1662.

GAY (JOHN) an English poet, born 1688. His amiable qualities recommended him to the acquainthis celebrated Poem, called "Trivia, suscessful. Mr. Ged died 1749. or, the Art of walking the Streets;" dedication to lord Bolingbroke .- has great merit. Gay was soon after introduced at perienced the usual vicissitudes of 1769. favour and of mortification incident

with the title of Henry V. that re- |court friendship are pretty plainly intimated in his " Beggar's Opera :" which, being brought upon the stage Nov. 1727, was received with greater applause than had ever been known on any occasion, being acted in London 63 days without interruption, and renewed the next season with amazing success. He wrote several other plays of no great celebrity; but what will always distinguish him as a poet are his " Fables;" which will be read and admired so long as any taste for that kind of writing shall exist. He died 1732, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, with this epitaph (written by himself) engraved on his tomb:

" Life is a jest, and all things show it : I thought so once; but now I know it."

GAZA (THEODORE) a very eminent grammarian, and translator of Greek writings, born at Thessalonica in Greece 1398, died 1478.

GED (WILLIAM) an ingenious artist, memorable for an attempt to introduce an improvement in the art of printing. From any types of Greek or Roman, or any other character, he formed a plate for ance of Swift and Pope, who were every page or sheet of a book exceedingly struck with the open from which he printed, instead of sincerity, the undisguised simplicity using a type for every letter, as is of his manners, and the easiness of done in the common way. This his temper. -- In 1712 he produced scheme was, however, wholly un-

GEDDES (JAMES) born 1710. and the following year, at the in- died 1748-9, leaving behind him stance of Pope, formed the plan of " An Essay on the Composition his " Pastorals." The " Shepherd's and Manner of Writing of the An-Week" came out in 1714, with a cients, particularly Plato;" which

GELLERT (CHRISTIAN) a Gertourt, and for several years ex- man comic poet, born 1715, died

GELLIBRAND (HENRY) an to such a life. His opinions of a eminent mathematician, and professor of astronomy at Gresham Col- | south) properly divided to his four lege, born 1507, died 1636.

GELLI (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent Italian comic poet, born

1498, died 1563. GELLIUS (AULUS) a celebrated grammarian, who lived in the 2d century, under Marcus Aurelius and some succeeding emperors, and is now known by his " Noctes Atticæ," a collection of observations on authors, which he gathered up from reading or conversation, and put together for the use of his He called them " Noctes children. Atticæ" because they were composed in the evenings of a winter which he spent at Athens. The chief value of it is, that it has preserved many facts and monuments

GEMINIANI (FRANCESCO) a fine performer on the violin, and composer for that instrument, born at Lucca in Italy 1680, died 1762.

of antiquity, which are not to be

found elsewhese.

GENGHISKAN, or Zingis Khan, a most illustrious Mogul prince, who being obliged to fly from Delhi, on account of a general revolt of his subjects, took shelter at the court of Avenk Unkan, Cham of the Tartars, and matried his daughter; but the jealousy of Unkan obliged him to escape a second time, and being pursued by Unkan and his son, he defeated them both, and their army revolting to him, he soon increased it. From this event he became as renowned a conqueror as Alexander the Great. In the space of 22 years he subdued the greatest part of Asia, and rendered himself as famous for his skill in government, as for the valour of his arms. He died 1226, aged 72, leaving his dominions (which extended 1800 leagues from east to west, and 1000 from north to

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GENNADIUS, an ecclesiastical writer of Marseilles, died 493. There are two works of his remaining: " De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis," and " De Illustribus Ec. clesiæ Scriptoribus."

GENTLEMAN (FRANCIS) an actor and dramatic writer, born 1728, died Dec. 21, 1784. He was author of 11 dramatic pieces.

GEOFFREY of Monmouth, See JEFFERY.

GERARD (BALTHAZAR) the assassin of William the first prince of Orange, whom he shot through the head with a pistol as he was going out of his palace at Delft. His sentence was the same as that of Damien; and this fanatic died. in his own conceit, a martyr of the church of Rome, July 1584.

GERBELIUS (NICOLAUS) an eminent German lawyer, died 1560.

GERBIER (SIR BALTHAZAR) a celebrated painter of Antwerp, born 1592, died 1661.

GERMANICUS (CÆSAR) son of Drusus, and paternal nephew to the emperor Tiberius, who adopted him; he was a renowned general, but still more illustrious for his virtues. He took the title of Germanicus from his conquests in that country; and though he had the moderation to refuse the empire offered to him by his army, Tiberius, jealous of his success, and of the universal esteem he acquired, caused him to be poisoned, A. D. 29, aged 34. He was a protector of learning, and composed several Greek comedies and Latin poems, some of which are still extant.

GERSON (JOHN) by some called Charlier, an illustrious French theological and critical writer, born 1363, died 1429.

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CESNER (CONRAD) an eminent physician and natural philosopher, called the Pliny of Germany, born at Zurich in Switzerland 1516, died 1565.

GESNER (SOLOMON) bookseiler at Zurich in Switzerland, and author of many elegant and admired poems in the German language, born at Zurich 1730, was for several years before his death a member of the senate of his native city. He was an admirable landscapepainter as well as poet. The greater part of his pictures were sent to England, where Gesner the painter is perhaps better known than Gesner the poet. Of his writings, the best known in England is " The Death of Abel." He died March 2, 1788.

GHILINI (JEROME) an Italian writer, born 1589, lived to be 80 years old, and was the author of several works; the most considerable of which is his " Theatre of Learned Men."

GHIRLANDAIO (DOMENICO) a Florentine painter, born 1449, died 1493.

GIANNONE (PETER) an esteemed historian of Naples, died 1748.

GIBBON (EDWARD, Esq.) an eminent English historian of Rome, born 1737. In 1774 Mr. Gibbon was elected to a seat in parliament for Liskeard, which he vacated in 1780; in the course of which period, however, he was some time a lord of trade. His celebrated " History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in 6 vols. 4to. which has been lately reprinted in 12 vols. 8vo. will probably last as long as the language in which it is written. It abounds with proofs of unexampled learning, of a mind penetrating and sagacious, and of talents for ridicule agreeable and exquisite. Upon the subject of And measure out this only dame," &c.

Christianity, however, he has indulged much latitude, which has raised him a great number of opponents. The greater part of this immortal history was written at Lausanne in Switzerland. Mr. Gibbon died Jan. 16, 1794.

GIBELYN (M. LE COMTE DE) celebrated as author of " Le Monde Primitif compare a Monde Moderne," born 1725, died 1784. the plan of his great work, " Le Monde Primitif" made its appearance, M. d'Alembert was so struck with it, that he asked with enthusiasm, " Si c'etoit une societe de 40 hommes qui etoit charges de l'executer?" The French academy were so well satisfied with the undertaking, that they twice decreed to him the prize of 1200 livres, which they give annually to the author of the most valuable work that has appeared in the course of the year.

GIBSON (EDMUND) bishop of London, born 1669, and eminent as an antiquarian, theological, political, and controversial writer, died 1748.

GIBSON (RICHARD) an eminent English painter, greatly in favour with Charles I. to whom he was page of the back-stairs. He was a dwarf, and married one Mrs. Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf. Charles J. was pleased. out of curiosity or pleasantry, to honour their marriage with his presence, and to give the bride, Waller wrote a poem on this occasion, " Of the Marriage of the Dwarfs," which begins thus:

" Design or chance makes others wive; But nature did this match contrive: Eve might as well have Adam fled, As she deny'd her little bed

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They appear to have been of an equal stature, each of them measuring 3 feet 10 inches. They had, however, 9 children; 5 of which attained to maturity, and were well proportioned to the usual standard of mankind. He died 1689.

GIBSON (WILLIAM) a self-taught mathematician of the most wonderful powers, born 1720, died Oct. 4, 1791. A very curious account of him may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1791; but it is too long for our insertion, and too interesting to admit of abridgment.

GIFFORD (ANDREW) D. D. an eminent English dissenting divine and antiquarian, born 1700, died 1784. He was assistant librarian at the British Museum; to which post he was remarkably suited, having a peculiar talent for receiving and communicating knowledge,-As a minister of the gospel, he was lively and evangelical, he was master of the pathetic, and persuasion dwelt on his lips; his heart was in the work; and, upon some occasions particularly, it might have been said of him, as it was of one of the blessed reformers: Vividus vultus, vividi oculi, vividæ

GILBERT (WILLIAM) a learned physician, who first discovered several of the properties of the loadstone, born 1540, died 1603.

manus, denique omnia vivida."

GILDON (CHARLES) an English poet and critic, born 1666. He is best known by his "Complete Art of Poetry," and died in 1723.

GILPIN (BERNARD) an eminent English divine and reformer, born 1517, died 1583.

GIOIA (FLAVIO) of Amalfi, in Naples, a celebrated mathematician, who, from his knowledge of the

magnetic powers, invented the mariner's compass, by which the na. vigation of the Europeans was extended to the most distant regions of the globe: before this invention. navigation was confined to coasting, The king of Naples being a younger branch of the royal family of France. he marked the North point with a fieur de lis, in compliment to that country. It is said the Chinese knew the compass long before; be this as it may, the Europeans are indebted to Gioia for this invaluable discovery. He flourished 1600.

GIORGIONE, an illustrious Ve. netian painter, born 1478, died

GIOSEPPINO, an eminent Neapolitan painter, born 1560, died 1640.

GIOTTO, an eminent Florentine painter, sculptor, and archited, born 1276, died 1336.

GIRALDI (LILIO GREGORIO) in Latin Gyraldus, an ingenious critic, antiquarian, and historian, and one of the most learned men modern Italy has produced, born at Ferrara 1479, died 1552.

GIRALDI (JOHN BAPTIST CINTIO) an Italian poet, born 1504, died 1573. His works consist chiefly of tragedies; and some make no scruple to rank him among the best tragic writers that Italy has produced.

GIRALDUS (SILVESTER) commonly called Giraldus Cambrensis, a learned bishop of St. David's, and ancient British historian, born 1145, died 1220.

GLAIN (N. SAINT) a zealous Protestant, born at Limoges about 1620, remarkable for having been, by reading of Spinoza's book, changed into as zealous an Atheist.

GLANVIL (JOSEPH) a distinguished philosophical and theo-

logical writer, born 1636, died ma. 1680. In " Some philosophical Considerations, touching the being of Witches and Witchcraft," he defended the possibility of witchcraft, which drew him into a controversy that ended only with his life. During the course of it, he endeavoured to confirm his opinion by a collection of several narratives

> relative to it. GLANVILLE (RALPH) an emineat writer on English jurisprudence, who first collected the English laws into one body, flourished towards the end of the 12th century.

> GLAUBER, a celebrated German chemist, and chemical writer, died 1500.

GLENDOWER (OWEN) a celebrated warrior, who for more than fourteen years opposed the sovereignty of Henry IV. of England by force of his arms, declaring him to be an usurper, and the murderer of Richard II. born 1354, died 1415.

GLISSON (FRANCIS) an English medical and anatomical author, of whom Wood observes, that to his learned lucubrations and deep disquisitions in physic, not only Great Britain, but remoter kingdoins owe a particular respect and veneration. His treatise of the Liver is his chief d'œuvre.

GLOVER (RICHARD). This reryingenious gentleman was brought up in the mercantine line; in which he made a conspicuous figure; and, by a remarkable speech that he delivered in behalf of the merchants of London at the bar of the House of Commons, about the year 1740, previous to the breaking out of the spanish war, acquired, and with freat justice, the character of an

able and steady patriot; which character he retained through life. In the Belles Lettres he also made no inconsiderable figure, being the author of an epic poem of very high celebrity, intituled " Leonidas;" the subject of which is, the gallant actions of that great general, and his heroic defence of, and fall at, the pass of Thermopylæ; he wrote also " Boadicea," and " Medea," tragedies; and died Nov. 25, 1785.

GMELIN (DR. SAMUEL) a celebrated eastern traveller; who has left an account of his travels in 3 vols. He died 1774, at Achmet Kent, a village of Mount Cau-

GNOSTICS, certain heretics of the 2d century, so called from their pretending to extraordinary knowledge and illumination. They spread through a great part of Christendom, and lasted almost to the end of the 4th century.

GOADBY (ROBERT) a printer and bookseller of Sherborne in Dorsetshire, and author of several useful publications, died Aug. 12, 1778. His illustration of the Holy Scriptures, in 3 large folio volumes, is a book that has been very generally read, and widely circulated. He also compiled and printed a useful book, intituled " The Christian's Instructor and Pocket Companion, extracted from the Holy Scriptures;" which had the good fortune to meet with the approbation of bishop Sherlock, and was very well received by the public.

GOBELIN (GILLES) a famous French dyer, whose name has been given ever since to the finest French scarlets; his house, and the river he made use of at Paris, is still called the Gobelins; an academy for drawing, and a manufactory of fine tapestries, were erected in this

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quarter in 1666, and for this reason the tapestries are called Of the Gobelins. He flourished about 1630.

GODDARD (JONATHAN) an English physician and chemist, and one of the first promoters of the Royal Society, born 1617, died 1674.

GODEAU (ANTHONY) a French bishop, born 1605. He was a very voluminous author, both in prose and verse; but it may suffice to mention one in each way, as only worth notice: his "Ecclesiastical History," 3 vols. folio, and a "Translation of the Psalms into French verse." He died 1672.

GODEFROI, or Godfrey, of Bouillon, duke of lower Lorraine, a most celebrated crusader, and victorious general: he took Jerusalem from the Turks 1099, and was proclaimed king; but his piety, as historians relate, would not permit him to wear a diadem of gold in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns. He died 1100.

GODOLPHIN (JOHN) an eminent civilian of England, born 1617, died 1678. He published several books which were held in much esteem.

GODWIN (EARL) brother to Edward the Confessor, invaded England in 1052. Being tried for the murder of prince Alfred his brother, he was pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting his innocence of the said murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choaked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from heaven, having wished it might stick in his throat if he were guilty of the murder, which he certainly was.

GODWIN (DR. FRANCIS) an excellent mathematician, philosopher, and historian, born 1561. In

1583 he wrote an entertaining piece upon a philosophical subject. where imagination, judgment, and knowledge, keep an equal pace: but which, contradicting certain received notions of his times, he never published. It came out about five years after his death, under the title of " The Man in the Moon: or, a Discourse of a Voyage thither, By Domingo Gonsales," 1638. But his principal work is, " A Catalogue of the Bishops of England, since the first planting of the Christian Religion in this Island; together with a brief History of their Lives and memorable Actions, so near as can be gathered of Antiquity." He died 1633.

GODWIN (DR. THOMAS) a learned English writer, and excellent schoolmaster, born 1587, died 1642. His chief work is, "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia," an English Exposition of the Roman Antiquities, &c.

GOFF (THOMAS) born 1592, died 1627. He wrote several pieces on different subjects; among which are five tragedies.

GOGUET (ANTONY-YVES) a French writer, and author of a celebrated work, intituled "L'Origine des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, & de leur Progres chez let Anciens Peuples," born 1716, died 1758.

eminent English historic, dramatic, and miscellaneous writer, and one of those genii whose wit, instead of diminishing, serve rather to increase their misfortunes. He was born at Roscommon in Ireland in 1729; and, having quitted home to taste of foreign climes, encountered many difficulties, and experienced all the vicissitudes to which a pennyless wanderer must

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necessarily be subject, arrived in England in 1758. Shortly after he became an assistant at an academy at Peckham; then a writer in " The Monthly Review;" and afterwards in " The Public Ledger," in which his " Citizen of the World' originally appeared, under the title of " Chinese Letters."-Fortune seemed now to take some notice of a man she had long negleded. simplicity of his character, the integrity of his heart, and the merit of his productions, made his company acceptable to the better sort. He took handsome chambers in the Temple, and lived in a genteel style. His " Traveller," his " Vicar of Wakefield," his " Letters on the History of England," his " Goodnatured Man, a Comedy," raised him up, and insured success to any thing that should follow; as " The Deserted Village," " She Stoops to Conquer," &c .- Notwithstanding the success of his pieces, by which he cleared vast sums, his circumstances were by no means prosperous; and this has been imputed to two causes: partly to the liberality of his disposition, which made him give away his money without wit or wisdom; and partly to an unfortunate habit of gaming, the arts of which (as may well be believed) he very little understood,-With all his accomplishments and powers, he does not appear to have been either wise or · happy. Though simple, honest, humane, and generous, he was irritable, passionate, peevish, and sullen; and spleen has run so high with him, that he is said to have " often left a party of convivial friends abruptly in the evening, in order to go home and brood over his misfortunes." Can wretchedness more extreme be conceived? The latter part of his

strangury, which, united with other vexations, brought on a kind of habitual despondency, and he died in April 1774.—Goidsmith, like Smollet, Guthrie, and others who subsisted by their pens, is supposed sometimes to have sold his name to works, in which he had little or no concern.

GOLTZIUS (HENRY) a famous Dutch painter and engraver, born

1558, died 1617.

GOLTZIUS (HUBERT) a German writer on Roman Antiquities, born 1526. He was the author of several excellent works; in all which he applies medals to the clearing up of ancient history. He was so nice and accurate in publishing them, that he had them printed in his own house, and corrected them himself; nay, he even went so far as to engrave the plates for the medals with his own hands: accordingly, his books were admired all over Europe, and thought an ornament to any library. He died 1583.

GOMBAULD (JOHN OGIER DE) a French poet, and theological writer, born 1567, died 1666. At the age of 90, he published a large collection of "Epigrams;" and some years after a tragedy called

" Danaides."

GOMERSAL (ROBERT) an English divine, poet, and dramatic au-

thor, born 1600, died 1646.

GONDI (JOHN PAUL) afterwards cardinal de Retz, born 1613, died 1679. This extraordinary man has drawn his own character

in his "Memoirs," which are written with such an air of grandeur, impetuosity of genius, and inequality, as give us a very strong representation of his conduct. He was a man who, from the greatest degree of debauchery, and still languishing

conceived? The latter part of his under its consequences, preached to the was embittered by a violent the people, and made himself ador-

ed by them. Voltaire says, that in his youth he lived like Catiline, and like Atticus in his old age." Of his Memoirs, if several parts, says the same Voltaire, are worthy of Sallust, but the whole is not equal. They are supposed, however, to be written with impartiality, the author having every where spoken with the same freedom of his own infirmities and vices, as any other writer could have done.

GONGORA (LEWIS DE) a Spanish poet, born 1561, died 1627. His works are all posthumous, and consist of sonnets, elegies, heroic verses, a comedy, a tragedy, &c. and have been published several times. The Spaniards have a very high idea of this poet, even so as to entitle him prince of the poets of their own nation.

GONNELLI (JOHN) a Tuscan sculptor and painter, who lost his sight at the age of 20; but modelled in clay; and by his exquisite sensation of feeling, wrought his statues to great perfection, and drew portraits with striking resemblance. He died at Rome 1673.

GONTIER (LOUIS and JOHN) Frenchmen and brothers, eminent in the art of painting or staining glass; the time of their birth and death is uncertain.

GONZAGA (LUCRETIA) an illustrious lady of the 16th century, as remarkable for wit, learning, and style, as for high birth. She wrote such beautiful letters, that the utmost care was taken to preserve them; and a collection of them was printed at Venice in 1552. All that came from her pen was so much esteemed, that a collection was made even of the notes she wrote to her servants: several of which are to be met with in the edition of her letters,

GORDON (THOMAS) a native of Scotland, greatly distinguished by his writings on political and religious subjects. He was principally concerned with Mr. Trenchard in the composition of "Cato's Letters," and "The Independent Whig;" and published English translations of Sallust and Tacitus, with additional discourses to each author, which contain much good matter. He died 1750.

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GORDON (ALEXANDER). M. A. a Scotsman, an excellent draughtsman and antiquary, and secretary to the Antiquarian Society in 1740. He published " Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a Journey through most parts of the Counties of Scotland, with 66 Copper plates," " The Lives of Pope Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia," " A complete History of the ancient Amphitheatres," " Twenty-five Plates of all the Egyptian Mummies, and other Egyptian Antiquities in England," &c. &c.

GORDON (HON.GEORGE) commonly called Lord George Gordon, a man whose restless spirit has furnished too many materials for future history, to pass unmentioned in this collection. He was son of Cosmo-George, Duke of Gordon, and born 1750. At an early period of life he entered into the royal navy, which he quitted during the American war, in consequence of an altercation with the earl of Sandwich relative to promotion. He afterwards represented the borough of Ludgershall in parliament during several sessions; and, as he animadverted with great freedom, and often with great wit, on the proceedings of both sides of the House, it was usual at that period to say, that " there were three parties in par-

liament, the Ministry, the Opposition, and Lord George Gordon:" at length, however, taking a very violent part in the House against a " Bill for the Relief of Papists from certain penalties and disabilities," he headed a popular association to oppose the measure, which transaction gave rise to, though it certainly did not authorise, the dreadful riots by which the kingdom, and particularly the metropolis, was for some days devastated in 1780. For this, Lord George was tried on a charge of high treason, but acquitted, on the ground that his intentions in assembling the people were not malicious and traitorous. May 4, 1786, he was excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury, for contempt, in not appearing in court as witness in a cause. Jan. 28, 1788, having received sentence on two convictions, for libelling the French ambassador and Queen, and the criminal justice of this country, he retired to Holland; but was sent back under a guard, and committed to Newgate. In July 1789, he presented a petition to the national assembly of France, for its interference in his behalf; but lord Grenville informed the French ambassador that the application in his favour could not be admitted, and the ambassador acquainted him with it. From this time the dreary hours of his confinement were devoted to reading and the study of ancient and modern history. Several of his publications upon miscellaneous subjects are characterised by sound arguments, and illumined by flashes of genuine humour; his language was animated, and his diction correct and classical. His conduct to his fellow prisoners was beneficent, and his heart alive to the impressions of

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whose memory the riots of 1780 are yet fresh, when they consider the present state of political speculation, and weigh the character, genius, and talents of Lord George. must in candour admit, that such a person could not well be at large without some degree of hazard to the good order of society. He died Nov. 1, 1793, and his last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried amongst the Jews, whose religion he some time since embraced, and to which he was warmly attached. He had been confined two years for the libel on the moral and political conduct of the late Queen of France: three more for one on the Empress of Russia; and ten months longer for want of being able to obtain the necessary security for his enlargement.

GOTHOFRED, the name of a very learned family, originally of France. DENIS GOTHOFRED, a celebrated lawyer, born 1549, died 1622. What he is now best known by is, an edition of the "Corpus Juris Civilis." THEODOSIUS, the eldest son of Denis, born 1580, became a counsellor of state, and died 1649. JAMES, another son of Denis, born 1587, was preferred to the first offices in the republic of Geneva, was 5 times Syndic, and died there 1652. DENIS, the son of Theodosius, born 1615, died 1681. He inherited his father's taste for French history, and made great additions to what his father had done, Of this kind are the histories of Charles VI. Charles VII. Charles VIII. magnificently printed at the Louvre. IOHN, son of the foregoing, had like his father also a passion for the history and antiquities of France, sensibility. Those, however, in He gave an edition of " Philip de

.Commines," and other works, and died 1732.

GOUJET (CLAUDE-PETER) a French writer, born 1607, died 1767. He published " Supplements to Moreri's Dictionary," and to " Dupin's Bibliotheque of Ecclesiastical Writers," &c. &c.

GOWER (JOHN ESQ.) an English lawyer and poet, contemporary with Chaucer, but older, being born about 1920. Though Gower was born first, yet he outlived Chaucer, and was his successor in the laurel. In his character as a lawyer, he made so considerable a figure, that he is said to have been raised to the first rank in that profession, and to have sat chief justice of the Common Pleas. He died 1402.

GRAAF (REGNIER DE) a celebrated Dutch physician, and writer on anatomy, born 1641, died 1673.

GRABE (JOHN ERNEST) a learned theological and critical writer, and editor of the " Septuagint," from the Alexandrian MS, in the king of England's palace at St. James's, was born at Koningsberg in Prussia 1666, and died 1712.

GRACCHUS (TIBERIUS), who being elected tribune of the Roman people, demanded of the senate, in their name, the execution of the Agrarian law, by which all persons possessing above 500 acres of land were to be deprived of the surplus, for the benefit of the poor citizens, amongst whom an equal distribution of them was to be made; having carried his plan into execution by violent measures, he fell a victim to his zeal, being assassinated by his own party, 133 B. C. Caius, his brother, pursuing the same steps, caused a sedition, in which he was killed by the consul Opimius, 121 B. C.

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GRÆME (JOHN) a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer of considerable merit, born 1748, died 1772.

GRAFIGNY (MADAME) a French novelist and dramatic writer, born 1604, died 1758,

GRAHAM (GEORGE) clock and watch maker, born at Gratwick, a village in the north of Cumberland, 1675; and, in 1688. came up to London. He was not put apprentice to Tompion, as is generally said; but, after he had been some time with another master, Tompion received him into his family purely for his merit, and treated him with a kind of parental affection till his death. That Graham was, without competition, the most eminent of his profession, is but a small part of his character; he was the best mechanic of his time, and had a complete knowledge of practical astronomy; so that he not only gave to various movements for the mensuration of time a degree of perfection which had never before been attained, but invented several astronomical instruments, by which considerable advances have been made in that science: he made great improvements in those which had before been in use; and, by a wonderful manual dexterity, constructed them with greater precision and accuracy than any other person in the world. He was many years a member of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several ingenious and important discoveries, particularly a kind of horary alteration of the magnetic needle; a quicksilver pendulum, and many curious particulars relating to the true length. of the simple pendulum, upon which he continued to make experiments till a few years before his death,

His temper was not less communicative than his genius was penetrating, and his principal view was not either the accumulation of wealth, or the diffusion of his fame, but the advancement of science, and the benefit of mankind. He died 17.51.

GRAHAM (CATHERINE MA-CAULAY) a celebrated English historian. She began her literary career with the " History of England, from James I. to the Brunswick Line;" the first volume of which was published in 1763; the eighth, 1783. "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents, 1770," " A modest Plea for the Property of Copy-right," " History of England, from the Revolution to the present time; in a Series of Letters to a Friend (the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Prebendary of Westminster), 1778," 4to, " A Treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth, 1783," 8vo. " An Address to the People of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the present important Crisis of Affairs, 1775," 8vo. Her last publication was, " Letters on Education, 1790," 8vo .- The enthusiastic devotion paid to her, as a favourer of liberty, by the late Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster (by setting tup a statue of her, in the character of the Goddess of Liberty, in her life-time, in the chancel of his church in Walbrook, which on his death was removed) is well known. She died the 23d of June 1791.

GRAIN (JOHN BAPTIST LE) afrench historian, born 1565, died 1643.

GRANBY (MARQUIS of) a celebrated English general, born 1720, died 1770.

GRANDIER (URBAN) curate and canon of Loudon in France, famous as a martyr to the superstitious belief of magic, being burnt

alive on a charge of having bewitched several Ursuline nuns of ... Loudon. He suffered 1634.

GRANVILLE (GEORGE) viscount Lansdowne, an eminent English poet, born 1667, died 1735. Having vainly endeavoured to get employment in arms for the defence of James II. to whose cause he was warmly attached, he passed the course of king William's reign in private life, enjoying the company of his muse, which he employed in celebrating the reigning beauties of that age, as Waller, whom he strove to imitate, had done those of the preceding. We have also several dramatic pieces of his, which were all well received.

GRAVESANDE (WILLIAM JAMES) a celebrated mathematician and moral philosopher, born 1688, at Delft in Holland, died 1742.

GRAVINA (JOHN VINCENT) an eminent dramatic poet, critic, antiquary, and lawyer of Italy, born 1664, died 1718. The greatest of all his works, and for which he will be ever memorable, is his three books, "De Ortu & Progressu Juris Civilis."

GRAUNT (JOHN) a celebrated author of "Observations on the Bills of Mortality," born 1620, died 1674.

GRAY (THOMAS) eminent for a few excellent poems he has left us, born 1716, died 1771. He was perhaps the most learned man in Europe, and equally acquainted with the elegant and profound parts of science.

GREATRAKES (VALENTINE)
a most extraordinary person, celebrated for his power (real or supposed) of curing the king's evil
and other diseases by stroking the a
affected parts with his hands. Of x

this power, many respectable testi- and many single poems and essays. monies have appeared, among whom He died March 12, 1788. are, Mr. Boyle, Sir William Smith, Sir Nathaniel Hobart, Sir John Godolphin, William Knight, alderman of London, Sir Charles Doe, Sir Abraham Cullen, Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards bishop of Chester, Dr. Ralph Cudworth, Dr. Simon Patrick, afterwards bishop of Ely, &c, several of whom give the highest character of Mr. Greatrakes's integrity and unblameable conversation in every respect. He was born in Ireland 1628, but it is not recorded in what year he died. He was living, however, in 1681.

GREEN (ROBERT) a dramatic author in queen Elizabeth's reign. He was a man of great wit and humour, but prostituted his talents to the purposes of vice and obscenity; and, upon the whole, both in theory and practice, seems to have been a most perfect libertine. His works of different kinds are very numerous; his dramatic ones, amounting to four or five pieces, may be seen in the " Biographia Dramatica."

He died 1592.

GREEN (DR. MAURICE) an eminent musician and composer, who was successively organist and composer to the Royal Chapel, professor of music in the university of Cambridge, and master of the royal About 1750, he conceived a project of reforming our churchmusic, and had made a considerable progress in the work; but, his health failing him, he transmitted the further prosecution of it to his friend Dr. Boyce, who completed and published it. Dr. Greene died 1755.

GREENE (EDWARD BUR-NABY) a gentleman well known in the regions of Parnassus, by " Trans-

GREENHILL (JOHN) a very ingenious English painter, the most excellent of all the disciples of sir Peter Lely, who is said to have considered him so much a rival, that he never suffered him to see him He died 1676. paint.

GREGORY (JAMES) a very eminent mathematician in Scotland, born 1639, died 1675. The chief inventions of Gregory are, the reflecting telescope; the burning concave mirrour, and the quadrature of the circle by an infinite converging series. He was likewise the first who demonstrated the meridian line to be analogous to a scale of logarith. mic tangents, of the half complement of latitude; he also invented and demonstrated geometrically, by the help of the hyperbola, a very swift converging series for making the logarithms, and therefore recommended by Dr. Halley as very proper for practice.

GREGORY (DR. JOHN) an eminent physician and moral writer, died Feb. 1773. His writings are spirited and elegant, and calculated for general utility. Those by which he is best known are, " A Comparative View of the State of Man and other Animals;" " A Father's Legacy to his Daughters;" and " An Essay on the Office and Duties of a Physician:" by the latter of which he plainly shews that he thought the medical art, to be generally admired, needed only to be better known, and that the affectation of concealment retarded its progress, rendered it a suspicious art, and tended to draw ridicule and disgrace on its professors.

GREGORY (NAZIANZEN) patriarch of Constantinople, born 3241 lations of Anacreon and Pindar," died 389 .- He was one of the ablest bi T 211 th

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champions of the orthodox faith concerning the Trinity, whence he had the title given him of "THE DIVINE," by unanimous consent.

GREGORY (NYSEN) bishop of Nyssa in 371, and author of the Nicene Creed, died about 392.

GREGORY (THEODORUS) bishop of Neo-Cesarea, surnamed Thaumaturgus, a disciple of Origen, and famous for his conversion of the Gentiles, died about 265.

GRESHAM (SIR THOMAS) an eminent merchant in London, born 1519, died 1579. He was well acquainted with the ancient and several modern languages, had a very comprehensive knowledge of all affairs relating to commerce, whether foreign or domestic; and his success was not less, being in his time esteemed the highest commoner in England. He transacted queen Elizabeth's mercantile affairs so constantly, that he was called " The Royal Merchant;" and his house was sometimes appointed for the reception of foreign princes upon their first arrival at London; but the most shining part of his character appears in his publie benefactions. The Royal Exchange, which he built, was a singular ornament to the city of London, and a great convenience to the merchants, who wanted such a place to meet and transact their affairs in; and the donation of his own mansion-house in Bishopsgate Street, for a seat of learning and the liberal arts, with the handsome provision made for the endowment and support of it, was such an instance of a generous and public spirit as has been equalled by few, and must perpetuate his memory with the highest esteem and gratitude, so long as any regard to learn-

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ing and virtue is preserved among us; nor ought his charities to the poor, his 8 alms-houses, and the liberal contributions to the 10 prisons and hospitals in London and Southwark, to be forgotten in the delineation of Sir Thomas Gresham's benevolent character.

GREVILLE (FULK or FOULK) lord Brooke, an eminent statesman, historian, and dramatic writer, born 1554, died 1628.

GREVIUS, or GRÆVIUS (JOHN GEORGE) a celebrated Latin critic, born 1632, at Naumbourg in Saxony, died 1703.

GREW (NEHEMIAH) a learned writer and physician, and secretary to the Royal Society. His chief works are, "A Catalogue of the natural and artificial Rarities belonging to the Society;" "A Comparative Anatomy of the Stomach and Guts;" and "The Anatomy of Plants, &c." He died 1711.

GREY (LADY JANE) an illustrious but unfortunate personage of the blood royal of England by both parents; her grandmother on her father's side, Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, being queen consort to Edward IV. and her grandmother on her mother's, lady Frances Brandon, being daughter to Henry VII. queen dowager of France, and mother of Mary queen of Scots. was born 1537, and fell a victim to the ambition of her parents, who on the demise of Edward VI. overcame her by their persuasions to suffer herself to be proclaimed queen of England. Though only an innocent agent, she was, on the accession of Mary, declared guilty of high treason, and beheaded 1354. aged 17 years. She was eminent for her piety and learning, being mistress of the Greek and Latin languages, in both of which

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she wrote elegant letters, which were printed after her death.

GREY (DR. ZACHARY) an ingenious English scholar, born 1687, died 1766. He was the author of near 30 publications; but his edition of "Hudibras," 2 vols. 8vo. is the work which will best preserve his memory.

GREY (DR. RICHARD) a learned English divine and polemical writer, born 1693, died 1771. He published "Memoria Technica; or a new Method of Artificial Memory;" "A System of English Ecclesiastical Law;" "A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew

without Points," &c. &c.

GRIERSON (CONSTANTIA) born in Ireland 1706, died 1733. She was an excellent scholar, not only in Greek and Roman literature, but in history, divinity, philosophy, and mathematics; and wrote elegantly both in verse and prose.

GRIMALDI (JOHN FRANCIS)

a celebrated painter of Bologna,
born 1606, and studied under the
Caracci, to whom he was related.
He died 1680.

GRIMSTON (SIR HARBOTTLE) master of the Rolls to Charles II. an eminent law writer, and original editor of Judge Croke's Reports in folio; a new and highly improved edition of which in the more convenient size of 8vo. has been lately published by Thomas Leach, esq. of the Middle Temple, a gentleman to whom the profession is indebted for the improvement of many of the reports of best authority in the Bibliotheca Juridica. Sir Harbottle was born 1584, and died 1683.

GROCYN (WILLIAM) born 1442, died 1522. He was a great master of the Greek and Latin languages, and introduced a better

pronunciation of the latter than had been known before in this country. He was professor of Greek at Oxford, where he is said to have taught Erasmus.

GRONOVIUS (JOHN FREDE. RIC) an eminent civilian, historian, and critic, born at Hamburgh 1613, died 1672.

GRONOVIUS (JAMES) son of the preceding, and a writer on the belles lettres, born 1645, ded 1716. His chef d'auvre is, "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum," 13 vols. folio.

GROSE (FRANCIS) F. S. A. and captain in the Surrey militia; who, after having illustrated the "Antiquities of England, Wales, and Scotland," in a series of views of monastic and other ruins, was on the point of completing his design by those of " Ireland," where he had been employed about a month before his death, which happened May 12. 1701, in the 52d year of his age. He published also " A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons," " A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue;" " A provincial Glossary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and popular Superstitions;" and "Rules for drawing Caricatures; the Subject illustrated with Four Copper-plates; with an Essay on Comic Painting."

GROTIUS (HUGO) or HUGO DE GROOT, born at Delft 1583, died 1645. He was eminent as a lawyer, philosopher, mathematician, historian, political and poetical writer; but his chief works are, his "Treatise of the Truth of the Christian Religion," and, which singly is sufficient to render his name immortal, his "Treatise of the Rights of Peace and War," "De Jure Belli & Pacis."

GRUTERUS (JANUS) a cele-

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historian, born at Antwerp 15,60, died 1627.

GRYPHIUS (SEBASTIAN) a very celebrated printer, of Lyons in France, born 1493. The books printed by him are highly valued by the connoisseurs, being no less accurate than beautiful. He died 1556.

GUARINI (BATTISTA) a celebrated Italian poet, born 1537, died 1612. The " Pastor Fido" has immortalized the name of Guarini.

GUERCINO (so called from a rast he had in one of his eyes, for his true name was Francesco Barbierii da Cento) a celebrated Italian painter, born 1590, died 1666.

GUERICHE (OTHO) a Prussian, and the most celebrated mathemaucian of his time, born 1602, died 1666. He was inventor of the air-pump, and wrote largely on natural philosophy.

GUEVARA (LOUIS VELEZ DE) a Spanish poet, and author of several humorous comedies, died 1646.

GUICCIARDINI (FRANCES-(0) a celebrated historian of Italy. He was born 1482, and died 1540. GUIDI (ALEXANDER) an eminent Italian poet, born 1650, died 1719.

haphael's.

lowers of this woman, as hath been tered that city against the king's

brated philologer, antiquary, and said of the Fratricelli, and some other sects, that they used to meet in a cave at night, and, after saying certain prayers, to put out the candles, and proceed to promiscuous prostitution. As to Guillelma, she imposed so effectually upon the world by a shew of extraordinary devotion all her life-time, that she was not only reputed hely at her death, but also revered as a saint a considerable time after it. How. ever, her frauds, and the delusions she had employed, were at last discovered, upon which her body was dug up, and burnt in 1300. She died in 1281, and had been buried in Milan.

GUILLIM (IOHN) author of a celebrated book, intituled, " The Display of Heraldry," generally eseemed the best book extant upon the subject, was born 1565, and died 1621.

GUISE (WILLIAM) an English divine, eminent for his translations from the oriental languages, born 1653, died 1683. Foreigners have styled him " the immortal ornament of the university of Oxford."

GUISE (HENRY) duke of, memorable in the history of France as a gallant officer; but an imperious, turbulent, seditious subject, who placed himself at the head of an armed force, and called his rebel GUIDO RENI, an Italian paint- band, The League; the plan was ti, boru 1575, died 1642. The formed by the cardinal, his younger leads of this painter have been con- brother, and under the pretext of sidered as not at all inferior to defending the Roman catholic religion, the king, Henry III, and the GUILLELMA, of Bohemia, in freedom of the state, against the French Guillemete, the foundress designs of the Huguenots, or French of an infamous sect, which started protestants, they carried on a civil up in Italy in the 13th century, war, massacred the Huguenots, and and which under the mask of devo- governed the king, who forbade tion used to practise all manner of his appearance at Paris; but Guise lewdness. It was said of the fol- now became an open rebel, en-

express order, and put to the sword |self by many important improveall who opposed him; the streets being barricaded to prevent his progress, this fatal day is called in the French history, The Day of the Barricades. Masters of Paris, the policy of the Guises failed them; for they suffered the king to escape to Blois, though he was deserted in his palace at Paris by his very guards. At Blois, Henry convened an assembly of the states of France: the duke of Guise had the boldness to appear to a summons sent him for that purpose; a forced reconciliation took place between him and the king, by the advice of this assembly; but it being accidentally discovered, that Guise had formed a plan to dethrone the king, that weak monarch, instead of resolutely bringing him to justice, had him privately assassinated, December 23, 1558, in the 38th year of his age. His brother, the cardinal, shared the same fate the next day.

GUITON (701:N) a citizen of Rochelle, was elected mayor, captain general, and governor, when that city was besieged by cardinal . Richlieu in 1637. He would not accept the command, unless it was agreed that a poignard, which he produced, should lie on the table in the town-house, for him to put to · death the first man who proposed to surrender. When he was told that famine had swept off the greatest part of the inhabitants, he coolly answered, " No matter, while there . is one left to shut the gates."

GUNTER (EDMUND) an English mathematician, and professor of astronomy at Gresham College, born 1581. He was bred for the church, and took orders; but genius and inclination leading him chiefly to mathematics, he applied early to stock of about 2001, in the house shat study, and distinguished him- that forms the angle between Com-

ments in mathematical instruments for the use of navigation; of these the most celebrated are, a new projection of the sector, the invention of a small portable quadrant, the discovery of a new variation in the mariner's compass, and of a scale. which after him is called " Gunter's Scale." He died 1626.

GUSTAVUS VASA, who having delivered Sweden from the Danish yoke, was, in 1523, eleded king of that country. He died 1560.

GUTHRIE (WILLIAM) a very laborious and voluminous writer on history, politics, and other subjeds, died 1770. His principal works are, " Histories of The World," of " England," and of " Scotland." He was a " writer by profession," and is said to have lent his name to booksellers for publications in which he had no concern. Such is asserted to have been the case with respect to the Geographical grammar, called " Guthrie's," which, however, is a work that for its general utility and comparative perfection, confers honour on the unknown compiler.

GUTTEMBURGH (JOHN of,) a citizen of Strasbourgh, who invented the art of printing, in conjunction with Fust or Faustus, and Peter Schæffer, or Schuffer, the servant, and afterwards the son-in-law of Faustus, by whom it was forther improved. He flourished about 1450.

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(THOMAS) founder of Guy's-hospital, was the son of Thomas Guy, lighterman and coal-dealer in Horsley-down, Southwark. He was put apprentice in 1660 to 1 bookseller, in the porch of Mercer's chapel, and set up trade with a

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hill and Lombard-street. The English Bibles being at that time very hadly printed, Mr. Guy engaged with others in a scheme for printing them in Holland, and importing them; but this being put a stop to. he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege of printing them, and carried on a great Bible-trade for many years to considerable advantage. Thus he be gan to accumulate money, and his gains rested in his hands: for, being a single man and very penurions, his expences were next to nothing. His custom was, to dine on his shop-counter, with no other table-cloth than an old news-paper; he was also as little nice with regard to his apparel. The bulk of his fortune, however, was acquired by purchasing seamen's tickets during queen Anne's wars, and by South-sea stock in the memorable year 1720. He was 76 years of age when he formed the design of building the hospital near St. Thomas's, which bears his name. The tharge of erecting this vast pile amounted to 18,7931. besides 219,499l. which he left to endow it: and he just lived to see it roofed in. He erected an alms-house with a library at Tamworth in Staffordshire (the place of his mother's nativity, and which he represented in parliament) for 14 poor men and women; and for their pensions, as well as for the putting out of poor children apprentices, bequeathed 1251, a year. To Christ's hospital he gave 400l. a year for ever; and the residue of his estate, amounting to about 80,000l. among those who tould prove themselves in any degree related to him .- He died Dec. 17, 1724, in the 81st year of his age, after having dedicated to charitable purposes more money

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GUYON (JOHANNA MARY BOUVIERS DE LA MOTHE) a French lady memorable for her writings and her sufferings in the cause of Quietism, born 1648, died 1717.

GYMNOSOPHISTS, ancient philosophers, so called by the Greeks, from their going naked. The Bramins of the East preserve many of their peculiar tenets.

HABINGTON (WILLIAM) an English poet and historian, born 1605, died 1654.

HACKET (WILLIAM) an English fanatick in the reign of Elizabeth. He was hanged and quartered for blasphemy, July 28, 1592.
HAILES. See DALRYMPLE.

HAILLAN (BERNARD DE GIRARD, LORD OF) a French historian, born 1535, died 1610. He published a history which reaches from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. and was the first who composed a body of the French history in French.

HAINES (JOSEPH) commonly called Count Haines, a very eminent low comedian, and a person of great facetiousness of temper and readiness of wit. His inimitable performance on the public stage, together with his vivacity and pleasantry in private conversation, introduced him not only to the acquaintance, but even to the familiarity of persons of the most exalted abilities, and of the first rank in the kingdom: insomuch that a certain noble duke, being appointed ambassador to the French court, thought it no disgrace to take loe Haines with him as a companion. On his return from France, where he had assumed the title of count, he again applied himself to

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the stage; on which he continued till he died in 1701.

EAKEWILL (GEORGE) a learned divine, born 1579, died 1649 His principal work is "An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World, proving that it doth not decay, &c."

HAKLUYT (RICHARD) famous for his skill in the usual history of England, was born 1553, and died 1616. He is author of a "Collection of Voyages and Discoveries," in 3 vols. folio, and of several other useful works.

HALDE (JOHN BAPTIST DU)

a learned Frenchman, born 1674,
died 1743. We have of his a valuable work, intituled "Grande Description de la Chine & de la Tartarie," in 4 vols. folio.

HALF (SIRMATTHEW) a most learned lawyer, and chief justice of the King's Bench, born 1600. The attainments of Sir Matthew were wonderful; for he had, beside his peculiar profession, a considerable knowledge in the civil law, in arithmetic, algebra, and other mathematical sciences, as well as in physic, anatoniy, and surgery; was very conversant in experimental philosophy, and other branches of philosophical learning, and in ancient history and chronology; but, above all, he seemed to have made divinity his chief study; so that those who read what he has written upon theological questions, might be inclined to think that he had studied nothing else. His principal works are legal, philosophical, and religious; of the former the most va-Inableare, his " Pleas of the Crown," and a " History of the Common Law of England." He died 1676.

HALES (JOHN) an English divine and poet, born 1584, died 1656. After his death there came out a collection of his works with this title, "Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales of Eton College, &c."

HALES (STEPHEN) a very celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, born 1677, died 1761. Among many other useful inventions of his, was that of ventilators; which he continued to improve aslong as he lived. His "Statical Essays" have been often printed, and are well known.

HALI BEIG, a Polander, whose original name was Bobowski. Being taken by the Taitars while a child, he was sold to the Turks, who educated him in their religion. He acquired the knowledge of 17 languages, and became interpreter to the grand signior; translated into the Turkish language the catechism of the church of England, and all the bible; composed a Turkish grammar and dictionary, and other things which were never His principal work is printed. " A Treatise upon the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimages to Mecca, their Circumcision, and Manner of visiting the Sick." He died 1675.

HALL (JOSEPH) an eminent and learned bishop of Norwich, born 1574, died 1656. His "Meditations" are well known; and his poetical talents, chiefly exercised in satire, were very respectable.—He is universally allowed to have been a man of great wit and learning, and of as great meckness, modesty, and piety.—His works make 5 vols. in folio, and have gained him the appellation of the "English Seneca."

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HALLE (PETER) professor of canon law in the university of Paris, born 1611, died 1689.

HALLER, an illustrious German

physician, and voluminous writer, died 1777, in his 75th year. He is supposed to have been the most acute, various, and original genius, that has appeared in the medical world since Boerhaave.

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HALLEY (EDMUND) a most eminent English philosopher and astronomer, born 1656. His astronomical discoveries greatly improved the art of navigation, and his works are highly valued in every part of Europe. He died 1742.

hishop and archdeacon of St. Asaph, was a prelate of great knowledge and ability; an incomparable civilian, and an extremely acute public speaker. His sermons at bishop Warburton's lectures are much esteemed; and his Analysis of bishop Butler's Analogy (a book entirely abstruse and metaphysical) is written with great elegance of style, as well as with much profuncity of thinking. He died 17 00.

HAMEL (JOHN BAPTISTE DI) a celebrated French philosopher and divine, born 1614, died 1766.

HAMIICAR (BARCAS), a famous Carthaginian general, slain is battle 227 B. C.

HAMMOND (DR. HENRY) a leaned English divine and commentator, born 1605, died 1660. His chief works are, a "Practical Catchism;" "Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament;" and a "Paraphrase and Commentary on the Old Testament;" of which he only published the Palms, and went through a third part of the book of Proverbs.

HAMMOND (JAMES) an elefant English poet, born 1710, died 1742. He was equerry to the Prince of Wales; and is said to

have divided his life between pleasure and books; in his retirement forgetting the town, and in his gaiety losing the student. Of his literary hours the principal effects are exhibited in his memorable "Love Elegies."

HAMPDEN (JOHN, ESO.) a celebrated English patriot, famous for sustaining singly the weight of a royal prosecution, on his refusing to pay the ship-money in the reign of Charles I. He was born 1594. Having in 1625.6 obtained a seat in the House of Commons, he soon grew to be one of the most popular men in the nation; and after he had held the chief direction of his party in the house against the king, he took up arms in the same cause, and was one of the first who opened the war by an action at a place called Brill, about 5 miles from Oxford; but he was cut off early by a mortal wound, which he reccived by a pistol bursting in his hand, in a skirmish with prince Rupert, June 18, 1643, and of which he died the 24th .- Clarendon has given Hampden the character of a great man, rather than a good; but when passive obedience and non-resistance were disgraced by law, he came to be esteemed a good man as well as a great, and has continued to be thought so from that time to this. A poet of our own days (Mr. Gray) in an elegant piece, intituled " An Elegy in a Country Church Yard," has painted him in the glorious colours of a warm and active patriot.

HAMPTON (----) translator of Polybius, died 1778.

HANDEL (GEORGE FREDE-RIC) an Hustrious master in music, born at Hall, a city of Upper Saxony, Feb. 24, 1684. His compositions, particularly his oratorios,

have been repeatedly performed, to following year he defeated Flami. the present day, with uninterrupted success and unrivalled glory. To those who have not the opportunity of being acquainted with his prodigious powers, we may say as Arbethnot formerly did to Pope, speaking of Handel, "Conceive the highest that you can of his abilities, and they are much beyond any thing that you can conceive." Our narrow limits forbid us to detail the incidents of his life (as we are prevented in many other articles of consequence); but we are happily precluded from the necessity of so doing, by the publication of the ingenious Dr. Burney, which well merits perusal. Handel died 1750. and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expence, a monument is crefted to his memory.

HANMER THOMAS, (SIR BART.) a distinguished statesman and polite writer, born 1676. 1713 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons; which office, difficult at all times, but at that time more particularly so, he discharged with becoming dignity. He published an elegant and correct edition of the works of Shakspeare. in 6 vols. 4to, and died 1746.

HANNIBAL, a great Carthaginian general, was the son of Hamilcar, who made him swear on the altar, that he would never be reconciled to the Romans. At 25 , years of age he took upon him the command of the army. After taking Salamanca and Saguntum in Spain, he defeated the Gauls, and passed the Alps in defiance of the snow and of Publius Cornelius, having mollified the rocks with vinegar and cut through them with iron. He took Turin, and at Pavia defeated Cornelius Scipio. The

nius, and slew 15,000 men; he next overthrew Varro at Cannel, with 40,000 foot and 2700 horse. the flower of the Roman youth. and sent to Carthage two or three baskets of gold rings taken from the hands of 5630 slain Romin gentlemen. And now had Hannilal gone straight to Rome he had certainly ruined that commonwealth: but going to Capua, where he wintered, the delights of the place so debauched his whole army, that the Romans recovered themselves from the consternation into which the loss of five battles had thrown them. Two years after Marcellus gave him battle, and conquered, but was himself killed in an ambush. Hannibal was defeated afterwards by Sempronius Gracchas, and at last met with a total overthrow by Scipio; when falling for fearing to fall) into the hands of the Romans, he took poison which he had kept in a ring for that purpose, B. C. 182, aged 70.

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HANWAY (IONAS, ESO.) born Being bred to commerce, he left England, and entered into business at Lisbon as a merchant; from Lisbon he removed to Peters. burgh, where he was appointed agent to the British factory; and, with a view of opening a trade through Russia into Persia, he undertook a laborious and dangerous course of travels, of which he afterwards published an interesting account at his return to England. To the charitable disposition and benevolent exertions of Mr. Hatway, this metropolis owes in a great measure the institution of the Mirine Society, the Support of the Magdalen Hospital, the improvement of its streets and avenues; and the poor of various descrip-

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and support. He died 1786.

HARDOUIN (JOHN) a French lesuit, eminent as a critical, historical, and miscellaneous writer, born

1647, died 1729.

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HARDWICKE (PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF) lord high chancellor of England, and one of the ablest and most upright lawvers of the age, born 1600, died So equitable were his detrees, that in the course of twenty years that he held the seals, few appeals were made from them, and scarcely any of them were reversed.

HARE (DR. FRANCIS) bishop of Chichester, and author of some celebrated polemic tracks, died 1740. HARE (HENRY). See COL-

RANE.

HARLEY (ROBERT) afterwards earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, and lord high treasurer in the reign of queen Anne, was born 1661. On the 8th of March 1711 he was in great danger of his life, the marquis of Guiscard, a French Papist, then under examination of a committee of the privy council at Whitehall, stabbing him with a penknife, which he took up in the derk's room, where he waited before he was examined. Guiscard was imprisoned, and died in Newgate the 17th of the same month; whereupon an act of parliament pased, making it felony without benefit of clergy, to attempt the life of a privy counsellor in the execution of his office. After the death of queen Anne, viz. June 10, 1715, Harley was impeached by the House of Commons of high treason, and high crimes and misdemeanors; and was committed to the Tower by the House of Lords, where he suffered then, after a public trial, was ac- ing, and Poetry; and Happiness:"

tions their most effectual comfort |quitted by his peers. He died 17243 and Pope has celebrated his memory in the following lines:

> " A soul supreme, in each hard instance tried.

Above all pain, all anger, and all pride, The rage of power, the blast of public breath.

The lust of lucre, and the dread of death.

HARPOCRATION (VALERI-US) an ancient rhetorician of Alexandria, who has left an excellent " Lexicon upon the ten Orators of Greece." He flourished about 175.

HARRINGTON (SIR JOHN) an ingenious English poet and translator of Ario to's " Orlando Furioso;" by which he gained a considerable reputation, and for which he is now principally known. He died about 1620.

HARRINGTON (JAMES) an eminent political writer, born 1611. died 1677. His chief work is called "Oceana," and is a kind of political romance, in imitation of Plato's . . " Atlantic Story," where by Oceana Harrington means England; exhibiting a plan of republican government, which he would have had erected here in case these kingdoms had formed themselves into a genuine common wealth.

HARRIS (WILLIAM) a Protestant Dissenting minister of eminent abilities and character, and author of an historical and critical Account of the Lives of James I. Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell, in 5 vols. 8vo. after the manner of Mr. Bayle. Dr. Harris died 1770.

HARRIS ([AMES, ESQ) an English gentleman of very uncommon parts and learning, born in the Close at Salisbury 1709, died 1780. He is the author of " Three Treacommement till July 1, 1717, and tises: concerning Art, Music, Paint46 Hermes; or a Philosophical En-, French gentleman skilled in mequiry concerning Universal Grammar;" (which bishop Lowth, in the preface to his "English Grammar," watches, and invented a specular calls the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been watches by the sun, &c. born 1647, exhibited since the days of Aristotle;) " Philosophical Arrangements;" and " Philological Enquiries."

HARRISON (JOHN) a most accurate English mechanic, and inventor and maker of the famous time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, born 1693, died 1776.

HARTLEY (DAVID) an English physician of eminence, born 1704. His principal work is intituled, " Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations," in 2 vols. 8vo. He died 1757.

HARVEY (WILLIAM) an eminent English physician, who first discovered the circulation of the blood, and the motion of the heart in animals, born 1578, died 1657.

HARWOOD (DR. EDWARD) an English dissenting divine, and excellent classical scholar, born from Herring archbishop of Can-1729, died Jan. 14, 1794. His terbury. When the design of comchief works are, " An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament," in the South Seas was on foot, he " Five Dissertations: 1. On the was recommended as a proper per-Athanasian Doctrine: 2. On the son to be employed on the occasion; Socinian Scheme; 3. On the Person but the performance did not answer of Christ; 4. On the Rise, Progress, expectation. Works of taste and Perfection, and End of Christ's elegance, where imagination and the Kingdom; 5. On the Causes which evidently conspired to produce our Saviour's Agony;" "The Life and Character of Jesus Christ delineated :" " A View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics," which went through several editions; and an edition of the " New Testament in Greek, with English notes."

chanics, who made considerable in. provements in the movements of . gnomon for regulating clocks and died 1724.

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HAVERCAMP (SIGEBERT) a celebrated Dutch critic, and professor of history, eloquence, and the Greek tongue, at Leyden. He was particularly skilled in the science of medals, and was the author of some works in this way that were very much esteemed. He gave good editions, as well as grand ones, of several Latin and Greek authors; of Eutropius, Tertullian's "Apologetic," Josephus, Sallust, &c. and his editions of these authors are reckoned the best. He died 1742.

HAWKESWORTH ([OHN) an English writer of a very soft and pleasing cast, born 1715, died 1773. As an author, "The Adventurer" is his capital work; the merits of which, it is said, procured him the degree of Lla D. piling a narrative of the discoveries passions were to be affected, were his province; not works of dry, cold, accurate narrative. However, he executed his task, and is said to have received for it the enormous sum of 60001.

HAWKINS (SIR JOHN, KNT.) to whom the public are infinitely indebted for a valuable " History of Music," in 5 vols. 4to. was born HAUTEFEUILLE (L'ABBE) a 1720, and died May 21, 1791 e.

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Some short time before his death he wrote a "Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson;" which, though replete with anecdote and literary entertainment, met with but an indifferent reception from the critics. He had been many years chairman of the sessions for Middlesex, and had discharged the duties of his magistrary with great and deserved reputation.

HAWKWOOD (SIR JOHN) born in the reign of Edward II. died 1394. Though bred a taylor, having afterwards taken to arms, he signalized himself in the wars in Italy by his valour and conduct, which raised him to the highest posts. He gained so great honour and reputation for having restored in those parts military discipline, which was almost lost, that after his death the Florentines erected in their city a black marble statue, as an acknowledgment for the services

HAYWARD (SIR JOHN) an eminent English historian, died 1097.

he had done them.

HEARNE (THOMAS) an English antiquary, and indefatigable collector and editor of books and MSS, chiefly concerning English history, born 1680, died 1735.

HEATH (JAMES) an English historian, born 1629, died 1664.

HEATH(BEN JAMIN) a lawyer of eminence, and town-clerk of Exeter, who wrote several works, but is best known by "A Revisal of Shakspeare's Text; wherein the alterations introduced into it by the more modern editors and critics are particularly considered, 1765."

HEATHCOFE (RALPH, D.D.) a verylearned divine and controversial writer, born 1721, died May 28, 1795. When very young, he published at Cambridge "Historia

Astronomiæ," which laid the foundation of that merit be afterwards acquired in the literary world. The Doctor was deeply engaged in the Middletonian controversy upon the miraculous powers. In 1755 he published " A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy;" and, in the latter end of the same year, came out " The Use of Reason asserted . in Matters of Religion." In August 1756. Dr. Heathcote preached the Assize Sermon at Leicester, which he entitled " Religion and Morality essential to Society," and it stands high in the rank of pulpit compo-The Doctor also was ensition. gaged in the compilation of the " Biographical Dictionary," 11 vols. 8vo. 1761, and had a considerable sum from the book sellers for several new articles in the edition of 1784. In 1771 appeared " The Irenarch; or, Justice of Peace's Manual;" and he then qualified himself for acting for the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby. The first volume of " Sylva; or, The Wood," was published in 1786, and a second edition in 1788. He had intended publishing a second volume of this work, but indisposition prevented his accomplishing it.

HEIDEGGER (JOHN JAMES) born 1661 in Switzerland, and famous for his humour and his ugliness. His judgment and taste in operatic amusements gained him the favour of George II. and his court, and acquired him the chief management of the Opera-house in the He also improved Haymarket. another species of diversion, not less agreeable to the king, which was the masquerades; and over these he always presided at the king's theatre. He was likewise appointed master of the revels .-From the emoluments of these seve-

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ral employments, he gained a regular income, amounting, it is said, in some years, to 5000l. which he spent with much liberality; and his charity was boundless, it being well attested, that after a successful masquerade he has been known to give away several hundred pounds at a time. He is supposed to have been the most hard-featured man in the kingdom, and innumerable jests are related of him; but being goodhumoured, and always the first to joke on his own ugliness, he blunted every shaft of ridicule. Heidegger died 1749.

HEINECCIUS (JOHN GOT-LIEB) a German law-professor and writer, born 1681, died 1741.

HEINETKEN (CHRISTIAN) an extraordinary youth, born at Lubeck 1721. He spoke his maternal tongue fluently at ten months; at one year old he knew the principal events of the Pentateuch; in two months more he was master of the entire histories of the Old and New Testament; at two years and an half he answered the principal questions in geography, and in ancient and modern history. He spoke Latin and French with great facility before the commencement of his fourth year, 1725, in which he died. His constitution was so delicate, that he was not weaned till a few months before his death.

HEINSIUS (DANIEL) professor of politics and history at Leyden, and librarian of the university there, born 1580, died 1655. He distinguished himself as a critic by his labours upon Theocritus, Hesiod, Seneca, Homer, Theophrastus, Ovid, Livy, Terence, Horace, &c. and wrote poems in various languages, which have been often printed and always admired.

HEINSIUS (NICOLAS) the son

of Daniel, born at Leyden 1620, became as great a Latin poet, and a greater critic, than his father, and died 1681.

HELIODORUS, of Phoenicia, flourished about 398. In his venth he wrote a romance, by which he is now better known than by his bishopric of Tricca, to which he was afterwards promoted. It is intituled, "Ethiopics," and relate the amours of Theagenes and Chariclea, in 10 books. The leaned Huetius is of opinion, that Heliodorus was among the romance witers what Homer was among the poets.

HELMONT (JOHN BAFTIST VAN) commonly called Von Helmont, a man of great learning, especially in physic and natural philosophy, born at Brussels 1577. By his skill in physic he performed such unexpected cures, that he was put into the inquisition, as a man that did things beyond the reach of nature. He cleared himself before the inquisitors; but, to be more at liberty, retired afterwards into Holland, where he died 1644.

HELOISA, the concubine, and afterwards the wife of Peter Abelard; a nun, and afterwards prioress of Argenteuil; and, lastly, abbess of the Paraclete. She was born about the beginning of the 12th century, and died 1163. See ABELARD.

HELVETIUS (ADRIAN) an eminent physician of Holland, born 1656, died 1721, leaving some works behind him; the principal of which is, "Traite des Malades de plus frequentes, & des Remedies Specifiques pour les guerir."

HELVETIUS (JOHN CLAUDE) son of the above, born 1685, died 1755. He was first physician to the queen of France, and author of,

"Mee Generale de l'Economie Animale," and "Principia Physico Medira, in tyronum Medicinæ gratiam conscripta." We may just mention also, that he is the father of the Mons. Helvetius who wrote the celebrated book "De l'Esprit" On the Mind, and whom Voltaire calls "a true philosopher."

HEMELAR (JOHN) a Flemish poet and orator, and author of some extremely useful commentaties upon the medals of the Roman emperors, from the time of Julius Cesar down to Justinian, died

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HEMSKIRK (MARTIN) an eminent painter, born at a village of his name in Holland 1498. Most of his works were engraved; but it is visible that he did not understand the claro obscuro, and that his manner of designing was dry. He has however been called the Raphael of Holland; and died 1574.

HENAULT (CHARLES JOHN FRANCIS) born at Paris 1685, was admitted counsellor in parliament in 1706, with a dispensation on account of age, and in 1710 was mide president of the first chamber of inquests. He spent several years in making himself master of the Roman law, the ordinances of the French kings, their customs, and public law; but history was his favourite study; and he is deservedly accounted the first framer of chronological abridgments; in which, without stopping at detached facts, he attends only to those which form a chain of events that perfect or alter the government and character of a nation, and traces only the springs which exalt or humble a nation, extending or contracting the space it ocenpies in the world. The first edi-

forty years reading, appeared in 1744, under the auspices of the chancellor Daguesseau, with the modest title of " An Essay." The success it met with surprised him. He made continual improvements in it, and it has gone through nine editions, and been translated into ... Italian, English, and German, and even into Chinese. He wrote in early life 3 tragedies, which met with indifferent success; but afterwards he composed 3 delightful comedies: the subject of the last was the Cretan philosopher, who is pretended to have slept 27 years. He is introduced fancying that he had slept but one night, and astonished at the change in the age of all around him; he mistakes his mistress for his mother; but, discovering his mistake, offers to marry her, which she refuses, though he still continues to love her. Henault died 1771.

HENDERSON (JOHN) of Covent Garden Theatre, the only performer, since the death of Mr. Garrick, who could in any degree supply the place of that admirable actor in the various characters of the immortal Shakspeare. His private character was exceedingly amiable, He was born 1747, and died Nov.

25, 1785.

HENDERSON (JOIIN). B. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, born 1757, displayed, at a very early period of life, an uncommon thirst after knowledge, which he gratified with unremitting ardour. The favourite subjects of his studies were metaphysics, divinity, morality, chemistry, and medicine; and the virtues of his heart were superior even to the astonishing powers of his understanding. He died 1788.

apies in the world. The first edition of his work, the result of by the appellation of "Orator

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Henley," born 1692. He published | Edinburgh, and author of "The several pieces; as a translation of History of Great Britain," in 5 vols. Pliny's " Epistles," of several works of Abbe Vertot, of Montfaucon's humous volume, being the 6th, has " Italian travels" in folio, and been published since his death. many other lucubrations; but his celebrity he acquired as a popular orator. He preached on Sundays upon theological matters, and on Wednesdays upon all other sciences. He struck medals, which he dispersed as tickets to his subscribers : a star rising to the meridian, with this motto, " ad summa;" and below," Inveniam viam, aut faciam." Each auditor paid 1s. He was also author of a weekly paper called " The Hyp Doctor," for which he had 100l. a year given him; and used, every Saturday, to print an advertisement in The Daily Advertiser, containing an account of the subjects he intended to discourse on the ensuing evening, at his Oratory near Lincoln's Inn Fields, with a sort of motto before it, which was generally a sneer at some public transaction of the preceding week. His audience was generally composed of the lowest ranks; and it is well known, that he once collected an infinite number of shoe-makers, by announcing that he could teach them a speedy mode of operation in their business, which proved only to be, the making of shoes by cutting off the tops of ready-made boots. This singular character-died 1756.

HENRY (of HUNTINGDON) an early English historian, died 1168.

HENRY (MATTHEW) an eminent Dissenting teacher, and vo-Juminous writer, born 1662, died 1714. His best known work is an " Exposition of the Bible," in improved by him through many & vols. folio.

nister of one of the churches in English Farmer; or, A Practical

4to. died Nov. 24, 1790. A post.

HENRY (DAVID, ESQ.) who for more than half a century took an active part in the management of the Gentleman's Magazine, was born in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen Dec. 26, 1710. He left both country and friends before the age of 14, and was literally the artificer of his own fortune. His inclinations having fixed him in the profession of a printer, and a concurrence of circumstances placing him within the notice of Mr. Edward Cave the elder, an universal eacourager of merit, he favoured our young printer with his protection; and in 1736 Mr. Henry became telated to his patron, by marrying his sister, Miss Mary Cave. In 1754 we first find his name used in the title pages to the Gentleman's Magazine as a partner at St. Jolin's Gate, where he continued to reside many years with great reputation; and he possessed the freehold property of the Gate and its appurtenances at the time of his death. The literary labours of Mr. Henry would reflect much credit on his memory, if an accurate list of them could be obtained; but his modest merit ever disclaimed the just praise which talents and industry like his deserved. Those useful and popular publications which describe the curiosities in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Church, and the Tower of London, printed for E. Newbery, St. Paul's Church-yard, were originally compiled by Mr. Henry, and have been successive impressions. He pub-HENRY (ROBERT) D. D. mi- lished, in 1772, " The Complete

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System of Husbandry; in which is comprised a general View of the whole Art of Husbandry;" but from this he withheld his name: as he did also from " An Historical Account of all the Voyages round the World, performed by English Navigators," in 4 vols. 8vo. 1774; of which the 1st and 2d were compiled by Mr. H. the 3d and 4th by another hand; to which, in 1775. Mr. H. added a 5th, containing Captain Cooke's Voyage in the Resolution: and in 1786, a 6th, containing the last Voyage of Capt. Cooke; introduced by an admirable summary of all the voyages, undertaken for discovery only, in both the Southern and Northern Hemispheres, and in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. He died the th June 1792.

HERALDUS (DESIDERIUS) in French Herault, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, eminent for his writings on law and on the belles letters, died 1649.

HERBELOT (BARTHOLO. MEW D') an eminent orientalist of France, born 1625, died 1695. His chief work is " Bibliotheque Orientale, or Universal Dictionary, containing whatever relates to the Knowledge of the Eastern World."

HERBERT (MARY) countess of Pembroke, a great encourager of letters, and herself an ingenious poet. Her character on the whole may be fairly judged of, from the epitaph written by Mr. Pope, viz.

" Underneath this sable hearse

HERBERT (EDWARD) lord Herbert of Cherbury in Shropshire, HER

writer on history, philosophy, and criticism, born 1581, died 1648.

HERMES, an Egyptian legislator, priest, and philosopher, who lived, as some think, in the year of the world 2076, in the reign of Ninus, after Moses: and was so skilled in all profound arts and sciences. that he acquired the surname of Trismegistus, or "thrice great,"

HEROD, falsely called The Great, king and tyrant of Judea, who, on the strength of a misinterpreted prophecy, caused all the male children of Bethlehem and its neighbourhood to be massacred by his soldiers, at the time of the birth of Christ, in the vain hope of destroying the Saviour of mankind. He died A. D. z.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian of Rome, who flourished under the reigns of Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, Alexander, and Maximin. His history contains 8 books, and is greatly admired. It comprises the events from A. D. 180 to 238. He died about 247.

+ HERODOTUS, an ancient Greek historian of Halicarnassus in Caria. born about 484 years before Christ, died 413 before Christ. He is called " The Father of History;" his work is written in the Ionic dialect, and divided into a books, which contain the most remarkable occurrences within a period of 240 years; from the reign of Cyrus the first king of Persia, to that of Xerxes, when the historian was living. These 9 books are called after the o muses, each of them being distinguished by the name of a muse.

HERRING (DR. THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury, born 1693. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, in 1745, and the as eminent English statesman, and Highlanders defeated the king's

[&]quot; Lies the subject of all verse: " Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.

[&]quot; Death! ere thou hast kill'd another " Fair, and good, and learn'd, as she, " Time shall throw a dart at thee."

troops at Preston-Pans, the arch- the learned. The " Theogony" bishop (then of York) contributed much to remove the general panic, only undoubted pieces of this poet and awaken the nation from its lethargy. He convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy of his diocese, and addressed them in a noble and animated speech; which had such an effect upon his auditory, that a subscription ensued to the amount of 40,000l. and the example was successfully followed by the nation in general. On the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury, and died 1757.

HERTZBERG (EWALD) FRE-DERIC, Comte de) a very eminent statesman of Prussia. Born at Lottin in Pomerania, he became known in the literary world at the age of 17, and on leaving college, by a " Dissertation on History." On his return from the university, being known to Frederick II. who saw him possessed of merit, in 1745 he entered the diplomatic career as secretary of legation, and progressively rose to the highest point of rank and confidence in the state. The remembrance of him will always be closely connected with that of the great King whom he had the honour to serve. He died 1795.

HERVEY (JAMES) an English divine of exemplary virtue and piety, born 1714, died 1758. His chief writings are, " Meditations and Contemplations," " Remarks on lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History;" and "Theron and Aspasio; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important Subjects."

HESIOD, a very ancient Greek poet, but whether contemporary with, or older or younger than Homer, is not yet agreed among

and "Works and Days" are the now extant.

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HESYCHIUS, a celebrated gram. marian and lexicographer of Alexandria, who flourished about A. D. 300.

HETHERINGTON (WILLIAM) an English divine, who died 1778. leaving 20,000l. as a perpetual fund for the relief of 50 blind persons with 10l, a year.

HEURNIUS (JOHN) a celebrated Dutch physician, born 1543; died 1601. There are several productions of his, but his capital one is, " A Treatise upon Disorders of the Head." He also published Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, with explanatory commentaries, which have undergone many editions.

HEYLIN (DR. PETER) an English divine and historian, born 1600. In 1621, he published his " Micro. cosmus, or, Description of the Great World;" which is almost the only work he is known by now; but that is in no very high esteem, being superseded by things abundantly superior in the kind. He died 1662.

HEYWOOD (JOHN) a noted English poet and jester of his time. He was one of the first who wrote English plays, found means to become a favourite with Henry VIII. and was well rewarded by that monarch for the mirth and quickness of his conceits. He died 1565.

HEYWOOD (THOMAS) an actor, and most voluminous playwriter, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and James I. He is said to have been the author of 220 plays; of which only 24 are now extant.

HEYWOOD (ELIZA) a most vo-

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luminous female writer, born 1693, died 1756. Her latter and best writings are, " The Female Spectator," 4 vols. " Epistles for the Ladies," 2 vols. " Fortunate Foundling," 1 vol. " Adventures of Nature," 1 vol. " History of Betsy Thoughtless," 4 vols. " Jenny and Jemmy Jessamy," 3 vols. " Invisible Spy," 2 vols. " Husband and Wife," 2 vols. all in 12mo: and a pamphlet, intituled, " A Present for a Servant Maid."-When young, she dabbled in dramatic poetry, but with no great success: none of her plays being either much approved at first, or revived after-

MICETAS, of Syracuse, an ancient philosopher, who flourished about 310 B. C. He taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them: this is mentioned by Ocero, and probably gave the first that of that system to Copernicus.

HICKES (GEORGE) an English divine, antiquarian, critic, and polemical writer, of uncommon parts and learning, born 1642, died

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MEROCLES, a Platonic philosopher of the 5th century, taught at Alexandria with great reputation, and wrote seven books upon Frovidence and Fate. These books however are lost, and all we know of them is by the extracts which are to be met with in Photius. Hierocles wrote also "A Commontary upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras," which is still extant, and has several times been published with those verses.

HIERONIMUS, or as he is commonly called, Jerom, a very celebrated father of the church, born on the confines of Dalmatia, about 329, died 420.

HIFFERNAN (PAUL), a native of Ireland, but chiefly resident in England, and known as a dramatic writer, translator, and compiler, died 1778. Some very curious and entertaining Memoirs of this singular character will be found in the European Magazine, Vol. XXV.

HIGGONS (BEVIL) a dramatic poet and historian. His principal works are, a tragedy, intituled, "The Generous Conqueror, or the Timely Discovery," acted at Drurylane, and printed in 4to, 1702; and "A short View of the English History, &c." He died 1738.

HIGHMORE (JOSEPH) an eminent English painter, born 1692, died 1780. Mr. Highmore was also a respectable writer, and, among several other things, he published in 1766, with only his initials, "J. H." two small volumes of "Essays, moral, religious, and miscellaneous."

HILARIUS, an ancient father of the Christian church, and bishop of Poictiers, who flourished in the fourth century.

HILL (AARON) a celebrated poet and miscellaneous writer, born 1685, died 1749. His principal works are, "Elfrid, or the Fair Inconstant," a tragedy; "Rinaldo;" an opera; another tragedy, called, "The Fatal Vision, or, The Fall of Siam;" and his last production a tragedy called "Merope:" which was brought upon the stage in Drury Lane by Garrick.

HILL (SIR JOHN) an English writer, born about 1716, died 1775. He was bred an apothecary, and set up in St. Martin's Lane, Westminster; but, marrying early, and without a fortune, he was obliged to look round for other resources than his profession. Being possessed of quick natural parts, he

HIL soon made himself acquainted with the theoretical as well as practical parts of botany; and being recommended to the late duke of Richmond and lord Petre, he, under their patronage, executed a scheme of travelling over several parts of this kingdom, to gather certain of the most rare and uncommon plants, which he afterwards published by subscription; but, after great researches, and uncommon industry, which he possessed in a peculiar degree, this undertaking turned out by no means adequate either to his merits or expectations.-The stage next presented itself, as a soil in which genius might stand a chance of flourishing : but this plan proved likewise abortive; and, after two or three unsuccessful attempts at the Hay-market and Covent Garden, he was obliged to relinquish all pretensions to the sock and buskin, and apply again to his botanical researches, and his business as an apothecary,-At length, about 1746, he translated from the Greek a small tract, written by Theophrastus, " On Gems," which he published by subscription; and this, being well executed, procured him friends, reputation, and money. Encouraged by this, he engaged in works of greater extent and importance. The first he undertook was " A General Natural History," 3 vols. folio. He next engaged in conjunction with George Lewis Scott, Esq. for a " Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary." He at the same time started the " British Magazine;" and, when engaged in a number of these and other works, some of which seemed to require a man's whole attention, carried on

a daily essay, under the title of

" Inspector." He next applied him-

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self to the preparation of certain simple medicines: namely, the " Essence of Water-dock, Tinefure of Valerian, Pectoral Balsum of Honey, and Tineture of Bardana." The well-known simplicity of these medicines made the public judge favourably of their effects, insomuch that they had a rapid sale. Soon after the publication of the first of these medicines, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Bute; under which he published a very pompous and voluminous botanical work, intituled, " A System of Botany ," and having, a year or two before his death, presented an elegant set of his botanical works to the king of Sweden, that monarch invested him with one of theorders of his court. As to his literary character, he was master of considerable abilities, and an amazing qui kness of parts. The rapidity of his pen was ever astonishing; and he has been known to receive, within one year, no less than 1500l. for the works of his own single hand; but the vast variety of subjects he handled certainly required such a fund of universal knowledge, and such a boundless genius, as were never perhaps known to center in any one man; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, if in regard to some he appears very inaccurate, in some very superficial, and in others very inadequate to the task he had undertaken. His works in the philosophical way are what he seemed most likely to have purchased future fame by, had he allowed himself time to have digested the knowledge he was possessed of, or adhered to that precision with regard to veracity which the relation of literary facts so rigidly demands.

HILL (THOMAS FORD), an

philologer, died Sept. 1795.

HILLIARD (NICHOLAS) limner to queen Elizabeth, whose picture he drew several times. Donne has celebrated this painter in a poem, called " The Storm;" where he says,

" An hand, an eye "ByHilliard drawn, is worth an history."

HIPPARCHIA, a celebrated lady who flourished in the time of She addicted herself Alexander. to philosophy, and wrote some things which have not been transmitted down to us; among which were " Tragedies; Philosophical Hypotheses, or Suppositions; some Reasonings and Questions proposed to Theodorus, surnamed the Atheist," &c.

HIPPARCHUS, a great astronomer, born at Nice in Bithynia, flourished between 160 and 125 before the birth of Christ. He is reckened to have been the first who from vague and scattered observations reduced astronomy into a science, and prosecuted the study of it systematically.

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HIPPOCRATES, the father of physic and prince of physicians, born in the island of Cos in the 8oth Olympiad, flourished at the time of the Peloponnesian war. He was the first man we know of, who laid down precepts concerning physic; on account of his wonderfal skill and foresight in this art, he passed with the Grecians for a God, and after his death had divine honours paid him. He died at about go years of age. His works have often been printed.

HOADLY (BEN JAMIN) bishop of Winchester, born 1676, died 1761.-Preaching against what he

eminent English antiquarian and of the clergy, among other discourses one was upon these words; " My kingdom is not of this world;" which, producing the famous Bangorian controversy, as it was called, employed the press for many years. Hoadly contended that the clergy had no pretensions to any temporal jurisdictions; but that temporal princes had a right to govern in ecclesiastical politics; and by this means he drew on himself the indignation of almost all the clergy. These disputes, however, have long since subsided.

HOADLY (BEN JAMIN) M. D. eldest son of the bishop of Winchester, born 1706. He was appointed physician to his majesty's houshold 1742, and to that of the prince of Wales 1645.6. being at a time when the families were not upon the best terms, is a proof that Dr. Hoadly was a most unexceptionable man; and he is said to have filled the posts with singular honour. He published some medical and philosophical works, and " The Suspicious Husband," a comedy, which whenever represented continually affords fresh pleasure to the audience. He died

1757. HOADLY (JOHN) LL. D. This gentleman, youngest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born 1711, and died 1776; and with him the name of Hoadly became extinct. He was the author of 5 dramatic pieces, revised Lillo's " Arden of Feversham," wrote the 5th act of Miller's " Mahomet," and left several dramatic works in MSS. behind him: among the rest, "The House-keeper, a Farce," on the plan of High Life below Stairs, and a tragedy on the story of lord Cromwell.

HOBBES (THOMAS) born at considered as the inveterate errors Malmesbury 1588, died 1679.

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He published, among other things, an " English translation of Thucydides,"" Human Nature," and a treatise " De Corpore Politico, or, of the Elements of the Law." This latter piece was presented to Gassendus, and read by him a few months before his death; who is said first to have kissed it, and then to have delivered his opinion of it in these words: " This treatise is indeed small in bulk, but, in my judgment, the very marrow of science." In 1651 he published his religious, political, and moral principles in a complete system, which he called the " Leviathan;" and caused a copy of it, very fairly written on vellum, to be presented to Charles II. He also, in his 88th year, published, in English verse, the whole " Iliad" and " Odyssey" of Homer; but his poetry is below criticism, and has long been exploded.-There have been few persons whose writings have had a more pernicious influence in spreading irreligion and infidelity than Hobbes's; and yet none of his treatises are directly levelled against revealed religion .- His " Leviathan," by which he is now chiefly known, tends not only to subvert the authority of scripture, but to destroy God's moral government of the world; it confounds the natural differences of good and evil, virtue and vice; it destroys the best principles of the human nature; and, instead of that innate benevolence and social disposition which should unite men together, supposes all men to be naturally in a state of war with one another; it erects an absolute tyranny in the state and church, which it confounds, and makes the will of the prince, or governing power, the sole standard of right and wrong.

at Hall, near Magdeburg, 1660, was professor of physic at that place, and died 1742. His works were collected, at Geneva, in 6 large folios, 1748 and 1754; and he has deservedly been reckoned among the best writers in physic.

HOGARTH(WILLIAM) a truly great and original genius in painting and engraving, was born 1648, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate. and bound apprentice to Mr. Ellis Gamble, a silversmith of eminence in Cranbourn-street, Leicester Fields. In this profession it is not unusual. to bind apprentices to the single branch of engraving arms and cyphers on every species of metal; and in that particular department young Hogarth was placed .- He began business on his own account about 1720; and his first employment seems to have been the engraving of arms and shop-bills, The next step was to design and furnish plates for booksellers; of which those now best known are 17 for a duodecimo edition of " Hudibras" (with Butler's head) in 1726 .- The first piece in which he distinguished himself as a painter was a representation of Wanstead Assembly, the portraits from life, without burlesque, and the colouring rather better than some of his later and more highly-finished performances.-It was Hogarth's custom to sketch out on the spot any remarkable face which particularly struck him, and of which he wished to preserve the remembrance; and this he frequently did with a pencil on his nail .- In 1730 Mr. Hogarth married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill; and soon after, having summer lodgings at South Lambeth, and being intimate with Mr. Tyers, he contributed to the

improvement of the Spring Gar- | intending the publication, was lastly dens at Vauxhall, by the hint of embellishing them with paintings, some of which were the suggestions of his own truly comic pencil.-In 1733 his genius became conspicuously known. His " Harlot's Progress" introduced him to the notice of the great, and Hogarth rose completely into fame. - Soon after the peace of Aix la Chapelle he went over to France, and was taken into custody at Calais while he was drawing the gate of that town, a circumstance which he has recorded in his picture intituled "Othe Roast Beef of Old England!" published 1749. He was actually carried before the governor as a spy, and, after a very strict examination, committed a prisoner to Grandsire his landlord, on his promising that Hogarth should not go out of his house till it was to emback for England-In 1753 he appeared to the world in the chafader of an author, and published 2 4to. volume, intituled " The Analysis of Beauty, written with a View of fixing the fluctuating less of Taste." In this performance he shews, by a variety of examples, that a curve is the line of beauty, and that round swelling figures are most pleasing to the eye; and the truth of his opinion has been countenanced by subsequent writers on the subject. In the diction of this work he was assisted by Dr. Benjamin Hoadly the physician, who carried it on to about the third part, Chap. IX. and then, through indisposition, declined the friendly office with regret. Mr. Hogarth afterwards applied to his acighbour Mr. Ralph, who, hower, proceeded no further than about a sheet; and the kind office of finishing the work, and super-

taken up by Dr. Morell, who went through the remainder of the book. Hogarth had one failing in common with most people who attain wealth and eminence without the aid of liberal education: he affected to despise every kind of knowledge which he did not possess. Having established his fame with little or no obligation to literature, he either conceived it to be needless. or decried it because it lay out of his reach. In " Beer-street," among other volumes consigned by him to the pastry-cook, we find Turnbull " on Ancient Painting," a treatise which Hogarth should have been able to understand before he ventured to condemn. No man, however, was more ductile to flattery: a word in favour of " Sigismunda" might have commanded a proof print, or forced an original sketch out of our artist's hands .- Being once at dinner with the great Cheselden and some other company, he was told that Mr. John Freke, surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospita!, a few evenings before, at Dick's Coffee-house, had asserted Greene was as eminent in composition as Handel. " That fellow Freke (replied Hogarth) is always shooting his bolt absurdly one way or another! Handel is a giant in music; Greene only a light Florimel kind of a composer." " Ay, (says our artist's informant) but at the same time Mr. Freke declared you were as good a portraitpainter as Vandyck." "There he was in the right (adds Hogarth); and so by G- I am, give me my time, and let me choose my subject!" Hogarth was also the most absent of men; to one instance of which we must limit our relation. Soon after he set up his carriage he had

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occasion to pay a visit to the lord. mayor (Mr. Beckford). When he went the weather was fine; but business detained him till a violent shower of rain came on. He was let out of the Mansion-house by a different door from that at which he entered; and, seeing the rain, began immediately to call for a hackney coach. Not one was to be met with on any of the neighbouring stands; and our artist sallied forth to brave the storm, and actually reached Leceister Fields without bestowing a thought on his own carriage, till Mrs. Hogarth (surprized to see him so wet and splashed) asked him where he had left it .- The last memorable event in our artist's life was his quarrel with Mr. Wilkes; in which, if Mr. Hogarth did not commence direct hostilities, he at least obliquely gave the first offence, by an attack on the friends and party of that gentleman. Mr. Churchill the poet soon after published the " Epistle to William Hogarth," and took for the motto ut piclura poesis. Mr. Hogarth's revenge against the poet terminated in vamping up an old print of a pug dog and a bear, which he published under the title of " The Bruizer C. Churchill, once the Rev.!) in the character of a Russian Hercules," &c .- At the time these hostilities were carrying on in a manner so virulent and disgraceful to all the parties, Hogarth died, Oct. 25, 1764.

HOLBEIN (JOHN) better known by his German name Hans Holbein, a most excellent painter, born at Basil in Swisserland 1498, died 1554. His most famous pictures are, Our Saviour's Passion, in the town-house at Basil; and, in the fish-market of the same town, a Dance of Peasants, and Death's Dance; which are exceedingly striking to the connoisseur .- Com. ing to England, Holbein was introduced by sir Thomas More to Henry VIII. in this manner. Sir Thomas invited the king to an entertainment, and hung up all Holbein's pieces, disposed in the best order and in the best light, in the great hall of his house. The king, upon his first entrance, was so charmed with the sight of them, that he asked " Whether such an artist were now alive, and to be had for . money?" Upon which sir Thomas presented Holbein to the king, who immediately took him into his service, and brought him into great esteem with the nobility of the kingdom,-Holbein had the same singularity which Pliny mentions of Turpilius, a Roman, namely, that of painting with his left hand,

HOLDER (WILLIAM) an ingenious Englishman, who, among many other works, published a book intituled "The Elements of Speech; an Essay of Inquiry into the natural Production of Letters; with an Appendix concerning Persons that are Deaf and Dumb, 1669." He died 1607.

HOLDSWORTH (EDWARD) born 1688, died 1747. He was the author of the "Muscipula," a poem, esteemed a master-piece in its kind; and also of "Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil: and Mr. Spence speaks of him in 'Polymetis," as one who understood Virgil in a more masterly manner than any person he ever knew.

HOLIDAY (BARTEN) an ingenious and learned English divine, poet, and philosopher, born 1593, died 1661. He wrote "Technogamia, or the Marriage of Arts, a Comedy, afted by some Oxford

scholars, at Woodstock, in 1621, before king James; and a "Survey of the World, in 10 Books, a Foem, 1661; but the work he is known and esteemed for now is his "Translation of the Satires of Javenal and Persius:" for though his poetry is but indifferent, yet his translation is allowed to be faithful, and his notes good.

HOLINSHED (RAPHAEL) an English historian, and famous for the Chronicles that go under his name, died 1581. His "Chronicles" were first published in 1577, in 2 vols. folio; and then, in 1587, in three; the two first of which are commonly bound together. The continuations from 1577 to 1587 were by Stow, Thin, Fleming, and others.

HOLLAR(WENTZEL, or WEN-CESLAUS) a most admired engraver, born at Prague in Bohemia 1607, died 1677.

ROLLES (DENZIL, LORD) setond son of the earl of Clare, an eminent English patriot, born 1597, died 1680. He nobly maintained and defended the rights and privileges of the house of commons, of which he was a most worthy member, against the arbitrary measures of Charles I. and his favourites, fakely styled, The King's Friends. His lordship was also a political writer.

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HOLLIS (THOMAS) born 1720, died 1774.—He was possessed of a large fortune; above the half of which he devoted to charities, to the encouragement of genius, and to the support and defence of liberty. Illis studious hours were devoted to the search of noble authors hidden by the rust of time, and to do their wittes justice by brightening their actions for the review of the public. A new edition of "Toland's Life"

of Milton" was published under his direction in 1761; and in 1763 he gave an accurate edition of Algernon Sydney's "Discourses on Government;" on which the pains and expence he bestowed are almost incredible.

HOLSTENIUS (LUCAS) a German commentator on Greek and Latin authors, born 1596, died 1661.

HOLT (SIR JOHN) knight, chief justice of the court of King's Bench in the reign of king William, born 1642, died 1710. He published Chief Justice Kelynge's Reports, with annotations upon them by himself; and his integrity and uprightness as a judge are celebrated by the author of the "Tatler," No. 14, under the character of Verus the magistrate.

HOLYOAKE (FRANCIS) a learned Englishman, memorable for having made an "Etymological Dietionary of Latin Words," born 1567, died 1660.

died 1653.

HOME (HENRY LORD KAIMES) one of the senators of the college of justice in Scotland, and eminent as a critical and philosophical writer, died 1782.

HOMER, the most ancient of the . . Greek poets, was the father of poe- . . try, as Herodotus was of history, and Hippocrates of physic. much as he has celebrated the praises of others, he has been so very modest about himself, that we do not find the least mention of him throughout his poems: so that where he was born, who were his parents, what age he lived in, and almost every circumstance of his life, remain at this day, in a great measure, if not altogether unknown. The only incontestible works which Homer has left behind him are the " Iliad," and the " Odyssey."-It

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was by these poems that all the ill-natured notes upon his poems. worthies of antiquity were formed. Hence the law-givers, the founders of monarchies and commonwealths, took the model of their politics; hence the philosophers drew the first principles of morality which they taught the people; hence physicians have studied diseases and their cures; astronomers have learned the knowledge of the heavens, and geometricians of the earth; kings and princes, the art to govern; and captains, to form a battle, to encamp an army, to besiege towns, to fight and gain victories. " Homer (says sir William Temple) was, without doubt, the most universal genius that has been known in the world, and Virgil the most accomplished. To the first must be allowed the most fertile invention, the richest vein, the most general knowledge, and the most lively expressions: to the last, the noblest ideas, the justest institution, the wisest conduct, and the choicest elocution. The colouring of both seems equal, and indeed in both is admirable. Homer had more fire and rapture; Virgil more light and . sweetness: or, at least, the poetical fire was more raging in the one. but clearer in the other; which makes the first more amazing, and the latter more agreeable. In short, these two immortal poets must be allowed to have so much excelled in their kinds, as to have exceeded all comparison, to have even extinguished emulation, and in a manner confined true poetry, not only to their two languages, but to their very persons."-In the mean time Homer has had his enemies; but the most memorable was Zoilus, a snarling critic, who frequented the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. This fellow wrote

but received no encouragement from that prince; on the contrary, he became universally hated for his pains, and was at length put, as some say, to a most miscrable death. - The first appearance of Homer's works in Greece was about 120 years before Rome was built. that is, about 200 years after the . supposed time of Homer. Arundelian marbles give 907 years before Christ as the period when he flourished.

HOOGSTRATEN (DAVID VAN) of Rotterdam, a celebrated Dutch critic, lexicographer, and poet, born 16:8, died 1724.

HOOKE (ROBERT) an eminent English mathematician and philosopher, born 1695, died 1703. He distinguished himself by many noble inventions and improvements in mechanics; invented pendulum watches, and several astronomical instruments for making observations both at sea and land; and was particularly serviceable to Boyle in compleating the air-pump. . His writings are numerous and valuable.

HOOKE (NATHANIEL) author. of a valuable " Roman History," in 4 vols. 4to, and other works, died 1764.

HOOKER (RICHARD) an eminent English divine, author of an excellent work, intituled " The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, in 8 Books," was born 1553, and died 1600. Of Hooker and this work Pope Clement VIII. said, " This man indeed deserves the name of an author. His books will get reverence by age; for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that they shall continue till the last fire shall devour all learning."

HOOPER, or HOPER (JOHN)

hishop of Gloucester, who in the ! persecution under Mary, refusing to recant his opinions, was burned in the city of Gloucester, an I suffered death with admirable constancy, 1555.

HORAPOLLO, or HORUS APOLLO, a celebrated grammarian of Egypt, flour ished about A.D. 280. There are extant under his name two books " concerning the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians,"

HORATIUS (COCLES) a renowned Roman knight, who saved the city by his noble defence of a wooden bridge attacked by Porsenna. While he and his two associates opposed the enemy at the entrance, he desired his fellow-citizens to cut away the bridge behind him; this being executed, he fell into the Tiber, but though wounded, and oppressed by heavy armour, he gained the shore. He flourished 500 years before Christ.

HORATIUS (QUINTUS FLAC-CUS) an ancient Roman lyric and satiric poet, who flourished in the age of Augustus, was born at Venusium about 65 years before Christ. poetical talents soon made him known to some of the greatest men in Rome. Virgil, as he has told us, was the first that recommended him to Mæcenas; and this celebrated patron of learning and learned men grew so fond of him, that he became a suitor for him to Augustus, and got his estate (which had been forfeited) to be restored. Augustus was highly taken with his great merit and address, admitted him to a close familiarity with him in his private hours, and afterwards made him no small offers of preferment. The poet had the greatness of mind to refuse them all; the life he loved best, and lived as much as he could, was the very reverse of English admiral, died 1727.

a court-life; a life of retirement and study, free from the noise and hurry of ambition. He died about eight years before Christ.

HORNE (GEORGE) bishop of Norwich, born 1730, died Jan. 17. His lordship united in a remarkable degree, depth of learning, brightness of imagination, sanccity of manners, and sweetness of temper. Four volumes of his incomparable " Sermons" are published. His " Commentary on the Psalms," in 2 vols. 4to. " will (as the writer of his epitaph expresses it) continue to be a companion to the closet, till the devotion of earth shall end in the hallelujahs of Heaven."

HORNECK (DR. ANTHONY) an eminent English divine, born 1641, died 1697.

HORROX ([EREMIAH) an English astronomer, memorable for being the first, from the beginning of the world, who had observed the passage of Venus over the Sun's disk. born 1619, died 1641.

HORSTIUS (GREGORY) of such reputation in the practice of physic, that he was usually called the Æsculapius of Germany. He was born

1578, and died 1636.

HORTENSIA, a celebrated Roman matron, who, when the senate laid a heavy tax on the women of Rome, pleaded with so much eloquence in behalf of her sex, that the tax was considerably diminished.

HORTENSIUS (QUINTUS) a celebrated Roman orator and poet, who, being eclipsed at the bar by Cicero, quitted it for a military life, and became military tribune, prætor, and consul. He died about 50 years before Christ.

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IIOSPINIAN (RODOLPHUS) a learned Swiss writer, who has done prodigious service to the Protestant cause, born 1547, died 1626. He wrote an excellent work of vast extent, called "An History of the Errors of Popery."

HOSPITAL(WILLIAM-FRAN-CIS ANTONY, MARQUIS OF) a great mathematician of France, born

1661, died 1704.

HOTMAN (FRANCIS), in Latin Hotomanus, a learned French civilian, and commentator on Latin authors, born 1524, died 1590.

HOVEDEN (ROGER) an English historian from 731 to 1199,

died 1210.

HOUGH (JOHN) bishop of Worcester, memorable for the noble stand he made when president of Magdalen-college in Oxford against James II. who wanted arbitrarily to impose fellows and efficers upon the college by his royal mandate, was born 1650, and died 1743.

HOWARD (SIR ROBERT) an English historian and dramatic poet, died about 1698. There was one EDWARD HOWARD, esq. likewise, a descendant of the same family, who exposed himself to the severity of our satirists by writing

bad plays.

HOWARD (HENRY) earl of Surrey, a brave general and esteemed poet, born 1520, beheaded on a suspicion of his designing to wed the princess Mary, and thereby aspiring

to the crown.

HOWARD (JOHN, ESQ.) born at Enfield in Middlesex about the year 1724, and put apprentice to Mr. Nathaniel Newnham, a wholesale grocer in Watling-street. His constitution was thought very weak, and his health appeared to have been injured by the necessary duties of his apprenticeship; at the expira-

tion of it, therefore, he took as apartment in a lodging-house in Stoke Newington, kept by a Mrs. Sarah Lardeau, a widow, by whom he was nursed with the utmost care and attention. At length he became so fond of his landlady, that they were privately married about the year 1752. She was possessed of a small fortune, which he presented to her sister. This wife, however, died 1755, and he was a sincere and affectionate mourner for her death. About this time, it is believ. ed, he was cleded F.R.S. and with an intention of visiting Lisbon after the earthquake, he at midsummer 1756 set sail on board the Hanover packet, which was taken by a French privateer; and he behaved with so much hauteur, so much a l'Angleis, to the captain of the privateer, as might probably be the cause of his suffering so severely as it appears he did (see " State of Prisons," pp. 22 and 23, Note): and " perhaps what he suffered on this occasion increased" (if it did not first call forth) " his sympathy with the unhappy people whose cause is the subject of this book."-He afterwards, it is believed, made the tour of Italy; and at his return settled at Brokenhurst, a retired and pleasant villa in the New Forest near Lymington in Hampshire, having, April 25, 1758, married Harriet, only daughter of Edward Leeds, esq. of Croxton in Cambridgeshire. Mrs. H. died in 1765, in child-bed. After the death of his second wife, he left Lymington, and purchased an estate at Cardington, near Bedford, where he very much conciliated the esteem of the poor, by employing them, building cottages for them, &c. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff of the county of Bedford. This office, as he ob1

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prisoners more immediately under his notice;" and with a view to its alleviation, he began his labours by "visiting most of the county-gaols in England," and afterwards " the bridewells, houses of correction, city and town gaols," where he found " multitudes both of felons and debtors dying of the gaol-fever and the small-pox." Upon this subich he was examined in the House of Commons in March 1774, when " he had the honour of their thanks." This encouraged him to proceed in his design: he travelled again and again through Great Britein and Ireland, and also into France, Flanders, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland; and published " The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with preliminary observations, and an account of some foreign prisons, 1777," 4to, with a Dedication to the House of Commons, dated April In 1780 he published an Appendix to this Account, in which he extended the narrative of his travels to Italy, and gave some observations concerning the manage. ment of prisoners of war, and the hulks on the Thames. This appendix he re-published in 1784; which publication included also an account of his visit to Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Poland, Portugal, and Spain. By this time his charader for active benevolence had tigaged the public attention, and it was proposed that a subscription should be set on foot, to creek a statue to his honour. This idea, being taken up and zealously forwarded by Mr. Deputy Nichols, was so well received, that, in 15 or 16 months, 615 persons subscribed 15331. 138: 6d; but some

serves, brought " the distress of being well assured that he would never countenance, nor accede to it: and the event justified their conduct; for the language that he held upon the subject, when first advised of it, was, " Have not & one friend in England, that would put a stop to such a proceeding?" In consequence of two letters from Mr. Howard himself to the subscribers, the design was laid aside. In 1789, Mr. H. published " An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with various papers relative to the plague, together with further Observations on some Foreign Prisons and Hospitals, and additional Remarks on the present State of those in Great Britain and Ireland," with a great number of curious plates. Not satisfied, however, with what he had already done, he concludes his " Account of Lazarettos" with announcing his intention again to quit his country, for the purpose of re-visiting Russia. Turkey, and some other countries. and extending his tour in the East. On this tour, however, he fell a victim to his humanity; for, having visited a young lady at Cherson, sick of an epidemic fever, for the purpose of administering some medical assistance, he caught the distemper himself, and was carried off in 12 days, Jan. 20, 1790 .- What permanent good may arise from his unwearied, well-intended labours, both in these kingdoms and the rest of Europe, time only can shew. Certain it is, that his plan has been adopted in many of our new-built gaols, and will gradually extend to more. The name of Howard will live in the remembrance of those who have been rescued, by his excrtions, from the gloomy horrors of confinement, which might otherof those who knew Mr. Howard wise have been unlimited; allelest never concurred in the scheme, viated in the pangs of disease, which

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might have been irremediable; and Canada which has since borne his comforted in the still more agonizing reproaches of conscious guilt, which would inevitably have terminated in destruction. A statue to Mr. Howard's memory has been erected in St. Paul's cathedral.

HOWELL ([AMES] an English political and historical writer, and poet, born 1506, died 1666. Of his very numerous works the best are, " Dodona's Grove, or, The Vocal Forest," and " Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ: Familiar Letters Domestic and Foreign, partly historical, partly political, partly philosophical." It is not to be wondered that these · letters have run through many editions, since they not only contain much of the history of his own times, but are also interspersed with many pleasant stories properly introduced and applied.

HOYLE (EDMOND) author of several treatises on gaming, born

1672, died 1769.

HUARTE (JOHN) a native of France, though he usually passes for a Spaniard, who lived in the 16th century, and gained great fame by a work he published in the Spanish tongue upon a very curious and interesting subject, viz. to shew the . gifts and different abilities of men, and for what kind of study the genius of every man is adapted; in such a manner, that whoever shall read this book attentively will discover the properties of his own genius, and be able to make choice of that science in which he will make the greatest improvement. This book has been translated into several languages, and borne several impressions.

HUDSON (CAPTAIN HENRY) an eminent English navigator, who Courished in high fame in the be-. ginning of the last century, having discovered the Bay at the north of pence of upwards of 20,000l,

name. He is supposed to have pe. rished at sea, being set adrift in a shallop by his mutinous crew, 1611.

HUET (PETER DANIEL) bi. shop of Avranches in France, and a celebrated philosophical, historical, and commercial writer, born 1630, died 1721.

HUGHES (JOHN) an English poet, dramatic author, and essayist, born 1677, died 1720. His last work was " The Siege of Damas. cus," a tragedy, which still continues on the stage, and of which it is unnecessary to add a private voice to such continuance of approbation. Several papers in the " Tatlers," " Spectators," and " Guardians," were written by him.

HUME (DAVID) a celebrated philosopher and historian, born at Edinburgh 1711, died 1776. His "Essays" and "History of England" are so well known as scarcely to need mention. The latter has undoubtedly the preference in the public mind over every other ex-The former however, are strongly tincured with infidelity.

HUNTER (ROBERT, ESQ.) author of the celebrated " Letter on Enthusiasm," which has been ascribed to Swift, and still more commonly to the earl of Shaftesbury. He wrote also a farce, called, "Androboros," and died governor of Jamaica, 1734.

HUNTER (WILLIAM, M.D.) a most celebrated English physician and anatomist, born 1718, died The most splendid of Dr. 1783. Hunter's medical publications is, " The Anatomy of the Human His Anatomical Gravid Uterus." Museum was the most complete of any private ones in Europe, and was collected by him at the ex-

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HUNTER (|OHN) a very emiment English surgeon and anatomical writer, born 1725, died Oft. 16, 1793. From the condition of a boat-builder, or ship-wright, he began the career that ended in his becoming, both in theory and practice, the first surgeon in the world : a circumstance which, either with respect to his own honour, or to the encouragement of others, can never be mentioned in vain. anatomical researches were various, persevering, and successful; with the office, use, situation, or communication, of the several parts of the human structure, no man was better acquainted, and his numerous writings may be considered as a basis on which the whole art of physic His " Compamay securely rest. sative Anatomy," intended to be published after his death, was many years since said to be in a forward state, by those who had been gratifed with the sight of parts of it, and had an opportunity of knowing his laborious and extensive rewarches upon the subject. Among the persons most interested in its appearance must be the disciples of lavater, whose system, existing hitherto but in the conception of his followers, and communicable only by definitions which depend upon the fancy of the hearer; may acquire certainty from his proofs, and at length be received into the classes of demonstrable knowledge. Hunter's most valuable treatises may be found in the " Philosophical Transactions," from the 62d to the and volumes.

HUNTING DON (SELINA COUNTESS DOWAGER OF) seand daughter of Washington second arl Ferrers, was born 1707, marned June 3, 1728, Theophilus arl of Huntingdon, by whom she

had issue four sons and three daughters, and died June 17, 1791. Her ladyship had been a widow 45 years; and her great religious concerns, as head of a very numerous sect in Great Britain and Ireland, she left by will in the hands of committees for managing them in both kingdoms. Her religious principles have been long since known, and her unbounded benevolence bore the best testimony of the purity of her intentions, having, in the course of her life, expended above 100,000l. in public and private acts of charity.

HUNTORST (GERARD) one of the best Dutch painters of the 16th century.

HUSS (JOHN) a celebrated Bohemian reformer and martyr, born about 1376. He was the first opposer of the doftrine of transubstantiation, and defender of Wickliffe, and was burnt alive by the council of Constance 1415.

HUTCHESON (DR. FRANCIS) a very fine writer on moral philosophy, and an excellent man, born 1694, died 1747.

HUTCHINSON (JOHN) an English philosophical and critical author, celebrated as the opponent of Dr. Woodward in natural history, and of Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy, born 1674, died 1737.

a celebrated Irish lawyer and minister of state, being principal secretary of state in that kingdom, and prime serjeant at law. In the senate, he commanded attention whenever he spoke; at the bar, he delighted his auditors by the beauty of his language, and astonished the bench with the amazing force of his reasoning. In his office of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, he was in an almost uninterrupted state of

warfare, either from too much pertinacity on his own part, or too much licence on that of the scholars: in so much that his history will be detailed from student to student, in the Irish university, as long as that university exists. Being at one and the same time a privy-counsellor, reversionary secretary of state, major of the 4th regiment of horse, provost of Trinity-college, Dublin, and searcher, packer, and gauger of the port of Strangford, the late British minister lord North made the following remark on him: " If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden." Mr. Hutchinson was born 1715, and died Sept. 5, 1794.

HUXHAM (DR.) an English physician, who made some improvements in medicine which still bear his name, died 1768.

HUYGENS(CHRISTIAN) a very

celebrated Dutch mathematician and astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.

HYDE (EDWARD) earl of Clarendon, and chancellor of England, born 1608, died 1674. His name is immortalized by his " History of the Rebellion" in the time of Charles I. - He was afterwards, however, impeached of high treason, and fled to France, where he died.

HYDE (DR. THOMAS) an eminent divine and professor of the Oriental languages, born 1636. He published, beside other things, " A Catalogue of the Books in the Bodleian Library;" " De Ludis Orientalibus libro duo;" a work, which is held at present in very high esteem; and " The Religion of the Ancient Persians:" a work of profound and various crudition, abounding with many new lights on the most curious and interesting

JAA subjects, filled with authentic texi-

monies, which none but himself could bring to public view, and adorned with many ingenious conjectures concerning the theology, history, and learning, of the Eastern .

nations. He died 1703.

HYDE (HENRY) earl of Cla. rendon, son to the chancellor, born 1638, died 1709. His State Letters during his government of Ireland, and his Diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690, were published in 2 vols. 4to. 1763, from the Clarendon press in Ox-

HYPATIA, a most beautiful, virtuous, and learned lady of antiquity, daughter of Theon, who governed the Platonic school at Alexandria, the place of her birth and education, in the latter part of the fourth century. Socrates tells us, that Hypatia " arrived at such a pitch of learning, as very far to exceed all the philosophers of her time." But our notions of Hypatia will be prodigiously heightened, when we consider her succeeding her father, as she actually did, in the government of the Alexandrian school: teaching out of that chair, where Ammonius, Hierocles, and many great and celebrated philosophers had taught; and this at a time too, when men of immense learning abounded both at Alexandria, and in many other parts of the She died about Roman empire. A. D. 415.

JAAPHAR EBN TOPHAIL, an Arabian philosopher, contemporary with Averroes, who died about the year 1198. He composed a philosophical romance, intituled " The Life or History of Hai Ebn Yokdhan:" in which he endeavours to demonstrate, how a man may, by the mere light of nature, attain

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Mr. M Jan. 14 JAC famous ly, and

of the p vowels, late the the knowledge of things natural and supernatural; more particularly the knowledge of God, and the affairs of another life.

JACKSON (JOHN) an English divine, theological and historical author, born 1686, died 1763. His last and capital work was, "Chropological Antiquities," in 3 vols.

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JACKSON (JOSEPH) a letterfounder of distinguished eminence, born 1733, and apprenticed to Mr. Caslon (son to the first celebrated founder of that name, and father to the present letter-founder to his Majesty). About 1771 he was applied to by the late Duke of Norfolk to make a mould to cast a hollow square. Telling the duke that he thought this was practicable, his grace observed that he had applied to all the skilful mechanics in London, Mr. Caslon not excepted, who declared it impossible. He soon convinced the duke of his abilities; and in the course of three months producing what his grace had been years in search of, was ever after held in great estimation by the duke, who considered him as the first mechanic in the kingdom. Let it suffice to mention, as matters of difficulty and curiosity, the facsimile types which he formed for Domesday Book, and for the Alexandrian New Testament; and, as a pattern of the most perfect symmety, the types with which Mr. Bensley prints the splendid edition of the Bible now publishing by Mr. Macklin. Mr. Jackson died Jan. 14, 1792.

JACOB (BEN NAPHTALI) a famous Jew rabbi in the 5th century, and inventor (with Ben Aser) of the points in Hebrew to serve for wowels, and of the accents to facililite the reading of that language. IEB

JACOB (BEN HAJM) a rabbi of the 16th century, who rendered himself famous by the collection of the Masore, which is properly a critique upon the books of the Bible in order to settle the true reading.

JACOB (GILES) an eminent English law-writer and lexicogra-

pher, died 1744.

JAMBLICUS, the name of two celebrated Platonic philosophers, in the 4th century, one of whom was a native of Chalcis, and the other of

Apamea in Syria.

JAMES (DR. ROBERT) an English physician of greateminence, and particularly distinguished by the preparation of a most excellent fever-powder, born 1703, died 1776. His principal writings are a "Medicinal Dictionary," 3 vols. folio; "The Practice of Physic," 2 vols. 8vo; and "A Dispensatory," 8vo.

JANSEN (CORNELIUS) bishop of Ypres, and principal of the sect called Jansenists, born 1585, died

1638.

JANSON (ABRAHAM) of Antwerp, an excellent painter, in the

16th century.

JARDINS (MARY CATHA-RINE DES) a French lady, famous for her poetry and romances, died 1683. She is said to have been the inventor of novels. Her works were printed in 10 volumes at Paris in 1702.

JEBB (JOHN) M.D. F.R.S. born 1736. He was eminent both as a non-conformist divine, and a physician. In the knowledge of the Christian scriptures he was particularly conversant, as his theological lectures at Cambridge gave incontestable proofs; his skill in the medical profession was great and scientific, and his practice uncom-

monly successful. His ardour in the cause of liberty also was unabating and incorruptible, and his publications, theological, medical, and political, gained universal approbation.

He died March 2, 1786.

JEBB (SIR RICHARD) bart. M. D. F. R. and A. SS. one of the censors of the College of Physicians in 1781, and physician extraordinary to his Majesty, died July 4, 1787.

JEFFERY of Monmouth (AP ARTHUR) bishop of St. Asaph, a famous British historian, who flourished in the time of Henry I.

JEFFREYS (LORD GEORGE) baron Wem, commonly known by the name of judge Jeffreys, the infamous lord chancellor under James II. died a prisoner in the Tower 1689. He was one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that unhappy tyrannical reign, and his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings will ever render his name detested.

JENKINS (HENRY) an Englishman remarkable for his longevity, being at the time of his death (1670) 169 years old.

JENKINS (SIR LEOLINE) a learned civilian and able statesman under Charles IL born 1623, died

1685.

JENNENS (CHARLES, ESQ.) a non-conformist gentleman of considerable fortune at Gopsal in Leirestershire, who compiled the words for some of Handel's oratorios, and began an edition of Shakespeare, but died when he had published " King Lear,"" Hamlet,"" Othello," and " Macbeth." His death happened 1773.

JENYNS (SOAME, ESQ.) born 1705, well known in the literary world as the author of " The In- 11719. We have several tracks of

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ternal Evidences of the Christian Religion;" " Essay on the Origin of Evil;" and various poetical pieces, He was many years M. P. for the town of Cambridge, and one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, from 1756 till the dissolu. tion of that board, and died Dec. 18, 1787.

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JEROM. (See HIERONIMUS). JEROME of Prague, so called from the place of his birth in the capital city of Bohemia, where he is held to be a Protestant martyr. He was a disciple of John Huss, and died in the same cause, 1416.

JEWELL (JOHN) bishop of Salisbury, and a great polemic writer in defence of the English church against Popery, born 1522, died

1571.

IGNATIUS (surnamed THEO-PHRASTUS) bishop of Antioch, born in Syria, and educated under the apostle and evangelist St. John, He was torn to pieces by lions at Rome, by command of the emperor Trajan, A. D. 107 .- His epistles are very interesting remains of ecclesiastical antiquity on many accounts; but the most important use of his writings respects the authenticity of the holy Scriptures, which he frequently alludes to in the very expressions as they stand at this day.

ILIVE (IACOB) a printer and miscellaneous writer, died 1763.

JOAN (of ARC), commonly called the Maid of Orleans, whose heroic behaviour in re-animating the expiring valour of the French nation, though by the most superstitious means (pretending to be inspired), deserved a better fate. She was burnt by the English as a sorceress, in 1431, at the age of 24.

JOBERT (LEVIS) a learned French Jesuit, born 1647, died

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piety of his writing, beside a piece ! intituled, " La Science des Medail-

les," in good esteem.

IODELLE (STEPHEN) lord of Limodin, born 1532, at Paris, and said to be the first of all the French who wrote comedies and tragedies in his own tongue in the ancient form. He died 1573.

JOHN of Salisbury, an Englishman, bishop of Chartres, and one of the most learned persons in the 12th century. The only things we have remaining of his, are his " Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury ;" " A Collection of Letters ;" and his " Polycraticon," or " De Nugis Curialium & Vestigiis Philosophorum, Libri octo, &c."

OHNSON (SAMUEL) an English divine of remarkable learning and steadiness in suffering for the principles of the revolution in 1688. He was born 1649, and died 1703.

JOHNSON, alias JANSEN (CORNELIUS) an excellent painter, native of Amsterdam: but coming to England in the reign of James I. he drew several fine portraits of that monarch, and most of his court. He also lived in the time of Charles I. and was contemporary with Vandyck.

JOHNSON (CHARLES) a dramatic writer of merit, died 1744. The dramatic pieces this author produced, 19 in all, are enumerated in the " Biographia Dramatica."

JOHNSON (MAURICE) an extellent English antiquary, died

1755.

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JOHNSON (DR. SAMUEL) born at Lichfield 1709, where his father was a reputable bookseller. was entered of Pembroke college, Oxford, Oct. 31, 1728; but left the university without taking any egree in the church. In March 1737, he came to London; where he appears to have met with disappointments which disgusted him with the town; for, in August, we find him desirous of returning again into his native country, to take upon himself the office of master of a charity-school in Shropshire, then vacant, the salary of which was 60l. a year. But the statutes of the school requiring the person who should be elected to be a master of arts, this attempt seems to have been frustrated. In 1740 he began to write the " Debates in the Senate of Lilliput," printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, and after producing some poems, translations, and biographical works, which met with a good reception (particularly " London," the " Vanity of Human Wishes," and " The Life of Savage,") he brought forth " Irene," a tragedy, in 1749. This not meeting with the success he expected, he set about his " Dictionary." The execution of this plan cost him the labours of many years; but he was amply repaid by the fame he acquired. During the recess of this stupendous labour, he published his " Ramblers." The reputation of these works gained him the honorary degree of doctor of laws in the university of Dublin, which was soon after followed by the same degree from Oxford. To this succeeded his " Idlers." publication was that of the " Prince of Abyssinia," a beautiful little novel in the eastern style, abounding with the most useful and moral maxims, suited to the several conditions of life. Of his political works, which followed at distant intervals, the public are more divided about the merits: it is, however, but fair to presume, they were his candid opinions upon the sub-

jects, and, as such, deserving of no censure from the judgment of impartiality. His last undertaking, " The Lives of the British Poets," would alone have been sufficient to immortalize his name among his countrymen, as it by far excels any thing executed upon a similar plan by foreigners; and though the critical remarks, in a few instances, incorporate a little too much with political opinions, their general excellence must always give them a deserved celebrity. It is said he was executing a second part of " The Prince of Abyssinia," and was in hopes to have finished it before his death, which event happened Dec. 13, 1784. The respectable editor of the " Biographia Dramatica," after bestowing many just encomiums on the genius of Dr. J. says, " it would be the highest injustice were I not to observe, that nothing but that genius can possibly exceed the extent of his erudition, and it would be adding a greater injury to his still more valuable qualities, were we to stop here, since, toge-· ther with the ablest head, he seems · possessed of the very best heart at present existing. Every line, every . sentiment, that issues from his pen, . tends to the great centre of all his views, the promotion of virtue, re-. ligion, and humanity; nor are his actions less pointed toward the same great end, Benevolence, charity, and piety, are the most striking features of his character; and while his writings point out to us what a good man ought to be, his own conduct sets us an example of what he is." A statue to Dr. John-. son's memory has been erected in St. Paul's cathedral.

JOINVILLE (JOHN SIRE DE) an eminent French statesman, and author of " The History of St. taken by the biographers of the

Lewis," a very curious and interesting piece, died 1318.

JOLY (GUY) known by his long and faithful attachment to the famous cardinal de Retz, whom he attended both in his prosperity and adversity. He wrote " Memoirs of his Times," from 1648 to 1665, which, as Voltaire expresses it, " are to those of the cardinal, what the servant is to the master."

JONAS (ANAGRIMUS) a learned Icelander, who acquired a great reputation for astronomy and the sciences, died 1640, at the age of 95.

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JONAS (JUSTUS) a famous Protestant divine and polemical writer in Germany, born 1493, died 1555.

JONES (INIGO) a celebrated English architect, born 1572, died His abilities in all human 1651. sciences surpassed most of his age. His designs and buildings were many and important, but for an account of these we must refer the reader to Campbell's " Vitruvius Britannicus."

JONES (WILLIAM) one of the last of those genuine mathematicians, admirers, and contemporaries of Newton, who cultivated and improved the sciences in the present century, and father to that luminary of science SIR WILLIAM JONES (of whom some account will be seen in the next page).

JONES (HENRY) a native of Drogheda in Ireland, and no mean dramatic poet, though originally a journeyman bricklayer, died 1770. His principal performance, " The Earl of Essex," a tragedy, appeared

JONES (GRIFFITH) born 1721, died Sept. 12, 1786. Of this gentleman slighter notice has been

time, than his virtues and talents | merited. He was many years editor of the London Chronicle, the Daily Advertiser, and, we believe, of the Public Ledger. In the " Literary Magazine" with Johnson, and in the " British Magazine" with Smollet and Goldsmith, his anonymous labours were also associated. The native goodness of his heart endeared him to a numerous and respectable literary acquaintance, among whom he reckoned the philanthropic Mr. John Newbery, the ingenious poct Woty, Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, and the pious and learned Dr. Samuel Johnson, to the latter of whom he was for several years a near neighbour in Bolt Court, Fleet Street. His modesty shrunk from public attention, and his labours were most frequently directed to the improvement of the younger and more untutored classes. of mankind. His translations from the French were very numerous, but as he rarely, if ever, put his name to the productions of his pen, they cannot now be traced. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that to Mr. Griffith Jones, and a brother of his, Mr. Giles Jones, in conjunction with Mr. John Newbery, the public are indebted for the origin of those numerous and popular little books for the amusement and instruction of children which have been ever since received with universal approbation. lilliputian histories of " Goody Two Shoes," " Giles Gingerbread," "Tommy Trip," &c. &c. are remarkable proofs of the benevolent minds of the projectors of this plan of instruction, and respectable instances of the accommodation of superior talents to the feeble intel lerts of infantine simplicity. Mr. Griffith Jones served an apprentice-

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ship to the elder Mr. Bowyer, father of the late learned printer of that name.

JONES (SIR WILLIAM) one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indicature in Bengal, and an excellent poet, to whose translations we are indebted for many beautiful effusions of the Persian Muse, died April 27, 1794, at the premature age of 48. Endowed by nature with a mind of extraordinary vigour, Sir William, by unwearied industry, aided by superior genius, successfully explored the hidden sources of Oriental science and literature; and his attainments in this interesting branch of learning were such as to place him, far beyond all competition, the most eminent Oriental scholar in this or perhaps any other age. In his public character, the labour he afforded in the dispatch of business, the clearness of his discernment, and his legal abilities, well qualified him for one of the guardians of the laws and the rights of his fellow citizens. scholar, his name is known whereever literature is cultivated. private life he was companionable, mild, gentle, and amiable in his manners, and his conversation rich and energetic. In fine, in all the relations of public and private life, he was revered and beloved. Unlike many other eminent literary characters of the age, Sir William was a sincere and pious Christian ; . instead of labouring, by his writing, to propagate the doctrines of infidelity, as has been a favourite practice with some modern philosophers of reputation, he was desirous to lend the Scriptures his utmost support; and, in one of his latest annual discourses to the Asiatic Society, he has done more to give validity to the Mosaic history

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of the creation than the researches of any contemporary writer. The following epitaph written by and for himself, is equally admirable for its truth and its elegance.

" Here was deposited the mortal part of a man who feared GOD, but not Death; and maintained independence, but fought not riche ; who thought none below him but the base and unjust; none above him but the wife and virtuous; who loved his parents, kindred, friends, and country: and having devoted his lifetotheir service, and the improvement of his mind, resigned it calmly, giving glory to his Creator, wishing peace on earth, and good-will to all his creatures, on the day of in the year of our blessed Redcemer "

JONSON (BENJAMIN) a celebrated English poet, born 1574. · He was bred a bricklayer, but went afterwards to St. John's college, Cambridge, where, however, his continuance was short in proportion to his finances, which would not supply the decent conveniences of a learned ease. In this exigence he turned his thoughts upon the play-houses; his inclination and genius lay to compositions for the stage; and he had the example of Shakespeare, who had taken the same course, in the like difficulties, with success. The first play Jonson printed was the comedy entituled " Every Man in his Humour," after which he produced a play regularly every year for some years successively. In 1619, on the death of Daniel, he succeeded to the vacant laurel; and this office obliged him to provide the Christmas diversion of a masque; accordingly, in his works, we have a series of these and other entertainments of a like kind; most of ter, born 1530, died 1582.

which were presented at court from 1615 to 1625. He died 1637. and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Over his grave is a common pavement-stone, and on it are engraven these words,"

" O RARE BEN JONSON."

JORDANO (LUCA) an eminent Italian painter, born 1632, died 1705.

JORDANS (JAMES) an eminent painter of the Flemish school, born at Antwerp 1593, died 1678. He improved under Rubens, for whom he worked, and from whom he

drew his best principles.

JORTIN (DR. JOHN) a learned English divine and ecclesiastical historian, born 1698, died 1770. His chief works are, " Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion;" " Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors ancient and modern;" " Remarks upon " Ecclesiastical History," " Life of Erasmus;" and " Remarks upon the Works of Erasmus."

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JOSEPHUS (FLAVIUS) the ancient historian of the Jews, born at Jerusalem, A. D. 37, died 93. His " History of the Jewish war and the Destruction of Jerusalem," in 7 books, was composed at the command of Vespasian, and is singularly interesting and affecting, as the historian was an eye-witness of all he relates. St. Jerome calls him " the Livy of the Greeks." His " Jewish Antiquities," in 20 books, written in Greek, are a very noble work: we have also a discourse of his " upon the Martyrdom of the Maccabees:" which is a masterpiece of eloquence; for he was certainly a great orator, as well as a great historian.

JOUBERT (LAURENCE) a French physician and medical wri-

70VIAN, a Roman emperor, eleded by the army after the death of Julian the Apostate 363. at first refused, saying, He would not command idolatrous soldiers, but upon an assurance that they would embrace Christianity, he accepted the throne, immediately shut up all the Pagan temples, and for-· bade their sacrifices; but he did not long enjoy the dignity to which his merit had raised him, being suffocated in his bed, by the fumes of a fire which had been made to dry the chamber, in 364, the 33d year of his age, and 8th month of his reign.

JOVIUS (PAUL) in Italian Giovio, well known by his histories,

born 1483, died 1552.

IRENÆUS (SAINT) bishop of Lyons in France, who wrote an elaborate work "Against Heresies;" part of which is still extant under his name. He suffered martyrdom in the 5th persecution of the Christians under Severus, A. D. 203.

ISÆUS, a celebrated Greek orator and native of Chalcis in Syria, the scholar of Lysias, and preceptor of Demosthenes. He flourished 396 years before Christ, and was the first who applied elequence to stateaffairs, in which he was followed by his scholar Demosthenes.

ISIDORE (SAINT) surnamed PELUSIOTA or DACIATE from his retiring into a solitude near the town which bears both these names, was the most celebrated of the disciples of John Chrysostom. He died about 440; and we have remaining 2012 of his letters, in 5 books.

ISOCRATES, a Greek orator, born at Athens in the 1st year of the 86th olympiad, i. c. 436 years before Christ, and died at the age of 98. We have 21 orations of

his composing.

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JUDA HAKKADOSH, or the SAINT, a rabbi, celebrated for his learning and riches, who lived in the time of the emperor Antoninus, and was the friend and preceptor of that prince. He collected, about 26 years after the destruction of the temple, in a book which he called the "Misna," the constitutions and traditions of the Jewish magistrates and doctors who preceded him.

IVES (JOHN) an ingenious English antiquarian, born 1751, died

1776.

JULIAN, the Roman emperor, commonly styled the Apostate because he professed Christianity before he ascended the throne, after which he openly embraced Paganism and persecuted the Christians. He was killed in battle 362.

JULIO ROMANO, an Italian painter, the disciple of Raphael, with whom he was a particular favourite, died 1546, leaving immortal proofs of his great abilities.

JULIUS II. (POPE) called before Julian de la Ruvere, equally distinguished for his warlike exploits and political negociations, was born 1440, and died 1512. He built the famous church of St. Peter at Rome, and was a generous patron of the polite arts.

JUNIUS (FRANCIS) or FRAN COIS DU JOHN, born at Heidelberg 1589, died 1678. He was highly distinguished for his skill and researches in the Anglo-Saxon

and Gothic languages.

JURIEU (PETER) a French Protestant divine, sometimes called the Goliah of the Protestants, born 1637, died 1713. His theological and polemical writings are held in much esteem, particularly his "Treatise of Devotion," and his "Preservative against Popery."

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TURIN (DR. JAMES) a distin- or " New Code."-This most imguished person, who cultivated medicine and mathematics with equal success. He was secretary of the Royal Society in London, as well as president of the College of Physicians there, and died 1750.

JUSSIEU (JOSEPH DE) a celebrated French physician, botanist, and traveller, born 1704, died

1779.

JUSTIN, an ancient Latin historian, who abridged the large work of Trogus Pompeius, in 44 books, comprising a history of the world from Ninus to Augustus Cæsar, which is written with great purity and elegance. He flourished about 250.

IUSTIN (surnamed the MAR-TYR) one of the earliest writers of the Christian church, was born at Neapolis, the ancient Sichem of Palestine, in the province of Samaria, and beheaded for the Christian religion under Marcus Aurelius

167.

JUSTINIAN, the first Roman emperor of his name, celebrated for having collected the immense variety and number of the Roman · laws into one body, called "The Code;" to which the emperor . · gave his own name; he also had the decisions of the judges and other magistrates, together with the authoritative opinions of the most eminent lawyers, collected, and the name of "Digests" or "Pandeets" given to them. Beside these, for the use chiefly of young students in the law, Justinian ordered 4 books of " Institutes" to be drawn up, containing an abstract or abridgment of the text of all the laws: and lastly, the laws of modern date, posterior to that of the former, were thrown into one volume in the year 541, and called the " Novella,"

portant transaction in the state has rendered Justinian's name immortal.

JUVENAL (DECIUS JUNIUS) a Roman poet and satirist, was born about the beginning of the emperor Claudius's reign, and died in his 80th year. Juvenal, as a poet, improved on Horace and Persius, being elegant and witty with the former, and great and sublime with the latter.

KEEBLE ([OSEPH) an eminent English lawyer, born 1632, died He was a man of in-1710. credible industry, having published several books in his life-time; beside which, he left above 100 large folios, and more than 50 thick quartos in MS .- His principal works are, " An Assistance to Justices of the Peace, for the easier Performance of their Duty," folio; and " Reports, taken at the King's Bench at Westminster, from the 12th to the 30th year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Charles II." 3 vols. folio.

KEILL (JOHN) an eminent mathematician and philosopher, born at Edinburgh 1671, died 1721. His works are numerous and in high repute.

KEILL (JAMES) an eminent physician and anatomist, and younger brother of John Keill, born in Scotland 1673, died 1719.

KEITH (JAMES) a brave and experienced field-marshal in the king of Prussia's service, born 1696, distinguished himself in the memorable wars of that illustrious monarch, and was killed in the unfortunate affair of Hohkerchen, 1758.

KELLY (EDWARD) a famous English necromancer, and associate with the noted Dr. Dee, born 1555. Behaving indiscreetly in

he had been knighted; and endeayouring to make his escape out of the window, so hurt himself by a fall, that he died soon after in 1505. His chief works are, " A Poem of Chymistry;" " A Poem of the Philosopher's Stone;" and " A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many Years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, &c. London 1659," folio, published by Dr. Meric Casaubon.

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KELLY (HUGH) born in Ireland 1739. His father, a gentleman of good family, having reduced his income by a series of unforeseen misfortunes, a tolerable school education was all he could afford to his son, who was bound apprentice to a stay maker. At the expiration of his indentures he set out for London, to procure a livelihood by his business. This happened in 1760; and he encountered all the difout friends could be subject to on He soon his first arrival in town. thor, and was intrusted with the management of " The Lady's Musum," " The Court Magazine," "The Public Ledger," " The Royal Chronicle," " Owen's Weekly Post," and some other periodica! publications, in which he wrote many original essays and pieces of poetry, which extended his reputation, and procured the means of subsistence for himself, his wife, and a growing family, for which he ever shewed a laudable and anxious attention. For several years after

Germany, he was imprisoned by were the chief objects of public atthe emperor Rodolphus II. by whom tention, he employed himself in composing many pamphlets on the important questions then agitated, the greater part of which are now buried in oblivion. Among these, however, was " A Vindication of Mr. Pitt's Administration," which lord Chesterfield makes honourable mention of in the second volume of his Letters. In 1767, the "Babler" appeared in two pocket volumes which had at first been inserted in "Owen's Weekly Chronicle" in single papers: as did the " Memoirs of a Magdalen," under the title of "Louisa Mildmay." About 1767, he was tempted, by the success of Churchill's " Rosciad," to write some strictures on the performers of either theatre, in two pamphlets, entituled, " Thespis," both which gave great offence to some of the principal persons at each house. The talents for satire which he displayed in this work faulties a person poor and with- recommended him to the notice of Mr. Garrick, who, in the next year, caused his first play of " False Deafter, about 1762, commenced au- licacy" to be acted at Drury-lane. It was received with great applause. not only throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but by translations into Portuguese, French, Italian, German, &c. and from this time he continued to write for the stage with profit and success, until the last period of his life. As his reputation increased, he began to turn his thoughts to some mode of supporting his family less precarious than by writing, and for that purpose entered himself a member of the Middle Temple. After the rethis period, he continued writing gular steps had been taken, he was upon a variety of subjects, as the called to the bar in 1774, and his arcidents of the times chanced to proficiency in the study of the law (a) for the assistance of his pen, afforded promising hopes that he and as during this period politics; might make a distinguished figure

in that profession. His sedentary course of life had, however, by this time, injured his health, and subjected him to much affliction. Early in 1777, an abscess formed in his side, which, after a few days illness, put a period to his life, Feb. 3, at his house in Gough Square, in the 38th year of his age. Very soon after his death, one of his own comedies, " A Word to the Wise" (which had been afted but once, being driven from the stage by a mob, because our author sometimes wrote in defence of government), was performed for the benefit of his distressed wife and his infant family. On this occasion, Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose charity was wont to assume a variety of shapes, produced a new prologue. It is almost needless to add, that his lines were heard with the most respectful attention, and dismissed with the loudest applause. Mr. Kelly was the author of seven plays; and is said to have been the translator of " L'Amour à la Mode."

KEMPIS (THOMAS a) famous for his transcendent piety and devotion, was born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologn, about 1380, and died 1471. His well-known book, "De Imitatione Christi, Of the Imitation of Jesus Christ," has been translated into almost all the languages in the world.

KENNET (BASIL), born 1674, died 1714. He was author of "Romæ Antiquæ Notitia, or The Antiquities of Rome;" The Lives and Characters of the ancient Grecian Poets;" "An Exposition of the Apostles' Creed," &c. &c.

KENNICOTT (BENJAMIN)
D. D. well known in the learned
world for his elaborate edition of
the Hebrew Bible, and other very
valuable publications, was canon

of Christ Church, keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and vicar of Culham, in Oxfordshire. He died 1783.

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KENRICK (DR. WILLIAM) was the son of a citizen of London, and was brought up to a mechanical business, as it is said, having been often very illiberally reproached by his adversaries with having served an apprenticeship to a brass rule maker. Whatever was his original destination, he seems early to have abandoned it, and to have devoted his talents to the cultivation of letters; by which he supported himself during the rest of a life which might be said to have passed in a state of warfare, as he was seldom without an encmy to attack or to defend himself from. He was for some time student at Leyden, where he acquired the title of J. U. D. Not long after his return to England, he figured away as a poet, in " Epistles Philosophical and Moral, 1759," addressed to Lorenzo; an avowed defence of Infidelity, written whilst under confinement for debt, and with a declaration that he was " much less ambitious of the character of a poet than of a philosopher." From this period he became an author by profession. He was for a considerable time a writer in " The Monthly Review;" but, quarrelling with his principal, began a " New Review" of his own. When our great Lexicographer's edition of Shakespeare first appeared, in 1765, it was followed in a fortnight by a pamphlet intituled " A Review of Dr. Johnson's new Edition of Shakespeare; in which the ignorance or inattention of that Editor is exposed, and the Port defended from the persecution of his Commentators, 1765." This pamof

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nation" of it; and that by a " Delence," in 1766; in which year he produced his pleasant comedy of " Falstaff's Wedding;" at first intended to have been given to the public as an original play of Shakspeare retrieved from obscurity: and it must be acknowledged a happy imitation of our great dramatic bard. He was the original editor of " The Morning Chronide;" whence being ousted for negled, he set up a new one in opposition. He translated, in a very able manner, the " Emilius" and the "Eloisa" of Rousscau; the "Elements of the History of England" by Milot; and produced several framatic performances, and an ininte variety of other publications, both original and translated. Dr. Kenrick died 1777.

KENT (WILLIAM) an eminent English architect, died 1748.

KEPLER (JOHN) a celebrated German astronomer, and author of many valuable discoveries in that kience, born 1571, died 1630.

KEPPEL (RT. HON. AUGUS-TUS VISCOUNT) second son of William-Anne, second earl of Albemarle, greatly distinguished himself in the naval service of his tountry. On April 22, 1782, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Keppel, and was at two different periods afterwards first lord of the admiralty. -Respecting his services during the late war, while he commanded the channel fleet, and the charges Melerred against him by Sir Hugh Palliser, together with his acquittal, and the marks of honour that followed, they are too recent to be idverted to. We must, however, aid, that on every occasion he approved himself the friend of the died 1693.

phlet was followed by an "Examination" of it; and that by a "Detence," in 1766; in which year he produced his pleasant comedy of navy equal to himself. He died "Falstaff's Wedding;" at first in-Oct. 2, 1786.

> KETEL (CORNELIUS) a Dutch history and portrait painter, who resided some time in England, and being introduced to queen Elizabeth painted her picture. After his return to Holland, he laid aside his pencil, and painted with his fingers, and even with his toes.

> KETTLEWELL (JOHN) an eminently learned and plous English divine, born 1653, died 1695.— His most celebrated work, entituled "Measures of Christian Obedience," has gained him a lasting reputation.

> KEYSLER (JOHN GEORGE) a learned antiquary of Germany, born 1689, died 1743. He was author of several learned works; but is most generally known by a "Dissertation on the consecrated Misseltoe of the Druids;" "Antiquitates selectæ septentrionales et Celticæ," &c. and by "Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, and Lorrain," illustrated with copper-plates engraven from drawings taken on the spot, 4 vols. 4to.

KIDDER (DR. RICHARD) bishop of Bath and Wells, author of "A Commentary on the five books of Moses; with a dissertation concerning the writer of the said books; and a general argument to each of them." He was a very clear, elegant, learned writer, and one of the best divines of his time; and was unfortunately killed in his bed, by the fall of a stack of chimnies, 1703.

KILLIGREW (WILLIAM) and English dramatic poet, born 1605, died 1693.

KILLIGREW (THOMAS) brother of the former, born 1611, and distinguished by uncommon natural parts, was page of honour to Charles I. and groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II. with whom he had suffered many years exile. During his absence from his country, he applied his leisure hours to poetry, and wrote o plays. He died 1682. and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Killigrew was a man of a very droll make, and had an uncommon vein of humour, with which he used to divert that merry monarch Charles II. who, on that occount, was fonder of him than of his best ministers, and would give him access to his presence when he denied it to them.

KILLIGREW (HENRY) brother of the former, born 1612. His writings were on the opposite themes of theology and the drama; that is,

sermons and plays.

KILLIGREW (ANNE) 'a grace for beauty and a muse for wit,' as Wood says, was the daughter of Henry Killigrew, just recorded, and born in London a little before the Restoration. She became eminent in the arts of poetry and painting,

and died 1685.

KIMBER (ISAAC) a learned protestant dissenting minister, born at Wantage, Berks, Dec. 1, 1692, died in London Jan. 28, 1755. This gentleman was the author of many literary productions, highly esteemed for purity of style and impartiality; among which were " The Life of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c." 1 vol, 8vo. erroneously ascribed to Dr. Gibson, bishop of London; "The Life of Bishop Beveridge," prefixed to the tollo edition of his works, of which he was the editor; a " History of

England," 4 vols. 8vo. 1722, in which he was concerned with Messrs, Bailey, Hodges, and Rid. path, but the 3d and 4th volumes were entirely his own; a periodical pamphlet called "The Monthly Chronicle," which subsisted from Jan. 1728 to May 1732; " The Reign of George II." prefixed to Howell's Medulla Hist. Ang. 1740; a " History of England," 1 vol. 8vo. 1745, esteemed one of the best abridgments of the English history extant. In 1731 he was engaged as editor of "The London Magazine," which he conducted with credit to himself, and advantage to the proprietors, to the time of his death, which was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy. posthumous " Sermons," in I vol. 8vo. with his portrait, were pablished by his son in 1756, and are a lively representation of the simple manners and honest mind of the author.

KIMPER (EDWARD) son of the above, born Sept. 17, 1719, died May 20, 1760, served an apprenticeship to Mr. John Noon, an eminent bookseller in Cheapside; but his active genius led him early in life to prefer a military occupation under the late general Ogle. thorpe, from whom he received an ensigncy, was with him at settling the then infant colony of Georgia in America, and signalized himself in an expedition to the gales of St. Augustine in Florida, " A Relation, or Journal," of which, printed in 1744, was the first production of his pen. Upon quitting the army he succeeded his father as editor of " The London Magazine," which flourished to the time of his death, and then gradually declined till it was entirely dropped in 1785. In 1750 he published " A

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to his Fellow citizens, &c. occasioned by the late Earthquakes;" and soon after, " The Life and Adventures of Joe Thompson," 2 vols. 12mo. This author had " the pen of a ready writer;" for we can trace, among a multitude of works of less note, the following not yet mentioned: " The Adventures of James Ramble, Esq.;" " The Life and Adventures of Mr. Anderson;" " The Adventures of Capt. Neville Frowde;" " The Life and Adventures of David Ranger, Esq.;" " The Happy Orphans;" " Maria, or the fair Fugitive;" " The generous Briton, or the Adventures of Mr. Goldsmith," ascribed by mistake to Dr. Goldsmith; " The Peerages of England, Scotland, and Ireland," contrived for the pocket, the first of the kind, and which laid the foundation for all the works of a similar nature now extant: a " History of England," in 10 vols 8vo. with plates, printed for Newbery, the corner of St. Paul's church yard, &c. &c. A sprightly turn of mind, added to a retentive memory and polished manners, made his company sought after by men of all descriptions, among whom was the celebrated Bonnell Thornton, the translator of Plaintus.

KING (JOHN) bishop of London, born 1550, died 1621. James I used to style him " the king of preachers;" and lord chief justice Coke often declared that " he was the best speaker of the star-chamber in his time."

KING (EDWARD) an excellent youth, fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1632 and 1633.

Letter from a Citizen of London birth to the admirable "Lycidas" of Milton, who says of him, that

> Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.'

> KING (DR. WILLIAM) an ingenious and humorous English writer, born 1663, died 1712. poetical and political works are numerous; but his most useful book is " An Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes, necessary for the understanding of the ancient Poets;" a work still in great esteem, and of which there have been several editions.

> KING (DR. WILLIAM) archbishop of Dublin, born 1650, wrote a celebrated treatise, " De Origine Mali," on the Origin of Evil; wherein he undertook to shew how all the several kinds of evil with which the world abounds are consistent with the goodness of God, and may be accounted for without the supposition of an evil principle. died 1729.

> KING (PETER) chancellor of England, and famous for his ecclesiastical learning, as well as his knowledge in the law, born 1669, died 1734.

> KING (DR. WILLIAM) principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and an ingenious theological and political writer, born 1685, died 1763.

KING (REV. JOHN GLEN) D. D. F. R. and A. S. S. and author of " The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia," &c. &c. died 1787.

KIPPIS (DR. ANDREW) a very celebrated English biographer, being the principal author and conductor of that great national work, the " Biographia Britannica," was born Me was unfortunately drowned in his at Nottingham, March 28, 1725. passage from Chester to the Irish His father, a respectable tradesman seas, a circumstance which gave of that town, dying in the year

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1730, he went to reside with his grandfather, Andrew Kippis, of Seaford in Lincolnshire, and received his classical education at the grammar-school in that town. 1741 he removed to Northampton, and commenced his academical studies under Dr. Doddridge. After a residence of five years at the academy, he was invited by several congregations to become their minister, but gave the preference to an invitation from Boston in Lincolnshire, where he went to reside in September 1746. Here he continued 4 years; and in November 1750 accepted the pastoral charge of a congregation at Dorking in Surry. The congregation meeting in Princes Street, Westminster, having been without a minister about 2 years, he was chosen in June 1753 to succeed the Rev. Dr. Obadiah Hughes. In September following he married, at Boston, Miss Elizabeth Bott, one of the daughters of Mr. Isaac Bott, a merchant of that place; and in the month of October fixed his residence in Westminster. In June 1767 he received the degree of D. D. from the university of Edinburgh, on the unsolicited recommendation of the . late learned professor Robertson. He was elected a member of the society of Antiquaries on the 19th of March 1778, and on the 17th of June 1779 was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Kippis was eminently distinguished for the virtues and accomplishments which form the chief ornaments of private life. With a suavity of manners and urbanity of behaviour peculiarly attractive, he united that knowledge of men and books which rendered his conversation uncommonly entertaining and instructive to the circle of his acquaintance and friends, at different times, several single

As a minister he was not less eminent for his profound acquaintance with every branch of theology, than for the happy manner in which he applied it to the improvement of those who attended his ministry, His sermons were remarkable for perspicuity, elegance, and energy; and his elecution was unaffected, and very impressive, particularly at the close of his discourses. But the superior powers and vigour of mind which he derived from nature, and which he had cultivated with unremitting diligence and peculiar success, were not to be confined to the narrow limits of private life, and the duties of the pastoral charge, however important; they were designed for more extensive and important services to his country and to mankind. The interests of literature, science, and religion, have received from the exertion of his talents, as a writer, the most essential advantages,-His first efforts in literature were made in the "Gentleman's Magazine," a periodical publication called the " Library;" and the " Monthly Review:" to each of which he contributed many important articles, especially in the historical and philological departments of the last. He was the author of three important tracts, viz. " A Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, &c.;" " Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society;" and " Considerations on the Treaty with America, &c." His improved edition of Dr. Doddridge's Lectures is a work of great value; and "The History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain," prefixed to the New Annual Register, merits, and has received, the approbation of the public. He published, r

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The greater part of these he republished, with other practical discourses, in the year 1794; but the work which, next to the studies immediately connected with his office as a christian minister, engaged his principal attention, and by which he will ever be distinguished, is the " Biographia Britannica." In this great national publication, the comprehensiveness and powers of his mind, the correctness of his judgment, the vast extent of his information, his indefatigable researches and unremitting assiduity, his peculiar talent of appreciating the merits and analyzing the labours of the most eminent writers, and his unshaken integrity, unbiassed fidelity, and impartial decision on the characters of the philosopher, statesman, poet, scholar, and divine, are strongly displayed, and universally His style, formed acknowledged. on the models of Sir William Temple and the classical Addison, is remarkable for its perspicuity, elegance, and purity, and gives a peculiar lustre to the rich stores of knowledge treasured in the volumes This work has now published. given him a high rank among the literati of this country, and will carry down his name with distinguished reputation to posterity. This great and good man died 00. 8, 1795.

KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS) a famous German philosopher and mathematician, born 1601, died 1680, after having published 92 vols. in folio, 11 in 4to. and 3 in 8vo. His works are rather curious than useful, savouring much of vision and fancy. He was more than ordinarily addicted to the stu-

sermons entitled to very high praise. I trived the most plausible in bis power. As his rage for hieroglyphics was justly esteemed ridiculous, some young scholars, it is said, had a mind to divert themselves a little at his expence. With this view they engraved some unmeaning, fantastic characters, or figures. upon a shapeless piece of stone, and had it buried in a place which was shortly to be dug up; then they carried it to Kircher as a most singular curiosity in the antique way : who, quite in raptures, applied himself instantly to explain the hieroglyphic, and made it at length the most intelligible thing in the world. If this story was not true, there is no doubt but it might have been; and if Kircher had been made a dupe in the science of antiques, so have ten thousand besides him. The making of antiques is a trade which has been constantly practised in all ages; and upon good foundation, since nothing is so separable as a fool and his money.

KIRSTENIUS (PETER) a German physician, author of an " Arabic Grammar," and of several other works in Arabic, born 1577, died 1640. It is observed in his epitaph that he understood 26 languages.

KNELLER (SIR GODFREY) an eminent painter, born at Lubeck, a city of Holstein in Denmark, about 1648. His great patron in England was Charles II. but after the death of that monarch he was well received by king James and his queen, and constantly employed by them until the Revolution. very remarkable of this painter, that he had the honour to draw 10 crowned heads; 4 kings of England and 3 queens; the czar of Muscovy; Charles III. king of dy of hieroglyphical characters; Spain, afterwards emperor, when and, if he could not always find he was in England; and the French a true meaning for them, he con- king, Lewis XIV. besides several

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electors and princes. He was gen- plored that kingdom 16 times in tleman of the privy-chamber to king 23 years, beginning 1764; and, in . William, to queen Anne, and to 2 vols. gave a systematic view of king George I. (who created him a Scotland in general. baronet); and was, in several reigns, Aug. 1, 1790. a deputy-lieutenant of the county | KNUTZEN (MATTHIAS) a cele. of Middlesex, and in the commis- brated atheist, born in the county sion of the peace for that and other of Holstein, about 1650. He was counties. He died 1723.

deacon of Berks, and author of undertook long journies on purpose Lives of Erasmus and Dean Co- to make proselytes. His followers,

let," died 1646.

of "The General History of the asserted that there is no other god, Turks, from the first beginning of no other religion, no other lawful that Nation to the rising of the Ot- magistracy, but conscience. toman family," &c. which has im- KOEMPFER (ENGELBERT) an mortalized his name. 1610, and left behind him the cha- and author of a " History of Japan," racter of a judicious, learned, and born 1651, died 1716. worthy man.

tish minister, a chief instrument Francker, and librarian to the and promoter of the Reformation Stadtholder and to the princess of in that country, and a steady and Orange. He was author of several undaunted patriot in the worst of works; and died in 1757, with the times, born 1505, died 1572 .- character of being one of the best As to his character, he was, like mathematicians of the age. Luther, one of those extraordinary KONIG (GEORGE MATTHIAS) persons, of whom few, if any, are a learned German, born 16 16, died observed to speak with sufficient 1699. He was well versed in the temper; all is either extravagant belles lettres, in divinity, and in encomium or senseless invective, the oriental languages, and give As to his writings, they were nei-several public specimens of his ther numerous nor large. - After learning; but is principally known . his death came out, a " History of for a work intituled " Bibliotheca the Reformation of Religion within vetus et nova," 4to. This is a biothe realm of Scotland," &c. at the graphical dictionary, which, though end of the 4th edition of which are it abounds with defects, has neversubjoined all his other works.

KNOX (JOHN) many years a biographers. bookseller of eminence in the Strand, KOTTERUS (CHRISTOPHER) who devoted the fortune he acquired a tanner of Silesia, and one of the by this business to the improvement three fanatics whose visions were of his country, in planning a her- published at Amsterdam in 1657, ring-fishery, and the settlement of with the following title, " Lux in . new towns on the north-east coast Tenebris." He died 1647. of Scotland. He visited and ex- KOULI KHAN (THAMAS, alies

the only person on record who KNIGHT (SAMUEL) D. D. arch- openly taught Atheism; and he who were very numerous, were KNOLLES (RICHARD) author called Conscientiaries, because they

He died eminent German botanical writer,

KOENIG (SAMUEL) professor KNOX (JOHN) an eminent Scot- of philosophy and natural law at

theless been very useful to other

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the province of Cherasan, in Persia. His origin is variously reported: some accounts make him the son of a shepherd; others, of the governor of a Persian fortress. He was, however, an extraordinary adventurer in the service of the Schah Thamas, whose throne Eschref, an usurper, possessed, and had lorded it over the Persians for five years with the utmost barbarity. The Sophi gave him the command of his army. The new general entirely defeated Eschref, conducted Schah Thamas in triumph to Ispahan, and established him upon the throne of his ancestors. Eschref, having got together all his treasures and his women, fled towards Candahar with 10,000 men. Kouli Khan, at the head of 15,000 men, went in pursuit of him, and recommended it to the king to go against the Turks with the rest of his army, assuring him that, as soon as he had secured Eschref, he would fly to his assistance. Kouli Khan at last came up with the usurper, and prepared for an engagement which was very soon decisive. The Aghwans, surrounded, were either cut to pieces or taken: Eschref was among the prisoners, and all his treasures fell into the hands of the victor. Kouli Khan ordered both his eyes to be put out, and some days after had him beheaded. He then hastened back to succour the Sophi, whom he supposed to be engaged with the Turks; but was surprized to find, when he came near Ispahan, that he had concluded a peace with the Porte, disbanded his army, and sent him orders to do the same. These orders he received with indignation, extlaiming against the ignominious peace and his effeminate prince. Instead of disbanding his army,

NADIR SCHAH) born 1687, in which now consisted of 70,000 men, he marched with it to Ispahan; seized the Schah Thamas, imprisoned him in a strong fortress, and in an assembly of the chief men of Persia got him deposed, and his son, an infant of six months old, proclaimed Schah, by the name of Schah Abbasthe IIId. In his name Kouli Khan assumed to himself the sovereign power, and presently issued a manifesto disclaiming the late peace with the Turks. consequence of this manifesto he marched toward the Turkish fron-This war continued a years: in which he displayed the greatest military talents, and obtained the most signal victories that are to be met with in history. After having recovered all that had been taken from Persia, he concluded a peace with the Ottoman Porte in 1736. The following year the young Schah Abbas died. Kouli Khan convoked an assembly of the chief men of the He enumerated to them kingdom. the great services he had done to his country, enlarged on the disgust he had met with, and the fatigues he had undergone, acquainting them with his design of resigning the regency, and spending the remainder of his days in retirement. commended to them to choose a new schah or king, endowed with such qualifications as might prevent the misfortunes they had experienced in former reigns, and maintain the glory of their monarchy .-As soon as he had retired, some of his creatures proposed to petition him to accept of the Persian dia-This proposal, we may bedem. lieve, was readily agreed to, as they were surrounded by an army of 100,000 men entirely devoted to their general. Not one offered any objections but the high priest, which

were soon silenced by a how-string, and the next day Kouli Khan was proclaimed with all testimonies of public joy. As he thought war would be a better prop to his throne · than peace, he immediately carried his victorious arms against the Mogul, and in one single battle conquered almost that whole empire. In this expedition he killed 200,000 people; and brought away a treasure worth above 145 millions, in which was the Imperial throne set with diamonds of an immense value. He now thought of chastising the Usbec Tartars, who had been his secret enemies during all his wars. twice defeated them, though superior in number, and took their capital, Buchara, by storm; upon which all the country submitted to the conqueror. By taking from the Mogul all that lay between the former limits of Persia and the Indus, and by subduing the whole country of the Usbeck, he vastly enlarged the bounds of his empire. But he now fell into a state which seemed to border upon distraction : he attempted to change the religion of Persia to that of Omar; hanged up the chief priests; put his own son to death; and was guilty of such cruelty, that he was assassinated in 1747, in his 60th year, having reigned above 20 years over one of the most powerful empires on the globe.

KUSTER (LUDOLF) a learned German critic, born 1670, who published editions of Suidas, Aristophanes, and several works of a smaller kind, and died 1716.

LABADIE (JOHN) a celebrated French enthusiast, born 1610, died 1674.

LABAT (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated traveller and missionary of the order of St. Dominic, born

1663, died 1738. His "Voyages and Travels" into different kingdoms are works of much amusement and of good reputation.

LABERIUS, an ancient Roman knight in the time of Julius Casar, who excelled in writing Mimes, or little satirical productions for the stage.

LACTANTIUS (FIRMIAN) or LUCIUS CÆLIUS (FIRMIANUS) an eminent father of the Christian church. He is the most eloquent of all the exclesiastical Latin authors; and wrote in such a pure, smooth, and natural style, and so much in the taste and manner of the Roman orator, that he is generally distinguished by the title of "The Christian Cicevo."

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L'ADVOCAT (JOHN BAP-TIST L'ABBE) a learned French critic, grammarian, geographer, and historian, author of "Dictionnaire Geographique Portatif," an useful work, and often printed; "Dictionnaire Historique Portatif;" and of a "Hebrew Grammar." He died 1766.

LAIRESSE (GERARD) an eminent Flemish painter and engraver, born 1640. The Hollanders esteen him the best history-painter of their country, and commonly call him their second Raphael; Hemskirk is their first. He died 1711.

LAIS, a courtezan of such renown and antiquity, that, like Homer, it is said several cities claimed
the glory of her birth; but that
honour is most generally given to
Hyccara, a city of Sicily. Retiring
to Thessaly, she fell a sacrifice to
the envy and jealousy excited by
her beauty; for her rivals, seeing
themselves eclipsed, became desperate, and having conducted her into
the temple of Venus, there stoned
her to death, 340 B. C.

LAM

LAMBERT (ANNE THERESE MARQUIS DE) a most ingenious French lady, born 1647, died 1733; having been the author of some very pleasing moral productions, which have been collected and printed in 2 vols. 12 mo.

LAMBRUN(MARGARET) who deserves to be recorded for her courage, as much as any of the heroines of ancient Rome. She was a Scotch woman, one of the retinue of Mary queen of Scots; as was also her husband, who dying of grief for the tragical end of that princess, his wife took up a resolution of revenging the death of both upon queen Elizabeth. For that purpose she put on a man's habit: and, assuming the name of Anthony Sparke, repaired to the court of the queen of England, carrying always with her a brace of pistols, one to kill Elizabeth, and the other to shoot herself in order to avoid the hands of justice; but her design happened to miscarry by an accident, which saved the queen's life. One day, as she was pushing through the crowd to come up to her majesty, who was then walking in her garden, she chanced to drop one of the pistols. This being seen by the guards, she was seized, in order to be sent immediately to prison; but the queen, not suspecting her to be one of her own sex, had a mind first to examine her. Accordingly demanding her name, country, and quality, Margaret replied with an unmovedsteadiness,"Madam,though lappear in this habit, I am a woman; my name is Margaret Lambrun; I was several years in the service of queen Mary, my mistress, whom you have so unjustly put to death; and by her death you have also caused that of my husband, who died of grief to see so innocent a

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queen perish so iniquitously. Now. as I had the greatest love and affection for both these personages, I resolved, at the peril of my life, to revenge their death by killing you, who are the cause of both. I confess to you, that I have suffered many struggles within my breast, and have made all possible efforts to divert my resolution from undertaking so pernicions a design, but all in vain: I found myself necessitated to prove by experience the certain truth of that maxim, that neither reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance when she is impelled thereto by love." As much reason as the queen had to be enraged with this discourse, she heard it with coolness, and answered calmly: "You are then persuaded that in this action you have done your duty, and satisfied the demands which your love for your mistress and for your spouse indispensably required from you; but what think you now is it my duty to do to yon?" This woman replied, with the same unmoved bardiness; " I will tell your majesty frankly my opinion, provided you will please to let me know whether you put this question in the quality of a queen or in that of a judge?" To which her majesty professing that it was in that of a queen, " Then (said Margaret) your majesty ought to grant me a pardon." "But what assurance or security can you give me (says the queen) that you will not make the like attempt upon some other occasion?" Lambrun replied: " Madam, a favour which is given under such restraint is no more a favour; and, in so doing, your majesty would act against me as a judge." The queen, turning to some of her council, said, "I have been thirty years a queen; But don't remember to have had such a lecture ever read to me before:" and immediately granted the pardon entire and unconditional, against the opinion of the president of her council, who thought her majesty obliged to punish so daring an offender. And, this considered, Lambrun gave an excellent proof of her prudence, in begging the queen to extend her generosity one degree further, and grant her a safe con-

LAMIA, a celebrated Grecian courtezan, sometime mistress to

duct till she should be set upon the

coast of France: which Elizabeth

Ptolemy I. king of Egypt.

complied with.

LAMPRIDIUS (ÆLIUS) a Latin historian, who flourished under the emperors Dioclesian and Constantine, in the 4th century. We have of his writing the lives of four emperors, viz. Commodus, Antoninus, Diadumenus, and Heliogabalus.

LANCISI (JOHN MARCA) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist, born 1654, died 1720.

LANCRET (NICHOLAS) a famous French painter, born 1690, died 1743. There are a great many

prints after his paintings.

LANCRINCK (PROSPER HEN-RICUS) an excellent landscapepainter in the English school, though of German extraction, born 1628, died 1692. His style was agreeable, and imitative of Titian and Salvator Rosa.

LANDEN (JOHN, ESQ.) born 1719, died 1790, having written largely on the mathematics, and advanced that science considerably by his studies and experiments.

LANFRANC, archbishopof Canterbury in the reign of William I. died 1089. He rebuilt the Cathedral of Canterbury, and has the which this epitome is necessarily

character of a great statesman, as well as a learned prelate.

LANFRANCO (GIOVANNI) an eminent Italian painter, disciple of the Caracci, born 1581, died 1647.

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LANGBAINE (GERARD) horn 1656, was author of "An Account of the English Dramatic Poets," which has been of great use to later biographers, and died 1692.

LANGELANDE (ROBERT) author of "The Visions of Pierce Plowman," and one of our most ancient English poets, flourished about the middle of the 14th century.

LANGHORNE (JOHN) D. D. rector of Blagden in Somersetshire, and author of several literary productions; among which the best known are, "Poems," in 2 vols. "Sermons," in 2 vols. "Effusions of Fancy," 2 vols. "Theodosius and Constantia," 2 vols, "Solyman and Almena;" "Frederick and Pharamond, or the Consolations of Human Life;" and a translation of Plutarch's Lives." He died 1779.

LANGTON (STEPHEN) made archbishop of Canterbury by the pope in the reign of king John, died 1228. He was one of the most illustrious men of the age in which he lived, for his learning

and his writings.

LANGUET (JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH) doctor of the Sorbonne, the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice at Paris, and one of those extraordinary men whom Providence raises up for the relief of the indigent and wretched, for the good of society, and the glory of nations, was born at Dijon, June 6, 1675. To enumerate the instances of his boundless beneficence would indeed gratify our feelings, but is incompatible with the narrow limits to which this epitome is necessarily

confined. It is said, from good authority, that he disbursed near a million of livres in charities every year. When there was a general dearth in 1725, he sold, in order to relieve the poor, his household goods, his pictures, and some scarce and curious pieces of furniture which he bad procured with difficulty. His charity, however, was not confined to his own parish; for, at the time that the plague raged at Marseilles, he sent large sums into Provence to assist the distressed. He died 1750.

LANSDOWNE. See GRAN-VILLE.

LARDNER (DR. NATHANI-EL) a very eminent dissenting divine, author of "The Credibility of the Gospel History;" of "The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in favour of Christianity;" The History of Heretics," &c. &c. born 1684, died 1768.

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LASCARIS (CONSTANTINE) one of those learned Greeks who quitted Constantinople upon its being taken by the Turks in 1453, and took refuge in Italy. He was author of a "Greek Grammar," and other small works of a similar kind.

LASCELLES (ANNE) (the once telebrated singer Miss Catley) wife of Gen. L. died Oct. 14, 1780, leaving eight children. While the youthful indiscretions of this lady are held out to the juvenile part of her sex as beacons to avoid the same course, the brighter side of her character may be recommended as a model worthy of their imitation. The propriety and grace with which she discharged the various relative duties was exemplarily conspicuous; nor was she less distinguished for generosity and benevolence; in the exercise of which amiable qualities she united delicacy with prudence.

LAU

LATIMER (HUCH) bishop of Worcester, one of the first Reform. ers of the church of England, born 1470. It is a remarkable circumstance, though not altogether without parallel, that, from being a zealous Papist, he became (such was his constitutional warmth) a zealous Protestant, active in supporting the reformed doctrine, and assiduous to make converts. For his zeal, however, in the Protestant faith, he was, with Ridley, bishop of London, burnt at Oxford, 1554. He was not esteemed a very learned man, for he cultivated only useful learning; and that, he thought, lav in a very narrow compass: indeed he lived rather a good, than what the world calls a great man.

LAUD (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I. born 1573, was beheaded 1645 for high treason not proved against him; but he fell a sacrifice to party violence, and his own high-church sentiments, which induced him to attempt a general uniformity in religion, or rather to impose the doctrine, discipline, and hierarchy of the church of England on the three

kingdoms.

LAUDER (WILLIAM) a native of Scotland, memorable for an attempt to ruin the reputation of Milton; an attempt which ended in the destruction of his own. gan first to retail part of his design in The Gentleman's Magazine, 1747; and, finding that his forgeries were . not detected, was encouraged in 1751 to collect them, with additions, into a volume, intituled " An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost," 8vo. The fidelity of his quotations had been doubted by several people; and the falsehood of them was soon after demonstrated by Mr. (now bishop)

Douglas, in a pamphlet intituled, under his hand afterward. He died " Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Lauder: and Lauder himself convicted of several Forgeries and gross Impositions on the Public." The appearance of this detection overwhelmed Lauder with confu-He subscribed a confession. sion. dictated by Dr. Johnson, and, finding that his character was not to be retrieved, quitted the kingdom, and passed the remainder of his life in universal contempt. He died 1771.

LAUDOHN, field-marshal, and commander in chief of the Austrian forces, born 1716, died July 14, 1700. So high was his reputation, that Frederick the Great of Frussia assed to say, he feared nobody so

much as Laudohn.

LAURI (FILIPPO) an eminent Italian painter, born 1623. cheerful temper, and the lively sallies of his wit, rendered him dear The following trait to his friends. may be permitted to enliven our His barber hearing that he had presented his apothecary with a picture for the care of him when he was ill, flattered himself with hopes of the same favour, and begged a picture of him. Philip, who knew his intention, made his caricature, imitating the ridiculous gestures he used in talking to him: he wrote under the picture, " This man looks for a dupe, and can't find him;" and sent it to the barber's, at a time when he knew several of his friends would meet in his shop. Every one was struck with the oddness of the character, and fell a laughing and joking the poor barber, whom they prevented from venting his rage on the picture. But though Philip diverted himself at his expence, he never ventured to come | mand of their forces on the coast of

1604.

LAW (JOHN) of Edinburgh. the famous projector, who raised himself to the dignity of comptroller . general of the finances of France. . upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, an East India and a Mississippi company, with the profits of which the national debt of France was to be paid off. In 1716 he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke d'Orleans, regent of France: most of the people of property of every rank in France, seduced by the prospect of immense gains, subscribed for shares in the bank and the companies. In 1718 Law's was declared a Royal bank; and the shares rose to more than twenty times the original value; so that in 1710 they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in the kingdom; but the following year this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining some thousands of families; and it is remarkable, that the same desperate game was played by the South Sea directors in England in the same fatal year, 1720. Law, being exiled as soon as the credit of his projects began to fail, retired to Venice, where he died 1729.

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LAW (EDMUND) bishop of Carlisle, and an eminent theological writer, born 1732, died 1787.

LAWES (HENRY) an eminent English musician and composer, died 1662.

LAWRENCE (STRINGER) a distinguished general on the East India Company's establishment, bora 1697, died 1775. In gratitude for his eminent services in the comyears, the Company erected a noble 1600. monument to his memory in West-

minster Abbey.

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LEAKE (SIR JOHN) a brave and successful English admiral, born 1656, and distinguished by many great actions; but chiefly by his relief and preservation of Gibraltar from the French and Spaniards in 1705. He died 1720.

LEAKE (STEPHEN MARTIN. ESO.) an ingenious writer on coins

and on heraldry, died 1772.

LEAKE (IOHN) M. D. phytician to the Westminster Lying-in · Hospital, of which he was the founder, died Aug. 1792. His writings on midwifery, and on female diseases, are in very high egeem.

LEDYARD (JOHN) a celebrated traveller, who had proceeded in the service of the Society for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa, as far as Grand Cairo in Egypt; had made an agreement with the conductor of a caravan, and was on the point of taking his departure for Sennaare, when he was seized with an illness which terminated in his death, Jan. 1789.

LEE (NATHANIEL) an eminent English dramatic poet, who is said to have read his pieces to the actors with an elocution which was so much admired by them, that he was tempted to try his talents for acting; but the trial-soon convinced him that he should never succeed in that character. He is the author of 11 plays, all acted with applause. his thoughts are wonderfully suited to tragedy; but frequently lost in sich a cloud of words, that it is hard to see the beauty of thein. There is much fire in his works, but so involved in smoke, that it does not

Coromandel during a period of 20 appear in half its lustre. He died

LEECHMAN (WILLIAM) D.D. principal of the college of Glasgow, born 1706, died Dec. 3, 1784. His publications were few; but they are generally known and admired (particularly his " Essay on Prayer") and will remain lasting monuments of a devout and benevolent heart, as well as of an enlarged and highlycultivated understanding.

LEIBNITZ (GODFREY WIL-LIAM DE) baron of Leipsic, an eminent statesman, poet, and lawver, but more eminent as a writer on philosophy, born 1646, died 17:6. His philosophical writings are very numerous, and have ren-

dered his name immortal.

LELAND (JOHN) the first and last antiquary-royal in England, died 1552. One of his contemporaries boldly affirms that " England never saw, and he believes would never see, a man to him in all things to be compared with regard to his skill in the antiquities of Britain; for that he was undoubtedly in these matters wonderful and peerless; so that, as concerning them, England had yet never a greater loss." Upon the whole he may not unjustly be styled the father of English antiquaries.

LELY (SIR PETER) an excellent portrait and historical painter, born 1617, at Westphalia in Germany, but afterwards settled in England under the patronage of Charles II. who made him his principal painter, knighted him, and would frequently converse with him as a person of good natural parts and acquired knowledge. He died 1680.

LEMERY (NICHOLAS) a celebrated French chemical writer, born 1645, died 1715.

L'ENCLOS (NINON DE) a very distinguished French courtezan, who, with a fine understanding and philosophic spirit, would reason like Socrates, though she afted like Lais; while, therefore, the great Conde, the Villarceaux, the Sevignes, the Rochefoucaults, enjoyed her as a mistress, the learned consulted her as a philosopher or a critic; for her house was a common rendezvous to the learned, as well as to the fine gentlemen of the world. Scarron consulted her upon his " Comical Romance:" St. Evremond, upon his Verses: Moliere, upon his Comedies : and Fontenelle, upon his Dialognes .- This bewitching woman died in 1706, aged 90, retaining her personal charms to the last. She left some children: and one of her sons died, before her, a very tragical death indeed. Not knowing her to be his mother (for all ber operations were conducted with eecrecy and mystery) he actually fell in love with her; and when, to ged rid of his passion, she discovered herself to him, through shame and despair he poignarded himself in her presence,

L'ENFANT (JAMES) an eminent French Protestant minister, born 1691, died 1728. He was author of three capital works, viz. Histories of the Councils of Constance, Basle, and Pisa, each in 2 vols. 4to. Beside these, he published the New Testament translated into French from the original Greek, with literal notes, in conjunction with Beausobre; which version was much esteemed by the Protestants.

L'ENGLET (NICHOLAS DU PRESNOY) a very voluminous French writer, born 1674, died 1756. His "Methode pour etudier l'Histoire," &c. seems to have been

thought his best production. His end was very tragical: for, falling asleep as he was reading by the fire, he fell into it, and his head was nearly burne off before the accident was perceived.

LEO X. pope of Rome, ever to be remembered by Protestants as having been the cause of the Reformation begun by Luther, was torn 1475, and died 1521. He was a lover and patronizer of learning and learned men, and equally favoured arts and sciences, being himself a man of taste. For this he has been often celebrated, and by our countryman Pope in particular:

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"But see! each Muse in Leo's golden

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Starts from her trance, and trims her

wither'd bays;

Rome's ancient genius, o'er its ruins spread, Shakes off the dust, and rears his

Then Sculpture and her sister arts revive;

Stones leap to form, and rocks begin to live; With sweeter notes each rising temple

rung;
A Raphael painted, and a Vida sung."

LEONICENUS (NICHOLAS) an eminent physician of Italy, to whom we owe the first translation of any of Galen's works, and the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates," born 1428, died 1524.

LEONIDAS I. king of Sparta, a celebrated warrior, who died gloriously in defending the pass of Thermopylæ against Xecxes, 480 years B. C.

LEONTIUM, an ancient courtezan at Athens, famous first for her lasciviousness, and afterwards for her application to the study of philosophy.

LESLEY (JOHN) a celebrated bishop of Ross in Scotland, born 1527, died 1596. His exertions to save the life of Mary queen of Scots, his mistress, has endeared his name to posterity: indeed all parties agree in speaking of him as a man of incomparable learning, an able statesman, a zealous churchman; and of his fidelity to his queen as admirable and exemplary. He is author of a History of Scotland to 1561.

LESLIE (DR. JOHN) bishop of Clogher in Ireland, memorable for his exertions in defence of the royal cause, and for having endured a siege in his castle of Raphoe, before he would surrender it to Oliver Cromwell, being the last which held out in that country. He died 1671, aged above 100 years, having been above 50 years a bishop.

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L'ESTRANGE (SIR ROGER) an English gentleman concerned in raising forces and in some unsuccessful enterprizes in favour of Charles I. during the civil wars, for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom. Upon the Restoration, he returned, and printed the first English Newspaper, under the title of The Public Intelligencer, in 1663; which he laid down upon the publication of the first London Gazette. He was author of many political tracks, and translated several things from the Greek, Latin, and Spanish.

LETI (GREGORIO) an Italian miscellaneous writer and historian, torn 1630, died 1701. His "History of Geneva" is the best of his works.

LEUNCLAVIUS (JOANNES) a German historian of the Ottoman empire, born 1533, died 1593.

LEUWENHOEK (ANTHONY DE) a very celebrated Dutch physician, born 1632, died 1723. He became famous all over Europe by

1527, died 1596. His exertions his experiments and discoveries

LEVER (SIR ASHTON) collector of a valuable museum of natural history; the expence of which having impaired his fortune, he was permitted to sell it by lottery, but lost considerably, the tickets not having sold. He died 1788.

LHUYD (EDWARD) keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and a celebrated antiquarian and linguist, died 1709.

LIBANIUS, a celebrated Sophist of antiquity, born 314. His epistles and orations are in high esteem.

LICETUS, a celebrated physician of Italy, born 1577, died 1655. His work "De Monstris" has great merit.

LILBURNE (JOHN) a famous English enthusiast, born 1618, died 1657. He was the chief ringleader of the Levellers, a modeller of state, publisher of several seditious pamphlets, and of so quarrelsome a disposition, that it was appositely said of him, that if there were none living but him, John would be against Lilburne, and Lilburne against John.

LILLO (GEORGE) an excellent dramatic writer, born 1693. Though strongly attached to the muses, he seemed to have laid it down as a maxim, that the devotion paid to them ought always to tend to the promotion of virtue, morality, and religion. In pursuance of this aim, Lillo was happy in the choice of his subjects, and shewed great power of affecting the heart, by working up the passions to such a height as to render the distresses of common and domestic life equally interesting to the audiences as that of kings and heroes, and the ruin brought on private families by an indulgence of . avarice, lust, &c. as the havock made in states and empires by ambition, cruelty, or tyranny. His "George Barnwell," "Fatal Curiosity," and "Arden of Feversham," are all planned on common and well-known stories; yet they have perhaps more frequently drawn tears from an audience than the more pompous tragedies of "Alexander the Great," "All for Love," &c. He died 1789.

LILLY (WILLIAM) a famous English astrologer, born 1602, died 1081. In him we have an instance of the general superstition and ignorance that prevailed in the time of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament; for the king consulted this astrologer to know in what quarter he should conceal himself if he could escape from Hampton Court; and general Fairfax, on the other side, sent for him to his army, to ask him if he could tell by his art whether God was with them and their cause. Lilly, who made his fortune by favourable predictions to both parties, assured . . the general that God would be with . . him and his army. His almanacks were in repute upwards of 36 years, and to be found in almost every family in England.

LILY (WILLIAM) an English grammarian, born 1466. He was appointed first master of St. Paul's school by the founder, Dr. Colet, in 1510, and died of the plague at London 1522. He is highly praised by Erasmus, who revised the syntax in his "Grammar," for his uncommon knowledge in the languages, and admirable skill in the instruction of youth.

LIMBORCH (PHILIP) a celebrated professor of divinity in Holland, born 1633, died 1712. His best work is a "History of the Inguisition."

LINACRE (DR. THOMAS) a

very learned English physician, born 1460, died 1524. He projected the foundation of the college of physicians, was the first president after its erection, and held that office for the 7 years he lived afterwards.

LIND (JAMES) M. D. a celebrated medical writer, died July 18, 1794.

LINGELBACK (JOHN) a celebrated German landscape-painter of the 17th century.

LINLEY (THOMAS) a very eminent English composer of music; and one of the proprietors of Drurylane theatre, died Nov. 18, 1795.

LINNÆUS (CHARLES VON) a Swede, the father of modern botany, and author of a new and universally-approved system of botanical arrangement, born 1707, died 1778.

LIPSIUS (JUSTUS) a most acute and learned Flemish critic and commentator on ancient authors, born 1547, died 1606.

LISLE (GUILLAUME DE) an eminent French geographer, born 1675, died 1726.

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LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, (THOMAS) judge of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of Edward IV. and author of a celebrated Treatise on Tenures, or titles by which all estates were anciently held in England, died 1481.

LITTLETON (ADAM) an excellent English philologist and grammarian; an indefatigable restorer of the Latin tongue, as appears from his "Latin Dictionary," and an excellent critic in the Greek; born 1627, died 1694.

LIVIUS (TITUS) the best of the Roman historians, born at Padua 59 years before Christ.—The history of Livy, like other great works of antiquity, is transmitted down to us

exceedingly mutilated and imperfed. Its books were originally 142, of which are extant only 35. commenced with the foundation of Rome, and concluded about 12 years before Christ. The encomiums bestowed upon Livy, by both ancients and moderns, are great and numerous; but probity, candour and impartiality, are what have most particularly distinguished him above all historians. He died A. D. 17.

LLOYD (ROBERT) a celebrated English poet and miscellaneous writer, died 1764. He wrote a poem called " The Actor;" " The Capricious Lovers," an opera; and four other dramatic pieces. His peculiar excellence was the dressing up an old thought in a new, neat, and trim manner; or, as Mr. Wilkes said, " he was contented to scamper round the foot of Parnassus on his little Welch pony," which seems never to have tired.

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LOCKE (JOHN) the most celebrated philosopher of the age he lived in, and one of the brightest ornaments of English literature, born 1632, died 1704. Of his numerous writings, one has truly immortalized his name, viz. "The Essay on Human Understanding."

LOKMAN (surnamed the WISE) sometimes called Abre Anam, or father of Anam, a philosopher and fabulist of great account among the Easterns .- Being once asked how he had attained so exalted a pitch of wisdom and virtue? Lokman replied, " It was by always speaking the truth, by keeping my word inviolably, and by never intermeddling in affairs that did not concern me."

LOLLARD (WALTER) author of the religious sect called Lollards, of the virgin Mary over Christ; thematics and astronomy; but his

taught that the mass, baptism, and extreme unction, were of no use or avail; rejected the form of the penitential, and renounced all obedience, both to the ecclesiastical and civil magistrates. Lollard was burnt for heresy at Cologne in 1322.

LOMBARD (PETER) wellknown by the title of Master of the Sentences, from a work of his, which is looked on as the source and origin of the scholastic theology in the . . Latin church. He died 1164.

LOMONOZOF, a celebrated Russian poet and great refiner of his native tongue, born 1711, died 1764. The odes of Lomonozof are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language. He is in fact the Pindar of Russia. Lomonozoff made also no inconsiderable figure in history, having published two works relative to that of his own country.

LONG (ROGERS) D. D. an eminent astronomical professor and writer, died 1770.

LONGINUS (DIONYSIUS) a Grecian philosopher and orator: and author of a "Treatise on the Sublime," which raised his reputation to such a height as no critic. either before or since, could ever reach. His contemporaries had so great an opinion of his judgment and taste, that they appointed him sovereign judge of all authors; and every thing was received or rejected by the public according to the decision of Longinus. He was put to death by Aurelian in 273.

LONGOMONTANUS (CHRIS-TIAN) an eminent astronomer, born in Denmark 1562, died 1647. He was author of several works. who denied the power and influence which shew great capacity in ma" Astronomia Danica" is the most life tutor to the duke of Devondistinguished.

LONGUERUE (LOUIS DE) a French critic and theological writer, born 1652, died 1732.

LORIMER (DR. JOHN) an English physician, and author of an Essay on Magnetism, born 1733, died July 1795.

L'ORME (PHILIBERT DE) an eminent French architect and antiquary, died 1577, leaving behind him several books of architecture greatly esteemed.

LORRAIN (ROBERT LE) a celebrated French sculptor, born 1666, died 1743.

LOTEN (JOHN) a good landscape-painter of the English school, though a native of Holland, died 1681.

LOVELACE (RICHARD) an elegant English poet and dramatic writer, born 1618, died 1658. He wrote two plays, neither of which have been printed: " The Scholar," a comedy; and "The Soldier," a tragedy.

LOWE (MAURITIUS) an Eng-·lish painter, of considerable eminence, died Aug. 1793.

LOWER (DR. RICHARD) a celebrated English physician, died 1691. He was author of an excellent book, " De Corde;" and of another, " De Motu et Colore Sanguinis et Chyli in eum transitu;" and practised the transfusion of blood from one animal into another; but whether he was the inventor of this operation we know not.

LOWTH (WILLIAM) a distinguished English theological writer and commentator, born 1661, died

LOWTH (ROBERT) D.D. son of the preceding, bishop of London, &c. &c. born 1711, died Nov. 3,

shire, and travelled with him in that capacity. When the duke was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Dr. Lowth went with him as first chaplain, and soon became bishop of Kilmore. Desirous, however, of returning to his native country, he exchanged his Irish bishopric for a prebend of Durham, and the rectory of Sedgefield. In 1776 he was preferred to the see of Oxford, and in the next year, on the death of Dr. Terrick, translated to London; the episcopal functions of which see were never discharged with more fidelity and effect than by Dr. Lowin. His literary character is well known, Few men attempted so much, and with more success. A victory, and on the right side, over such an adversary as Warburton, is no small distinction. His triumphs in Hebrew learning were yet more gratifying; witness his learned," Pralections" on its poetry, while he held the poetry professorship, from 1738 to 1748, at Oxford. They were published in 1763, and translated into English by Mr. Gregory in 1787. But perhaps the most enviable, as well as the most useful atchievements, are what refer to his own language; which owes to him what nothing said in it can ever pay, the "First Institutes of Grammar;" and, in his " Translation of Isaiah," the sublimest poetry in the world.

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LOYOLA (IGNATIUS OF) the founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, at the castle of Loyola, in the province of Guipuscoa in Spain. He was first page to Ferdinand V. king of Spain, and then an officer in his army; in which he signalized himself by his valour, and was wounded in both legs at the siege of Pampe-1787. Dr. Lowth was in early luna, in 1521. To this circumstance

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while he was under cure of his wounds, a Life of the Saints was put into his hands, which determined him to forsake the military for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate himself to the blessed virgin as her knight: he then went a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return to Europe he continued his theological studies in the universities of Spain, though he was then 23 years of age. After this he went to Paris, and in France laid the foundation of this new order, the institutes of which he presented to pope Paul III. who made many objections to them; but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed in 1540; but though Francois Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers of the order, carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly at Paris; the Sorbonne issued a decree in 1554, by which they condemned the institution, as being calculated rather for the ruin than the edification of the faithful. The pious founder died the year following, 1555.

LUBIENIETSKI (STANISLAUS)
a gentleman of Poland, and celebrated Socinian minister, born 1623,
died by poison 1675. He wrote
Everal books; the chief of which
is a "History of the Reformation
of Poland."—The Socinians look
upon him as a saint, if not a martyr.

LUCAN (MARCUS ANNÆUS)
a Latin poet, born at Cordova in
spain A. D. 39. He was condemned by Nero to be bled to
death in a bath, A. D. 65. His
shief work is his "Pharsalia;"

the Jesuits owe their origin; for, which indeed is rather a history of while he was under cure of his wounds, a Life of the Saints was put mone of the rules of poetry being observed in it.

LUCAS (PAUL) a great French traveller, born 1664, died 1737. His travels consist of several volumes, are passably written, and amusing enough; but not of the best authority.

LUCIAN, a celebrated Greek critic and satirist, born A. D. 90, died 180. He was not only one of the finest wits of his own time, but of all antiquity, being a perfect master in the great art of mixing the useful with the entertaining.

LUCILIUS, an ancient Latin poet, who wrote 30 books of "Satires." It is said, that he was the first inventor of that kind of poems. He died 103 years before Christ.

LUCRETIA, the famous Roman matron, wife of Collatinus, and the cause of the revolution of Rome from a monarchy to a republic; this lady, being violated by Sextus, the eldest son of Tarquin, king of Rome, stabbed herself, 509 B. C. The bloody poniard, with her dead body exposed to the senate, was the signal of Roman liberty; the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the abolition of the regal dignity, was instantly resolved on, and carried into execution.

LUCRETIUS (TITUS CARUS) an ancient Roman philosopher and poet, much esteemed for his learning and cloquence, wrote 6 books, "De Natura Rerum," and died 54 B. C. His poem has been translated into English by Mr. Creech, and this version is generally esteemed.

LUDLOW (EDMUND) a chief of the republican party in the civil wars of England in the last century, born 1620, died 1693, leaving "Memoirs of his own times."

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LULLY (JOHN BAPTIST) an him an opportunity of observing eminent musical composer, and superintendant of music to Louis XIV. born at Florence 1634. In 1686 the king was seized with an indisposition which threatened his life; but recovering from it, Lully was required to compose a Te Deum upon the occasion. He did compose one, not more remarkable for its excellence, than for the unhappy accident which attended the performance of it. He had neglected nothing in the composition of the music, and the preparations for the execution of it; and, the better to demonstrate his zeal, he himself beat the time; but, with the cane he used for this purpose, he gave himself, in the heat of action, a blow upon the end of his foot; and this, ending in a gangrene which baffled all the skill of his surgeons, put an end to his life, March 22, 1687.

LUTHER (MARTIN) an illustrious German divine, and reformer of the church, born at Isleben in Saxony 1483. He studied at Erfurth, being designed for a civilian; but an awful catastrophe made such an impression upon his mind, that he resolved to retire from the world. As he was walking in the fields with a fellowstudent, they were struck by lightning, Luther to the ground, and his companion dead by his side: he entered into the order of Augustine hermits at Erfurth; from this place he removed to Wurtemburgh, being appointed by the elector of Saxony professor of theology and philosophy in the university just founded there by that prince. In 1512 he was sent to Rome, to plead the cause of some convents of his order who had quarrelled with their vicar-general: this gave be made by Cassandra, daughter of

the corruption of the pontifical court, and the debauched lives of the dignitaries of the church, and probably gave him the first disgust to the Romish ecclesiastical govern. ment, especially as he had engaged in the monastic life from metives of genuine piety. Upon his return to Wurtemburgh it was remarked that he grew unusually pensive, and more austere in his life and conversation: he likewise read and expounded the sacred writings in lectures and sermons, and threw new lights on obscure passages; the minds of his auditors being thus prepared, a favourable occasion soon offered for carrying into execution his grand plan of reforma-In 1517, pope Leo X. published his indulgences. Albert, archbishop of Mentz and Magde. burgh, was commissioner for Germany, and was to have half the sum raised in that country; Tecelius, a Dominican friar, was deputed to collect, with others of his order, for Saxony; and he carried his zeal so far, as to declare his commission to be so extensive, that no crime could be too great to be pardoned; by purchasing indulgencies, not only past sins, but those intended, were to be forgiven. Against these vile practices Luther openly preached with wonderful success, and thus began the reformation in Germany. Luther died 1546.

LUTTI (BENEDITTO) an eminent Italian painter, born 1566, died 1624.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek tragic poet and grammarian, flourished about 304 years before Christ, and wrote a poem intituled " Alexandria," containing a long course of predictions, which he supposes to Priam, king of Troy. This poem has created a great deal of trouble to the learned, on account of its obscurity; so that he is characterized with the distinction of "the tenebrous poet." Suidas has preserved the titles of 20 tragedies of his composing.

LYCURGUS, a celebrated Spartan legislator, flourished 870 B. C.

LYDGATE (JOHN) an Augustin monk of St. Edmund's Bury, and a poet, flourished in the reign of Henry VI. He was a disciple and admirer of Chaucer; and, according to some critics, excelled his master in the art of versification. He died 1440.

LYDIAT (THOMAS) an eminent English chronologer and astronomer, born 1572, died 1646.

LYLLY (JOHN) born 1553, is considered as the first who attempted to reform and purify the English language, by purging it of obsolete and uncouth expressions. For this purpose he wrote a book intituled, "Euphues and his England;" which met with a degree of success unusual with the first attempters of reformation, being almost immediately and universally followed. He also wrote 9 plays; and died about 1600.

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LYONS (ISRAEL) a celebrated English mathematician, born 1739, died 1775.

LYSIAS, an ancient Athenian orator, born in the 80th olympiad. Plutarch and Photius relate, that 425 orations were formerly exhibited under the name of Lysias; of which 34 only are now extant.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated Greek statuary, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great, and chiefly excelled in the hair of the heads, and the proportions of his figures.

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LYTTELTON (EDWARD) lord keeper of the great seal of England in the reign of Charles I. and an eminent law-reporter, born 1589, died 1645.

LYTTELTON(GEORGE LORD) an elegant historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born 1709, died 1773. His principal writings are, "The Progress of Love;" Persian Letters;" "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul" (a treatise to which Infidelity has never been able to fabricate a specious answer); "Dialogues of the Dead;" and, lastly, "The History of Henry the Second."

MABILLON (JOHN) a very learned theological and historical writer of France, born 1632, died 1707.

MABLY (GABRIEL BONNOT DE) better known by the name of Abbe de Mably, born at Grenoble 1709, died May 3, 1785. He was a man of great talents, and wrote several valuable works; but his "Treatise sur la Maniere d'Ecrire l'Histoire, On the Method of Writing History," is that by which he is best known in England.

MACE (THOMAS) a practitioner on the lute, but more distinguished among music-men by a work intituled "Music's Monument, or a Remembrancer of the best Practical Music, both Divine and Civil, that has ever been known to have been in the World, 1676," folio. He was born 1613, and died 1679.

MACEDONIANS, certain ancient heretics in the Christian church, so called from Macedonius, their founder and leader, who was made bishop of Constantinople 342. A part of their doctrine was, that the Holy Spirit had no resemblance to either the Father or the Son, but

was only a mere creature, one of God's ministers, and somewhat more excellent than the angels.

MACHIAVEL (NICHOLAS) a native of Florence, who flourished in the beginning of the 16th century. He was secretary, and afterwards historiographer, to the republic of Florence, and wrote an history of that commonwealth from 1215 to 1494. He published also seven books of the " Art Military;" and many other works; but of all his writings, that which made the most poise is a treatise of politics, intituled, " The Prince:" the purpose of which is to describe the arts of government, as they are usually exercised by wicked princes and tyrants; and which is considered as a master-piece in its kind.

MACKBETH, usurper of the Scottish crown, slain 1054.

MACLAURIN(COLIN) an emiment Scots mathematician and philosopher, born 1698, died 1746. His writings are very numerous, and highly valuable for the purposes of geography and navigation.

MACROBIUS (AMBROSIUS) AURELIUS THEODOSIUS) an ancient Latin critic and antiquarian, who flourished towards the latter part of the 4th century.

MADAN(REV.MARTIN) M.A. author of "Thelyphthora," or Thoughts on Polygamy; of a literal translation of Juvenal and Persius, and of several other publications; died 1790.

MADDEN (DR. SAMUEL) an seminent Irish divine, patriot, and poet. In 1731 he projected a scheme for promoting learning in the college at Dublin by premiums. In 1740 we find him setting apart the annual sum of 1001, to be distributed, by way of premium, to the

inhabitants of Ireland only, viz. 501, to the author of the best invention for improving any useful art or manufacture; 251. to the person who should execute the best statue or piece of sculpture; and 25l. to the person who should finish the best piece of painting, either in history or landscape; the premiums to be decided by the Dublin Society, of which Dr. Madden was the institutor. The good effects of these well-applied benefactions have not only been felt in the kingdom where they were given, but have even extended their influence to its sister country, having given rise to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences in London, He died 1765.

MADDOX (ISAAC) bishop of Worcester, born 1697, died 1759. He published "A Vindication of the Government, Docrine, and Worship of the Church of England, established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," was a great benefactor to the London hospitals, and the first promoter of the Worcester infirmary in 1745. His lordship rose to preferment from a very low station in life, having been educated in a charity-school, and thence put as apprentice to a pastry-cook.

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MADOX (THOMAS) a learned antiquary, and historiographer-royal, who, with indefatigable industry, collected and explained, at different times, a vast number of records relating to the ancient laws and constitution of this country; the knowledge of which tends greatly to the illustration of English history. His chief works are, "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer;" and "Firma Burgi, or, An Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of Eng-

land." Mr. Madox's large and valuable collection of transcripts, in 94 volumes in folio and quarto, consisting chiefly of extracts from records in the Exchequer, the Patent and Clause Rolls in the Tower, the Cotton Library, the Archives of Canterbury and Westminster, the Collections of Christ's College, Cambridge, &c. made by him, and intended as materials for a feudal history of England from the earliest times, were presented by his widow to the British Museum, where they are now preserved.

MÆCENAS (CAIUS CILNIUS) the great friend and counsellor of Augustus Cæsar, and himself a very polite scholar, but chiefly memorable for having been the patron and protector of men of letters, died 8 B. C. All the protectors and patrons of learning since his death have usually been called Mæ-

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MAFFEI (FRANCIS SCIPIO) of Verona, a celebrated dramatic writer, antiquary, and critic, born 1675, died 1755.

MAFFÆUS (VEGIO) a Latin poet, born in Lombardy, 1407, was author of " Epigrams," and a " Supplement to Virgil," which he called the 13th book of the " Eneid." Julius Scaliger and Gerard Vossius have declared him a great poet. His prose works are also esteemed. He died 1459.

MAFFÆUS (BERNARDINE) a learned cardinal, who lived between the years 1514 and 1553, and distinguished himself by a " Commentary upon Tully's Epistles," and a" Treatise upon Medals and Inscriptions."

MAFFÆUS (JOHN PETER) a learned Jesuit, born at Bergamo, 1536; and who, after living in high

We have of his " A Latin Life of Ignatius Loyola," " A History of the Indies," and a " Latin translation of some Letters written by the Missionaries from the Indies."

MAGELLAN (FERDINAND) a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who in 1519 discovered and passed the Streights which have been since called by his name. He died 1520.

MAGELHAENS (JOHN HYA-CINTH DE) F.R.S. member of many foreign academies, and great grandson of the above celebrated navigator, a studious, ingenious, and learned man, particularly distinguished among the Literati in this and other enlightened countries for his intimate acquaintance with most branches of natural philosophy, and no less ingenious in his experiments therein, particularly in mechanics. Among his smaller works was much esteemed a tract on impregnating common water with fixed air; and his celebrated invention to imitate the qualities and effects of all medical waters, Bath, Pyrmont, Spa, Tunbridge, &c. He died Feb. 1790.

MAGIUS (JEROME) an ingenious and learned mathematician, philosopher, and critic, of Tuscany, judge of the admiralty for the Venetians in the isle of Cyprus, which city he bravely defended against the Turks, inventing several machines to annoy the besiegers and destroy their works; but, the city being taken, these savages burned his curious library, carried him in chains to Constantinople, and strangled

him in prison, 1572.

MAGLIABECHI (ANTONY) librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany, and editor of some scarce Latin authors, born at Florence 1633, died 1714. His name is favour with several popes, died 1603. very famous among the learned;

many are said to have applied to vapours. He loved strong wine, him as an oracle; and he answered but drank it soberly, and in small every question with such solidity quantities. He lived upon the and precision, as if he had never plainest and most ordinary food, studied any other subject. A prodigious memory was his distinguishing talent. As an instance of this, Mr. Spence, in his " Parallel between him and Robert Hill," tells the following story of him, which indeed seems hardly credible: "A gentleman, to make trial of the force of his memory, lent him a manuscript he was going to print. Some time after it was returned, the gentleman came to him with a melancholy face, and pretended it Magliabechi, being rewas lost. quested to recollect what he remembered of it, wrote the whole without missing a word or varying the spelling."-He generally kept himself shut up the whole day, and only opened his doors in the evening to men of letters, who came to see and converse with him. His attention was entirely absorbed by his books and studies; and he often forgot the most urgent wants of human nature. He was singularly negligent in his dress and simple in his manners. An old cloak served him for a gown in the day, and for bed-clothes at night. He had one straw chair for his table, and another for his bed; in which he generally continued fixed amongst his books, till he was overpowered by sleep. As he led a most sedentary life, and yet arrived to an extreme old age (for he died in his 81st year), it may be curious to subjoin an account of the regimen he observed, which is given us by Marmi, bians: for they, lying within the who composed his eulogium. "He torrid zone, were, through the naalways kept his head warmly co- ture of their climate, as well as the vered, and took, at certain times, then excessive corruption of their treacle, which he esteemed an ex- manners, exceedingly given to the sellent preservative against noxious love of women; and the scorching

He took tobacco, to which he was a slave to excess; but was absolute master of himself in every other particular."

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, a celebrated impostor, and founder of the Mahometan religion, born 571, at Mecca, a city of Arabia. of the tribe of the Korashites, which was reckoned the noblest in all that country, and was descended in a direct line from Pher Koraish the founder of it. In his 40th year he began to take upon him the style of the Apostle of God, and under that character to propagate the imposture which he had concerted, On his first appearance he was treated with derision and contempt, and called by the people a sorcerer, magician, liar, impostor, and teller of fables, of which he frequently complains in the Koran; x so that for the first year he made little or no progress; but persevering in his design, which he managed with great address, he afterwards gained many proselytes, among which were some of the most considerable men of the city. The main arguments which Mahomet used to delude men into a belief of this imposture, were promises and threats, being those which he knew would work the easiest on the affections of the vulgar. His promises were chiefly of paradise; which with great art he framed agreeably to the taste of the Ara-

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which he threatened to all who · would not believe in him, to consist of such torments as would appear to them the most afflicting and grievous to be borne: as that they should drink nothing but boiling and stinking water, nor breathe any thing but exceeding hot winds, things most terrible in Arabia; that they should dwell for ever in continual fire, intensely burning, and be surrounded with a black, hot, salt smoke, as with a coverlid, &c. and, that he might omit nothing! which could work on their fears. be terrified them with the threats! of grievous punishments in this life. He pretended to receive all his revelations from the angel Gabriel, who, he said, was sent from God on purpose to deliver them to him. He was, it seems, subject to the falling sickness; so that, whenever the fit was upon him, he pretended it to be a trance, and that then the angel Gabriel was come from God with some new revelations to him. pretended revelations he put into geveral chapters; the collection of which makes up the Koran, which is the bible of the Mahometans. The original of this book was laid up, as he taught his followers, in the archives of Heaven; and the angel Gabriel brought him the copy

heat and dryness of the country of it, chapter by chapter, according making rivers of water, cooling as occasion required that they should drinks, shaded gardens, and pleasant be published to the people; that is, fruits, most refreshing and delight- as often as any new thing was to be . ful to them, they were from hence set on foot, any objection against . ant to place their highest enjoyment him or his religion to be answered. in things of this nature; and there- any difficulty to be solved, any disfore, to answer the height of their content among his people to be carnal desires, he made the joys of quieted, any offence to be removed. Heaven to consist totally in these or any thing else done for the particulars, which he promises furtherance of his grand scheme, them abundantly in many places of his constant recourse was to the the Koran. On the contrary, he angel Gabriel for a new revelation, described the punishments of Hell, and out came some addition to the Koran, to serve his turn .- It is the universal doctrine of the Mahometans, that their religion is to be propagated by the sword, and that all true mussulmen are bound to fight for it. For which reason it has been a custom among them for their preachers, while they deliver their sermons, to have a drawn sword placed by them, to denote thereby, that the doctrines they teach are to be defended and propagated by the sword. In pursuance of this idea, the last ten years of Mahomet's life was a continued scene of war and devastation. reconcile the minds of the cowardly. and to add vigour to the brave, he invented his doctrine of fate and destiny; telling them, that those who were slain in the battle, though they had tarried at home in their houses, must nevertheless have died at that moment, the time of every man's life being predetermined by X God; but in that they died fighting for the faith, they gained the advantage of dying martyrs for their religion, and immediately entered into paradise as the reward of it. These have been the favourite notions of the Mahometans to the present day; and nothing indeed can more induce to valour, than a fixed belief that, whatever dangers they expose them-

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selves to, they cannot die either sooner or later than is predestined by God .- Having at length been established in the temporal sovereignty, which he had long been aiming at, Mahomet assumed all the insignia belonging thereto; still retaining the sacred character of chief pontif of his religion, as well as the royal with which he had been invested. He transmitted them both together to all his successors, who, by the title of caliphs, reigned after him. He died A. D. 631, in consequence of having, three years before, eaten of a shoulder of mutton which had been poisoned by a daughter of his host at Caibar, who declared that she had a mind to make trial whether he were a prophet or no: " for, were he a prophet," said she, " he would certainly know that the meat was poisoned, and therefore would receive no harm from it:" but if he were not a prophet, she thought she should do the world a service in ridding it of so wicked a tyrant. He was buried in the place where he died, which was in the chamber of his best-beloved wife, at Medina, where he lies to this day.

MAHOMET II. the 11th sultan of the Turks, born at Adrianople, 1430; and to be remembered chiefly by us for taking Constantinople in 1453, and thereby driving many learned Greeks into the West, which was a great cause of the restoration of learning in Europe, as the Greek literature was then introduced here. He was the first of the Ottoman emperors whom the Western nations dignified with the title of Grand Seignior, or Great Turk; which posterity has preserved to his descendants. He died 1481.

divine, celebrated in the republic of letters, born 1610, died 1686. He wrote the " History of Arianism, of the Iconoclastes, of the Croisades, of the Schism of the West, of the Schism of the Greeks, of the Decay of the Empire, of the Ligue, of Lutheranism, of Calvinism, the Pontificate of St. Leo;" and was composing the " History of the Schism of England" when he died.

MAIMONIDES (MOSES) or Moses the son of Maimon, a celebrated rabbi, called by the lews The Eagle of the Doctors, born at Cordova in Spain 1131, died 1201. The Jews have this saying of him. " A Mose ad Mosen non surrexit sicut Moses;" by which they would insinuate, that of all their nation none ever so nearly approached to the wisdom and learning of their great founder and law-giver, as Moses the son of Maimon. Of the works of Maimonides, the most considerable are his " lad," which is likewise called " Mischne Terah," his " More Novochim," and his " Peruschim, or Commentaries upon the Misna." His " Jad" has always been esteemed a great and useful work, and indeed with good reason, it being nothing less than a complete code or panded of Jewish law, digested into a clear and regular form, and illustrated throughout with an intelligent commentary of his own.

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MAINTENON, MADAME DE, (FRANCES D'AUBIGNE) wife of Scarron, the French poet, and afterwards of Louis XIV. born 1635. She founded the celebrated convent of St. Cyr, at Versailles, for the maintenance of 36 nuns, ladies of quality, and 24 assistant sisters. Upon this foundation, which the king sufficiently endowed, MAIMBOURG(LEWIS)a French | young ladies of distinction were 10.

ceived and educated gratis. Her life of penitential piety after her marriage atoned for her ingratitude to madame de Montespan, who raised her from indigence, and whom she supplanted; her extensive charity to the poor, and exemplary life, from this period, made amends to society; so that she died universally regretted, 1710.

MAITTAIRE (MICHAEL) a learned editor of the Latin and Greek classics, born 1668, died 1747. Besides many original writings, he edited most accurately the following works, viz. " Opera & Fragmenta Veterum Poetarum." two handsome volumes in folio: a " Greek Testament :" " Christus Patiens; " " Justin; " " Lucretius;" " Phædrús;" " Sallust ;" " Terence ;" " Catullus ;" " Tibullus;" " Propertius;" " Cornelius Nepos;" " Florus;" " Horace; " " Juvenal; " " Ovid; " " Virgil:" " Cæsar's Commentaries;" " Martial;" " Quintus Curtius;" " Velleius Paterculus;" "Lucan;" and " Bonefonii Carmina."

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MALDONAT (JOHN) a Spanish Jesuit, born 1534, made himself famous by an excellent " Commentary upon the Gospels" in 1582, and died 1589. It is related of him, that, previous to his death, he dreamed, for some nights, that a man appeared to him, who exherted him to continue his comment vigorously, and assured him that he should finish it, but that he should not live long after; and in so saying the man pointed to a certain Part of his belly, in which Maldonat afterwards felt those violent pains that put an end to his life.

MALEBRANCHE(NICHOLAS)

acclebrated French divine and philampher, born 1638, died 1715.

He wrote several works; of which the first and principal, as indeed it gave rise to almost all that followed, was his "Recherche de la Verite," or "Search after Truth." His design in this book is to point out to us the errors into which we are daily led by our senses, imagination, and passions; and to prescribe a method for discovering the truth, which he does by starting the notion of seeing all things in God.

MALHERBE (FRANCIS DE) a celebrated French poet, who has always been considered by his countrymen as the father of their poetry born 1555, died 1628 .- Balzac says. that the French poetry before Malherbe was perfectly Gothic; and Boileau observes to the same purpose, that he was the first in France who taught the muse harmonious numbers, a just cadence, purity of language, regularity of composition, and order; in short, who laid down all those rules for fine writing which future poets were to follow if they hoped to succeed. The poetical works of Malherbe, though divided into six books, yet make but a small volume. They consist of paraphrases upon the Psalms, odes, sonnets, and epigrams. So delicate were his grammatical perceptions, that, some few moments before his death, when he had been in a lethargy two hours, he awaked on a sudden to reprove his landlady, who waited on him, for using a word that was not good French: saying to his confessor, who reprimanded him for it, that " he could not help it, and that he would defend the purity of the French language to the last moment of his life."

MALLET (DAVID) or MAL-LOCH, an English poet, but of Scotland, where he was born about 1700. In 1740 he wrote a "Life

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of Lord Bacon," and of the great "Duke of Marlborough;" was associated with Thomson the poet, in the composition of the "Masque of Alfred," and wrote a tragedy or two, and several poems.—The works of this author have been collected in 3 volumes 12mo. As a writer, he cannot be placed in any high class; there being no species of composition in which he was eminent. Lord Bolingbroke left lim the property of his works, which he published in 5 vols. 4to.

MALMSBURY. See WILLIAM.
MALPIGHI (MARCELLUS) an
eminent Italian physician and anatomist, born 1628, died 1694. His
discoveries in anatomy were considerable, particularly respecting the

liver and kidneys.

MAMBRUN (PETER) an ingenious and learned French poet and critic, born 1581. He is, in Latin poetry, one of the most perfect and accomplished among the imitators of Virgil, and has written, in the same metre, the same number of books, and in the three different kinds, to which that illustrious poet applied himself. Thus we have of Mambrun " Eclogues;" " Georgics, or four books upon the culture of the soul and the understanding;" and an heroic poem in 12 books, intituled "Constantine, or Idolatry overthrown." He died 1661.

MANDEVILLE (SIR JOHN) an Englishman fatnous for his travels, born at St. Alban's about the beginning of 1300, died 1372. He travelled through almost all countries, made himself master of almost all languages; and left, at his death, an "Itinerary," or account of his travels, in English, French, and Latin.

MANDEVILLE (BERNARD DE) a very celebrated writer in the

18th century, born in Holland, where he studied physic, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty. He afterwards came over into Eng. land, and wrote several books, all of them ingenious and witty, but some which are supposed to have had a very ill effect upon society. His chief works is, " The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits; with an Essay on Charity and Charity Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society." The dreadful tendency of this work seems to arise principally from the author's description of human nature, which is every where represented as low and vicious; for nothing contributes more to extinguish virtue in the breast of man, than degrading and odious pictures of the species. When men are persuaded that they are naturally knaves, a noble incentive to virtue is extinguished, that which arises from a consciousness of their being formed to it. Instead of growing better they easily grow worse, and gradually become vicious, merely through a persuasion that they were originally created so. His books all passed unnoticed, except "The Fable of the Bees;" and this was attacked by several writers, but most warmly by Dr. Berkely, bishop of Cloyne. Mandeville died 1733.

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MANETHO, an ancient Egyptian historian.

MANFREDI (EUSTACHIO) a celebrated mathematician of Italy, born 1674, acquired great reputation by his "Ephemerides," in 4 vols. 4to. and by his other works, and died 1739.

MANICHEES, a very famous or rather infamous sect of heretics, founded by one Manes, who flourished toward the conclusion of the 3d century. He taught that " there were two principles of all things, co-eternal and co-equal, namely, God and the devil; that all good proceeded from the former, and all evil from the latter; that the good being was the author of the New Testament, and the bad, of the Old; that this created the body, that the soul." He taught the doctrine of fate and necessity, denied the existence of Christ in the flesh, with innumerable other false and fantastic notions. The manner of his death, as it is commonly related, was very tragical. For when, according to his usual way, he had ascended to the top of the house in order to invoke the demons of the air, which custom the Manithees afterward practised in their execrable ceremonies, he was in a moment struck with a blow from Heaven, which threw him headlong down to the pavement and fractured his skull, so that he died immediately.

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MANLEY (MRS.) the celebrated author of "Memoirs of the New Atalantis," "The Royal Mischief," and "Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain," tragedies; and a comedy called the "Lost Lover, or the Jealous Husband," died 1724.

MANLIUS (CAPITOLINUS) a renowned Roman consul and general, who saved the Capitol when it was attacked by the Gauls in the night. He was alarmed by the tries of geese, which were ever after held sacred, and the general himself styled Capitolinus. He died 384 B. C.

MANUTIUS (ALDUS) the first of those celebrated printers at Venice, who were as illustrious for their learning as for uncommon skill in their profession, born at Bassano in Italy about the middle of the

15th century, and thence is sometimes called Bassianus. He was the first who printed Greek neatly and correctly: and he acquired so much reputation in his art, that whatever was finely printed, was proverbially said to have come from the press of Aldus. In short, he carried it to such perfection, that all improvements afterwards were greatly indebted to his previous advancements. He died 1516.

MANUTIUS (PAUL) the son of Aldus, and brought up to his father's profession. He had, for some time, the care of the Vatican library committed to him by Pius IV. who also called him to Rome to superintend the apostolic press. Paul Manutius was much more learned than his father; he published, with commentaries, editions of "Tully's Epistles," and several other works, and died 1574.

MANUTIUS (ALDUS) the son of Paul, also a learned man and a printer, died 1597, leaving behind him "Commentaries upon Cicero," 3 books of epistles, and other works in Italian as well as in Latin.

MAPLETOFT (DR. JOHN) a very learned English medical and theological writer, born 1631, died 1721.

MARATTI (CARLO), a famous Italian painter and engraver, born 1625, died 1713.

MARCA (PETER DE) a French bishop, and, as a polemical writer, one of the greatest ornaments of the Gallican church, born 1594, died 1662.

MARCELLINUS (AMMIANUS) an ancient Roman historian of great merit, flourished in the latter ages of the empire, under Gratian, Valentinian, and Theodosius the Great, and composed a history in 31 books, comprising the period from A.D.

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go to 37%. He died about 390, leaving behind him the character of an impartial, faithful, and accurate historian, who says nothing but what he was sure of, and who informs us of many things of which, without him, we should have been ignorant. He is of the number of those who relate things which they saw, and transactions in which they bore a part; and these advantages he had in common with Cæsar and Xenophon.

MARCHAND (PROSPER) of Paris, but settled in Holland, where he was the principal author of a "Journal Literaire," which was reckoned excellent in its kind. He composed "L'Histoire de l'Imprimerie;" "Dictionnaire Historique, ou Memoires critiques & literaires;" gave a new edition of the "Dictionary and Letters of Bayle;" and

died 1756. MARCIONITES, a sect of heretics, so called from Marcion, their founder, who lived in the 2d century of the church .- The doctrines of this heretic were, many of them, the same with those which were afterwards adopted by Manes and his followers; that, for instance, of two co-eternal independent principles, one the author of all good, the other of all evil. Marcion taught, as Manes did after him, that the God of the Old Testament was the evil principle; that he was an imperious, tyrannical being, who iinposed the hardest laws upon the Jews, and injuriously restrained Adam from touching the best tree in paradise; and that the serpent was a nobler being than he, for encouraging him to eat of its fruit: on which account, as Theodoret tells us upon his own knowledge, the Marcionites worshipped a brazen serpent, which they always

kept shut up in an ark. He taught that Christ came down from heaven to free us from the yoke which this Being had put upon us; that Christ. however, was not clothed with real flesh and blood; but only appeared to the senses to be so; and that his sufferings were nothing more than appearance: that when Christ descended into hell, and preached the gospel there, he brought the followers of Cain, the inhabitants of So. dom, and other wicked people, who were converted from the error of their ways, back with him to heaven; but that he left Noah, Abraham, and the other patriarchs, who would not listen to his preaching, but trusted too much to their own righteousness, fast bound in that horrible dungeon; that there would be no resurrection of the body, but only of the soul, &c. &c. He died A. D. 140.

MARETS (SAMUEL DES) a celebrated French divine of the Reformed church, born 1509, died 1673.—A chronological table of the works of this celebrated divine may be found at the end of his "System of Divinity." Their number is prodigious; and the variety of their subjects shew an unbounded genius.

MARGARET, daughter of Woldemar III. king of Denmark, born 1353, and styled the Semiramis of the North. She succeeded her father in the throne of Denmark, her husband in that of Norway, and the crown of Sweden was given her as a recompence for delivering the Swedes from the tyranny of Albert their king. Thus possessed of the three kingdoms, she formed the grand political design of a perpetual union, which she accomplished, pro tempore only, by the famous treaty styled the Union of Colmar. She died 1412.

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MARGARET OF AN 70U. daughter of Rene d'Anjon, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI. king of England, an ambitious, enterprising, courageous woman; intrepid in the field, she signalized herself by heading her troops in several battles against the house of York; and if she had not been the instrument of her husband's misfortunes, by putting to death the duke of Gloucester his uncle, her name would have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy with which she supported the rights of her husband and son, till the fatal defeat at Tewkesbury, which put an end to all her enterprises, the king being taken prisoner, and prince Edward, their only son, basely mardered by Richard duke of York. Margaret was ransomed by her faher, and died in Anjou 1482.

MARGARET, duchess of Newtastie, famous for her voluminous productions, in letters, plays, poems, philosophical discourses, and orations, which amount in all to about a dozen folios, if we include " The Life of her husband, William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle;" and Langbaine tells us, " that all the language and plots of her plays were her own."-The touches on her own character (in the life of her husband) are inimitable. tays, "that it pleased God to command his servant Nature to endue ber with a poetical and philosophical genius, even from her birth: for she did write some books of that kind before she was 12 years of age." But what gives one the best idea of her unbounded passion for scribbling, was her seldom revising the copies of her works, lest, as she said, it should disturb her following conceptions. - She died 1073, and was buried at West-

minster, where the duke caused a most stately monument to be erected to her memory.

MARIANA (JOHN) a Spanish historian, born 1537, died 1624. He wrote several works, theological and historical; but the most considerable, by far, of all his performances, is his " History of Spain," which he brought down to 1621. when king Philip III. died, and Philip IV. came to the throne.

MARINELLA (LUCRETIA) an ingenious Venetian lady, who lived in the 17th century, and wrote a work called " La Femme Genereuse, &c.; or, A Demonstration that the Women are more noble, more politic, more courageous, more knowing, more virtuous, and better

managers, than the men."

MARIVAUX (PETER CAR-LET DE) a French dramatic author and writer of romance, born 1688, died 1763. The great characteristic of both his comedies and romance was, to convey an useful moral under the veil of wit and sentiment: " My only object (says he) is to make men more just and more humane;" and he was as amiable in his life and conversation as he was in his writings.

MARKHAM (GERVASE) English poet and miscellaneous writer, who lived in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He wrote " Herod and Antipater," a tragedy, and published a great many volumes upon husbandry and horsemanship.

MARKLAND (JEREMIAH) a very acute and learned English cri-

tic, born 1693, died 1776.

MARLOE (CHRISTOPHER) an English dramatic author, bred a student at the university of Cambridge; but afterward, becoming a player, trod the same stage with the incomparable Shakespeare. He was accounted (says Langbaine) an excellent poet in his time, even by Ben Jonson himself; and Heywood, his fellow-actor, styles him the best of poets. In a copy of verses called "The Censure of the Poets," he was thus characterized:

Next Marloe, bathed in Thespian

Had in him those brave sublunary things That your first poets had; his raptures

All air and fire, which made his verses clear;

For that fine madness still be did retain Which rightly should possess a poet's brain."

His genius led him wholly to tragedy; and he wrote 6 plays; one of which, called "Lust's Dominion, or The Lascivious Queen," was afterwards altered by Mrs. Behn, and acted under the title of "Abdelazer, or The Moor's Revenge." He was murdered 1693.

MAROLLES (MICHEL DE) born in France 1600, died 1681. He attached himself to the translating of ancient Latin writers, was certainly a man of great learning, and discovered all his life a love for the arts. He was one of the first who paid any attention to prints, of which he collected about 100,000; and these made one of the ornaments of the French king's cabinet. He also composed "Memoirs of his own Life," which contain many interesting facts.

MAROT (CLEMENT) a celebrated French poet, and valet de chambre to Francis I. born 1496, died 1544. The French poets are obliged to him for the rondeau, and to him they likewise owe, in some measure, the modern form of the somet and madrigal, and of some other of the smaller forms of poetiv.

MARRACCI (LEWIS) a very

learned Italian theological writer and antiquary, born 1612, died 1700.—He was the author of several pieces in Italian; but the grand work, which has made him deservedly famous all over Europe, is his edition of the "Alcoran" in the original Arabic, with a Latin version, notes, and confutation of his own.

MARSHAL (THOMAS) an English divine, and noted critic; especially in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon tongues, born 1621, died 1685.

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MARSIGLI (LEWIS FERDI-NAND) an Italian nobleman, famous in letters and in arms, born 1658, died 1730. He was founder, in 1712, of the Academy of arts and sciences at Bologna, called "The Institute," and author of a physical "History of the Sea, and a Description of the Danube from Vienna to Belgrade."

MARSILIUS. See MENAN-DRINO.

MARSTON (JOHN) an English dramatic author, who lived in the time of James I. and wrote 8 plays, Beside these, he wrote 3 books of satires, intituled, "The Scourge of Villany," which were printed at London in 1598. He died 1614.

MARTIALIS (MARCUS VA-LERIUS) an ancient Latin poet, born at Bilbilis, now called Bubiera, in Spain, in the reign of Claudius. He excelled so much in the epigrammatic way, that his acquaintance was courted by many of the first rank at Rome. Silius Italicus, Stella, and Pliny the younger, were his friends and patrons. Stertinus, a noble Roman, had so great an esteem for his compositions, that he placed his statue in his library while he was yet living; and the emperor Verus, who reigned with Antoninus the philosopher, used to call him his Virgil; which was as high an honour as could well be done him Domitian made him a Roman knight, and gave him likewise the "Jus trium liberorum," the privileges of a citizen who had 3 children. He was also advanced to the tribunate. The time of his death is uncertain.

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MARTIN (BENJAMIN) one of the most celebrated mathematicians indopticians of the age, born 1704. After publishing a variety of ingenious treatises, and particularly ascientific "Magazine" under his own name, and carrying on for many years a very extensive trade is an optician and globe-maker in fleet street, he died 1782.

MARTINI (RAYMOND) a Dominican friar, and great orientalist, who flourished in the 13th century. He was one of those of his order who were pitched upon, at a general dapter held at Toledo, in 1250, to study Hebrew and Arabic in order toonfute the Jews and Mahometans. This he attempted in a very learned work, called "Pugio fidei."

MARTYR (PETER) a very distinguished commentator on the Bible, born at Florence 1500, died 1562.

MARVELL (ANDREW) a very ingenious political and critical writer and poet, born 1620, died 1678. Marvell was a fine example of gemine English patriotism: Being thosen to represent his native town, lingston upon Hull, in Parliament, little before, and again after the Restoration, he manfully supported the religious and civil liberties of his country, by his writings and his parliamentary interest, against the arbitrary encroachments of the fourt on both. The tendency of be ruling powers to Popery ap-

pearing to be countenanced and encouraged by time-serving bishops, ard other dignitaries of the church of England, these he most deservedly lashed in satirical writings, and at the same time, to check the progress of the measures taken by government to introduce it again, he published an anonymous account of the growth of Popery and arbitrary power in England, from 1675 to 1677. In this famous tract he asserted, that the war with the Dutch . was owing to the influence of the . French and the Popish party on our councils. It gave great offence to the ministry; but it opened the eyes of the people, and had a sensible effect in parliament. A reward of 100l. was offered in the gazette for the discovery of the author; and though it was well known Mr. Marvell wrote it, he did not shun the court; but the king being pleased with his wit and humour in conversation, occasionally invited him to private entertainments, and at last sent the lord treasurer Danby to visit him in his obscure lodgings, . and to make him the most ample offers of honours and emoluments, if he would go over to the court party. His answer upon this occasion deserves to be recorded: "that he could not with honour accept his majesty's offers, since, if he did, he must either be ungrateful to the king in voting against him, or false to his country in giving in to the measures of the court." The minister, knowing his distressed circumstances, likewise tendered him 1000l. in money as an unconditional present from the king, and only a tribute to his great merit; but this . temptation he withstood with the . same noble firmness, though he was . ? soon after obliged to borrow a guinea · of a friend.

MARULLUS, a poet of Calabria in the 5th century, who came to · Padua to wait upon Attila, after . that king of the Huns had opened himself a passage into Italy by the taking of Aquileia, and had destroyed or subdued all that came in his way. Marullus expected an ample reward for the flatterics with which he had filled his panegyric upon Attila: but when that prince was informed by his interpreters, that the poem deduced his origin · from Heaven, and styled him a god, * . he ordered both the verses and the versifier to be burned. It were to be wished that all flatterers might be thus rewarded; but, in the present case, we have the mortification to learn that Attila mitigated the punishment, upon reflecting that such a piece of severity might hin-, der other authors from writing his praises.

MARY, queen of Scots, famous for her beauty, her wit, her learning, and her misfortunes, was daughter of James V. king of Scotland, and succeeded her father in 1542, eight days after her birth. In 1558 she married Francois, dauphin, and afterwards king of France; by which · means she became queen of France. This monarch dying in 1560, she returned into Scotland, and married her cousin, Henry Stuart (lord Darnley), in 1565; but excluding him from any share of the government (as he suspected) by the advice of Rizzio, an Italian musician, her favourite and secretary, the king, by the counsel and assistance of some of the principal nobility, suddenly surprised them together, and Rizzio was slain in the queen's presence The next year the king in 1566. was blown up with gunpowder, in a private house, to which he had retired with a few friends. It is

imagined he was murdered before the house was blown up. The earl of Bothwell, the new favourite of Mary, was undoubtedly the contriver of this murder, with her . connivance; he was, however, acquitted by the nobles of his and Mary's party; and, in about two months after this horrid murder. the queen, to the astonishment of all Europe, married this ambitious This shameful conduct oc. casioned the revolt of the chief no. bility, and her best subjects, by whom she was taken prisoner, compelled to resign the crown, and her son, James VI. was crowned. The earl of Murray at the same time was declared regent, the prince being only 13 months old. queen soon after escaped from prison, and raised an army to oppose the regent, but was defeated by him, and fled to England in 1568, where she was detained a prisoner, charged by her own subjects with the murder of her husband, king Henry. As to Bothwell, he fled to Denmark, where he died in obscurity. During the long imprisonment of the queen, she was justly considered as the head of the Popish party, who wished to see a princess of their persuasion on the throne of England; and Mary, despairing of recovering that of Scotland, most assuredly became a dupe to this party, and countenanced, if she was not directly concerned in the plots against the life of Elizabeth, who was reduced to the necessity of sacrificing her to her own personal safety. She was tried for a conspiracy against the life of the queen of England, condemned, and beheaded in 1 587.

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MASCARON (JULIUS) bishop of Agen, and a most eminent French preacher, born at Marseilles 1634,

ded 1703. His eloquence was astosishing; and it is related, that the Hugenots being drawn to hear him, his preaching had such an effect upon them, that, of 30,000 Calvinists, which he found at his coming to the see of Agen, 28,000 of them forsook their church.

MASSIEU (GUILLAUME) an ingenious and learned French writer og classical antiquity, and editor of an edition of Demosthenes, born

1665, died 1792.

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MASSINGER (PHILIP) an exrelient English dramatic poet, born 1585, died 1639. He was held in the highest esteem by the poets of that age, and there were few who did not reckon it an honour to write in conjunction with him, s Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, field, and Decker did. His works were collected in 4 vols. 8vo. by Mr. Monck Mason and Mr. Thomas Davies, in 1779.

MASSON (PAPIRIUS) a French innalist of good reputation, but now mielly known by his " Elogia Vitorum Clarissimorum." He was born

1514. and died 1611.

MASSON (IOHN) a Reformed minister, originally of France, but who fled into England to enjoy that liberty in religion which his own country refused him. He is author of " Histoire Critique de la Republique des Lettres, from 1712 to 1717," in 15 vols. 12mo. " Vitæ Horatii, Ovidii, et Plinii junioris," 3 vols. small 8vo. and " Histoire de Pierre Bayle & de ses Ouvrages."

MATHER (DR. COTTON) F.R.S. an eminent divine of Boston in New England, born 1663. he became so considerable a person in Boston, that he was frequently consulted by the magistrates upon affairs of state; and more than once sucled riots merely by the force of

his persuasions. For the public good, he set on foot there and promoted several excellent societies, particu- . larly a society for repressing disorders; a society for reforming manners; and a society of peacemakers, whose professed business it was to compose differences, and prevent law-suits. Moreover, he published a proposal for an evangelical treasury, in order to build churches, distribute books of piety, relieve poor ministers, &c. He died 1728, having published 382 pieces, many of them indeed but small, as single sermons, essays, &c. yet several of larger size. Among these were " An Ecclesiastical History of New England, from its first planting in 1620, to 1698," folio; and the " Christian Philosopher," Svo. But the most remarkable of all his works was one in which, like Glanville, he defended the reality of witchcraft, entitled "The Wonders of the Invisible World; being an account of the trials of several witches lately executed in New. England, and of several remarkable curiosities therein occurring," &c. &c. &c.

MATY (MATTHEW) M. D. an eminent physician, critic, and miscellaneous writer, born in Holland in the year 1718, but settled in England, where he became secretary to the Royal Society, and principal librarian of the British Museum,

He died 1776.

MATY (PAUL HENRY) M. A. F. R. S. son of the above, also one of the under librarians of the British Museum, and secretary to the Royal Society. His whole life was taken up in literary pursuits. In January 1782 he set on foot a Review of Publications, principally foreign; and no man was better qualified for the employment, being

eminently acquainted with ancient and modern literature, and particularly conversant in critical researches. He died 1787.

MAUDUIT (ISRAEL) F. A.S. a political and miscellaneous writer, best known as author of "Considerations on the German war," &c. &c.

died 1787, aged 79.

MAUPERTUIS(PETER-LEWIS) an eminent French philosopher, born 1698. In 1736 he was placed at the head of the Academicians who were sent into the north by the king of France, in order to determine the figure of the earth; which was executed with great success. He is memorable for a most violent literary contest with Voltaire, and was author of some valuable geographical and astronomical works, which have been collected and printed in 4 vols. 8vo. He died 1759.

MAURICEAU (FRANCIS) a French chirurgeon, who applied himself with great success and reputation to the disorders of pregnant and lying-in women, and was at the head of all the operators in this way. We have of his upon this subject, "Observations sur la Grossesse & sur l'Accouchement des Femmes, sur leurs Maladies, & celles des Enfans nouveaux-nes, 1694," in 4to. which is reckoned an excellent work, and has been translated into several languages. He died 1709.

MAY (THOMAS) an English dramatic poet and historian, born 1594, wrote five plays, of which two, viz. "The Heir" and "Old Couple," comedies, are preserved in Dodsley's Collection.—Beside his plays, we have several translations of his frem Latin authors, and other compositions of his own also in verse. But he was for none of his

translations of the ancients so farmous as for that of "Lucan's Pharsalia;" and his own continuation of that poem to the death of Julius Cæsar, both in Latin and English, has considerable merit. Among his original compositions, are "The Reign of King Henry II." and "The Victorious Reign of Edward III." both poems. He wrote also, "The History of the Parliament of England, which began Nov. 3, 1640; with a short and necessary view of some precedent years," folio; and died 1650.

MAYER (TOBIAS) one of the greatest astronomers and mechanics of his age, born in Wirtemberg, 1723. He taught himself mathematics, and at the age of fourteen designed machines and instruments with the greatest dexterity and justness. The university of Gottingen chose him for their mathematical professor; in which office he died, 1762, having published several excellent works.

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MAYNE (DR. JASPER) an English poet and divine, born 1604. He wrote " The City Match," a comedy; and " The Amorous War," a tragi-comedy, and died 1672 .- It is remarkable of this divine, that, though very orthodox in his opinions, and severe in his manners, he was a most facetious and pleasant companion, and so wonderfully fond of joking, that he even contrived to do it after he was dead; for it is related of him, that he had a servant, who had long lived with him, to whom he bequeathed a trunk, " with something in it," as he said, " which would make him drink after his death;" the doctor dying, the servant immediately paid a visit to the trunk, where, instead of a treasure, or at least a valuable legacy, which he expected, he found nothing but a

MAZARINE (JULIUS) cardinal, and first minister of state in France to Louis XIV. born in Italy, 1600, died 1661.

1602, died 1661. MEAD (RICHARD) a most distinguished English physician, born 1673, died 1754. His" Medical Works" were collected and published in one volume 4to. Those for which he is most celebrated are on "Pestilential Contagion," and on" Poisons." During almost half a century he was at the head of his profession. The clergy, and in general all men of learning, were welcome to his advice; and his doors were open every morning to the most indigent, whom he frequently assisted with money. He was a most generous patron of learning and learned men, in all sciences, and in every country. To him the several counties of England, and our colonies abroad, applied for the choice of their physicians. foreigner of any learning, taste, or even curiosity, ever came to England without being introduced to Dr. Mead; and he was continually consulted by the physicians of the continent .- Dr. Mead never took a fee of any clergyman but one, and that was Mr. Robert Leake, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; who, being fallen into a valetudinarian state, dabbled rather too much with the writings, and followed too closely some of the prescriptions, of the celebrated Dr. Cheyne. Being greatly emaciated in a course of time, by keeping too strictly to that gentleman's regimen, misapplying perhaps his rules where the case required a different treatment, his friends advised him to apply to Dr. Mead; which he did, going directly to

London to wait on the doctor, and telling him that " he had hitherto observed Cheyne's directions, as laid down in his printed books:" Mead (a proud man and passionate) immediately damned Cheyne and his regimen. " Follow my prescriptions (said he) and I will set you up again." Mr. Leake submitted; and beginning to find some benefit, he asked the doctor every now and then. whether it might not be proper for him to follow, at the same time, such and such a prescription of Cheyne; which Mead took ill. When the well-meaning patient was got pretty well again, he asked the doctor what fees he desired or expected from him. " Sir (said the physician) I have never yet, in the whole course of my practice, taken or demanded any the least fee from any clergyman; but since you have been pleased, contrary to what I have met with in any other gentleman of your profession, to prescribe to me, rather than to follow my prescriptions, when you had committed the care of your recovery to my skill and trust, you must not take it amiss, nor will, I hope, think it unfair, if I demand ten guineas of you." The money. though not perhaps without some little reluctance, was paid down. The doctor at the same time told Leake, "You may come to me again before you quit London." He did so; and Mead returned to him six guineas out of the ten which he had received.

MEDICIS (COSMO DE) born at Florence 1399, was a merchant, but bestowed vast expence and attention in promoting learning and the sciences. He collected a fine library, and enriched it with rare manuscripts. The envy of his fellow citizens incommoding him, he

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removed to Venice, where he was received as a king; but his countrymen soon recalled him; and in . effect he presided over the common-, wealth 34 years. He died in 1464, . and over his tomb was inscribed, . Father of the People, and Freer of his · Country.

MEDICIS (LAURENCE OF) surnamed the Great, and Father of Letters, was an illustrious grandson of Cosmo de Medicis, and born 1448. He was a great merchant, and as great a statesman, equally fit to entertain an ambassador as a factor. His public services so recommended him to the Florentines, that they declared him chief of the · republic; and he was so universally esteemed by the princes of . Europe, that they often made him · the arbiter of their differences. He died 1492.

MEIBOMIUS (HENRY) a German physician, born 1638, and chiefly known by the publication, in 3 vols. folio, of "Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum:" a very useful collection. He died 1700.

MEIBOMIUS (MARCUS) a very learned person of the same family, who published "A Collection of seven Greek Authors who had written upon Ancient Music, with a Latin Version by himself;" " Notes upon Diogenes Laertius, &c."

MELA (POMPONIUS) an ancient Latin geographical writer. born in Spain, who flourished in the reign of the emperor Claudius. His 3 books of " Cosmography, or De Situ Orbis," are written in a concise, perspicuous, and elegant manner, and have been thought worthy of the attention and labours of the ablest critics.

MELANCTHON (PHILIP) a celebrated German divine, coadjutor his great learning, the Varro of his . . with Luther in the Reformation,

and one of the wisest and greatest men of his age, born at Bretten in the palatinate of the Rhine, Feb. 16, 1497, died 1560.

MELITUS, a Greek orator and poet, the accuser of Socrates. The Athenians, after the death of Socrates, discovering the iniquity of the sentence they had passed against that great philosopher, put Melitus to death 400 B. C.

MELMOTH (WILLIAM, ESO.) a learned and worthy English lawyer, born 1666, who justly deserves to be held in perpetual remembrance for his admirable treatise on "The Great Importance of a Religious Life." He exercised his profession with a skill and integrity which nothing could equal but the disinterested motive that animated his labours. He often exerted his distinguished abilities, yet refused the reward of them, in defence of the widow, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him! In a word, few ever passed a more useful, none a more blameless life. died 1743.

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MELVIL (SIR JAMES) author of some useful and entertaining Memoirs of England and Scotland, was born near the middle of the 16th century. He was privycouncillor and gentleman of the chamber to the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots, and was employed by her majesty in her most important concerns, till her unhappy confinement at Lochleven; all which he discharged with great fidelity; and from his own account there is reason to think that, had she taken his advice, many of her misfortunes might have been avoided. He died about 1620.

MENAGE (GILES) called, for times, was born at Angers in France, b.

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1613, and died 1692, having composed several works; the chief of which are, " Origines de la langue Francoise," folio, a very valuable work; " Miscellanea," 4to. a collection of pieces in Greek, Latin, and French, prose as well as verse, composed by him at different times, and upon different subjects; among which is, " La Requeste des Dictionnaires," one of the most ingenious pieces of raillery that ever was written. It makes all the dictionaries complain, that the Academy's dictionary will be their utter run, and join in an humble petition to prevent it .- A very singular quality in Menage was his prodigious memory. This gift, with which he was eminently blessed, he not only preserved to an extreme old age, but, what is more rare, recovered it after some interruption.

MENANDER, an ancient Greek comic poet, born at Athens, in the gd year of the 109th olympiad. His happiness in introducing the new comedy, and refining an art which had been so gross and lirentious in former times, quickly mead his name over the world. The kings of Egypt and Macedon gave a noble testimony of his merit, sent ambassadors to invite him to their courts, and even fleets to bring him over; but Menander was so much of a philosopher as to prefer the free enjoyment of his studies to the promised favours of the great. Of his works, which amounted to above a hundred comedies, only four are preserved. The ancients have said high things of Menander; and we find the old masters of rhetoric recommending his works as the true patterns of every beauty and every grace of public speaking. Quintilian declares, that a careful

imitation of Menander only will satisfy all the rules he has laid down in his Institutions. Menander's wonderful talent at expressing nature in every condition, and under every accident of life, gave occasion to that memorable question of Aristophanes the grammarian: " O Menander and Nature! which of you copied your pieces from the other's work?" Julius Cæsar has left the loftiest as well as the justest praise of Menander's works, when he calls Terence only a Half Menander. He died 203 B. C. aged 52.

MENANDRINO (MARSILIUS) better known by the name of Marsilius of Padua, the place of his birth, one of the most celebrated philosophers and lawyers of the 14th century. He wrote, in 1324, "Defensor Pacis;" a work which described, in strong colours, the pride, the luxury, and other irregularities of the court of Rome; and shewed at large, that the Pope could not, by divine right, claim any powers or prerogatives superior to those of other bishops.

MENCKE (OTTO) in Latin MENCKENIUS, a learned German critic, born 1644, died 1707, having published several works; the most considerable of which, and what alone is sufficient to perpetuate his name, is the "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipsic; of which he was the first author, and in which he was engaged till his death.

MENCKE (JOHN) son of the last mentioned, born at Leipsic, 1674, wrote very numerous and very learned books; one of which in particular, as we should guess from the title, must be also very curious and entertaining. It runs thus: "De Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes Duæ; cum Notis Variorum," &c. Mencke's design here

was, to expose the artifices used by · false scholars to raise to themselves · a name; but, as he glanced so evidently at certain considerable persons that they could not escape being known, some pains were taken to have his book seized and suppressed: which, however, as usual, made the fame of it spread the faster, and occasioned editions to be multiplied. He continued the " Acla Eruditorum" for 25 years, and died 1732.

MENDEZ (MOSES) an eminent English poet and dramatic writer,

died 1758.

MERCATOR (GERARD) one of the most famous geographers of his time, born 1512, at Ruremonde in the Low Countries. He composed a " Chronology," some " Geographical tables," an "Atlas, &c." in which he engraved and coloured his maps himself, and died 1594.

MERCATOR (NICHOLAS) an eminent mathematician and astronomer, whose name in high Dutch was HAUFFMAN, was born in the beginning of the 17th century, at Holstein in Denmark. Several works in astronomy and mathematics were published by him at He was one of those who London. neither wholly espoused nor wholly rejected the profound science of astrology; but endeavoured, it is said, to reduce it to rational principles.

METASTASIO (PIETRO) an elegant Italian poet, born 1698, died 1782. So early as at 5 years old, he had such a faculty of speaking verses extempore, that the celebrated civilian Gravina, who had adopted him, used to set him on a table to perform the part of an Improvvisatore; at 14, he made him translate all Homer into Italian

a disgust to writing, insomuch that . we are told he never after put pen . to paper but by compulsion. He was for many years Imperial laureate; and when the Emperor or the Empress, or any of the Imperial family ordered it, he sat down and wrote, just as he would transcribe a poem written by any one else, never waiting for a call or invoking the muse. It was a saying of his, that necessity frequently augments our powers, and enables or forces us to perform, not only what we thought ourselves incapable of, but in a more expeditious and often a better manner than the operations of our choice and leisure. His " Achilles" was written in 18, and his "Hypermnestra" in 9 days, yet these are two of Metastasio's best dramas. He was extremely candid in his judgment of men of genius, and even of poets with whom he had had a difference; for when he has been attacked by them, he has often written an epigram or couplet, to shew his particular friends how he could defend himself, and then thrown it into the fire; and against the bitterest enemy to his person or poems, he was never known to print or publish a line by way of retaliation; indeed, that even tenor of propriety and correciness which runs through all his works, was in some degree con-Metastasio stitutional in him. might well be called the Poet of the Golden Age, in which simplicity and decorum are said to have reigned more than the wild and furious passions. " If attended to with complaisance (says Dr. Burney) he conversed very freely and agreeably; but if contradicted, he became immediately silent, being too well bred, as well as too indolent, Hence perhaps he acquired to dispute. If what he thought et.

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tion to any thing that he had said, he passed it over in silence. liked not animated discussions, such as generally subsist among men of talents and learning; but rather chose the ease and moderation of a private individual, than to lay down the law in the decisive manner of a public and exalted character."

METIUS (JAMES) of Alcmaer in Holland, the inventor of telescopes with glasses. He had frequently observed school-boys playing upon the ice, who made use of their copy-books, rolled up in the shape of tubes, to look at each other, to which they sometimes added pieces of glass at each end to view distant objects, and this led him to the invention of optic glasses. He flourished about 1600.

MEURSIUS (JOHN) a most learned Dutch critic, historian, and antiquary, born 1579, died 1639. -All authors have agreed in extolling the ingenuity, learning, and merit of Meursius; for he was the author and editor of above 60 His " Eleusinia, sive de Cereris Eleusinæ Sacro & Festo," to which all who have since written upon that subject have been greatly indebted, is a very valuable work, but now become scarce; it may be found, however, in "Gronovius's Greek Antiquities."

MEZERAY (FRANCIS EUDES DE) an eminent French historian, born 1610, died 1683. His chief works are, a " History of France," from Pharamond to 1668; a " Continuation of the General History of the Turks;" " L'Origine des Fran-Religionis."-Mezeray was a man

roneous were advanced in opposi- and so careless in his dress, that he might have passed for a beggar rather than for what he was. was actually seized one morning by the parish officers, which mistake, however, was so far from provoking him, that he was highly diverted with it; and told them that " he was not able to walk on foot: but that as soon as a new wheel was put to his chariot he would attend them wherever they thought proper."-He used to study and write by candle-light, even at noonday in summer; and, as if there had been no sun in the world, al ways waited upon his company to the door with a candle in his hand .- He was secretary of the French academy; and it was a constant way with him, when candidates offered themselves for vacant places in the academy, to throw in a black ball instead of a white one: and when his friends asked him the reason of this unkind procedure, he answered, that " it was to leave to posterity a monument of the liberty of the elections in the academy." As an historian he is valued very highly and deservedly for his integrity and faithfulness in relating facts as he found them; but for this solely; for as to his style. it is neither accurate nor polite.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUO-NAROTTI, an illustrious Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, born 1474, died 1564 .- He has the name of the greatest designer that ever was; and it is universally allowed, that never any painter in the world understood anatomy so well. He took incredible pains to cois;" and a French translation of reach the perfection of his art. He "Grotius de Veritate Christianæ loved solitude; and used to say, that " painting was jealous, and subject to strange humours; ex- required the whole man to herself." vemely negligent in his person; Being asked " why he did not marry?" he answered, " Painting jest of publicly, which, however, was his wife, and his works his brought him sometimes into danger, children." The most celebrated of Thus one day, in a dispute with all his pieces is his " Last Judg- Gioseppino, he ran a young man ment," painted for pope Faul III. through the body who was for ad-In architecture also he not only justing the affair between them; surpassed all the moderns, but, as upon which he was forced to fly to some think, the ancients too: for the marquis Justiniani for protecwhich they bring as proofs the St. tion. Justiniani obtained his par-Peter's of Rome, the St. John's of don from the pope; but he was no Florence, the Capitol, the Pallazzo sooner at liberty than, giving a Farnese, and his own house. We loose to his passions, he went to must not forget to observe, that he Gioseppino, and challenged him. was also an excellent poet. Some The latter answered, " he was a very interesting circumstances of knight, and would not draw his his life will be met with in Mr. sword against an inferior." Michael Seward's " Anecdotes of Distin- Angelo, nettled at this answer, hasguished Persons," published since tened to Malta, performed his vows the first edition of this Dictionary was printed.

RAVAGGIO, a celebrated Italian drew the decollation of St. John painter, born 1569, was at first no Baptist for the great church; and other than a day-labourer: but the portrait of the grand master having seen some painters at work de Vigna-Court; which is in the upon a brick wall which he had king's cabinet. After this he set helped to raise, he was so charmed out for Rome, in order to force with their art, that he immediately Gioseppino to fight him; but in applied himself to the study of it, his return a fever took him, which and in a few years made so con- put an end to the quarrel and his siderable a progress, that in Ve-life. This happened in 1609. nice, Rome, and other parts of MICKLE (WILLIAM JULIUS) Italy, he was cried up and admired well known in the literary world as the author of a new style in as translator of " The Lusiad" of painting. His pieces are to be met Camoens. Mr. M. was also author with in most of the cabinets in of " The Concubine, a Poem," in Europe; and one picture of his the manner of Spencer, republished drawing is in the Dominican church under the title of "Sir Martyn," at Antwerp; which Rubens used 4to, and " Almada Hill, a Poem," to call his master .- It is said of and died 1788. this painter, that he was as singular in his temper as in his gusto of citizen and goldsmith of London, painting: full of detraction; and memorable for his public spirit, in so strangely contentious, that his supplying that city with plenty of pencil was no sooner out of his water, by bringing the New River hand but his sword was in it. He from Ware to Islington; in which treated his contemporaries very con- he met with the greatest opposition,

and exercises, and received the order of knighthood as a serving. . MICHAEL ANGELO DA CA- brother. While he was there, he

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MIDDLETON (SIR HUGH) a temptuously: Gioseppino particu- and nearly expended his own forlarly, whom he used to make a tune. The design, however, was rer.

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profit this scheme brought in at first was very inconsiderable; but for many years the New River has yielded a large revenue; and is now so valuable, that the shares in it sell for 30 years purchase. King lames made Mr. Middleton a baronet for the services he had done; and the latter, at his death, bequeathed a share in his New River water to the company of goldsmiths in London, for the benefit of the poor members of it. In fine, Sir Hugh Middleton's name deserves to be transmitted with honour and gratitude to posterity, as much as those of the builders of the famous aqueducts in ancient Rome.

MIDDLETON (DR. CONYERS) acelebrated English divine, polemical and critical author, born 1683 Of his polemic writings, which savour of infidelity, we shall remark nothing, but mention a few which do him more honour. In 1735 he published " A Dissertation concerning the origin of Printing in England: shewing that it was fir t introduced and practised by our countryman William Caxton at Westminster; and not, as a commonly believed, by a foreign printer at Oxford."-In 1741 came out his great work, " The History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero," in 2 vols. 4to. This is indeed a very fine performance, whether we regard the materials or the language; and will probably be read as long as taste and polite literature shall continue to prevail among us. It is written in the most correct and elegant style: and abounds with every thing that can instruct and entertain, that can inform the understanding and polish the taste. and with the utmost reason: for

happily effected, and the water In 1743 he published "The Epistles brought into the cistern at Isling- of M. T. Cicero to M. Brutus; and ton on Michaelmas-day 1613. The of Brutus to Cicero; with the Latin text on the opposite page, and English notes to each epistle : together with a prefatory dissertation," &c. The work to which we have alluded above, as having subjected Dr. M. to the charge of infidelity, has been so long connected with his name, as to make it indispensable for us to preserve its title; which is, " A Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers which are supposed . to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest Ages through several successive Centuries." Dr. M. died 1750.

> M!GNARD(PETER) first painter to the king of France, and director and chancellor of the royal academy of painting, died 1605, aged 84. His portraits are extremely beautiful.

> MILBOURNE (LUKE) author of a " Poetical Translation of the Psalms;" of a volume called " Notes on Dryden's Virgil;" of " Tom of Bedlam's Answer to Hoadley, &c." He is frequently coupled with Blackmore by Dryden in his Poems, and by Pope in " The Art of Criticism;" and is mentioned in " The Dunciad." He died 1720.

MILL (JOHN) a very learned English divine, editor of a Greek New Testament, with various readings and critical notes, born 1645, died 1707.

MILL (HENRY) an ingenious mechanic, many years principal engineer to the New River Company; a man to whom the city of London and its environs have many and great obligations. In the science of hydraulics he was probably unequalled. The company placed implicit confidence in him,

MIL

such, through his skill and labours, was the increase of their credit, of their power, and of their capital, that a share in their property, which, it is said, was originally 100l. is now worth between 7 and 8 thousand, Many particulars respecting Mr. Mill's assiduous attention to the service of the company, and in surmounting difficulties for the public good, are remembered by his friends; but he never boasted of his performances; contenting himself with deserving praise, with-He died 1770. out seeking it.

MILLER (JAMES) an English dramatic poet, born 1703, died 1744. He published several plays; and was also the author of many occasional pieces in poetry; of which his "Harlequin Horace" is the nost considerable.

MILLER (PHILIP) an eminent English botanist, and author of the celebrated " Gardener's Dictionary," born 1600, died 1771. He was near fifty years gardener to the Apothecaries Company, at their Physic Garden at Chelsea, in which office he succeeded his father. Mr. Miller was allowed to be the best writer on gardening in this kingdom, and was honoured with the acquaintance and correspondence of the connoisseurs in that science all over Enrope and America. universal reception of his " Dictionary"and " Calendar," the esteem in which they are still held, and the various editions they have passed through, will be a lasting monument to his memory.

MILLER (LADY ——) author of "Letters from Italy, in the years 1770 and 1771, by an Englishwoman," 3 vols. 8vo. and of a small volume, intituled "Poetical Amusements at a Villa near Bath, &c." died 1781.

MILLES (JEREMIAH) D. D. an eminent English divine and antiquary, born 1713, died 1784. He was ardently engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and published the whole of the supposed Rowley's poems, with a glossary.

MILOT (ABBE DE) author of several useful abridgments of history, histories of France and England, elements of general history, political memoirs, and literary history of the Troubadours, died 1785.

MILTIADES, a famous Athenian general, who died 489 B. C.

MILTON (JOHN) a most illustrions English poet, and famous also for his politics, was born in Bread-street, London, Dec. 9, 1608, and received the rudiments of a learned education at St. Paul's School.-In 1625 he was admitted of Christ's College in Cambridge, His father designed him for the church ; nor had he himself any other intentions for some time : but after. ward, growing out of humour with the public administration of ecclesiastical affairs, and thence dissatisfied with the established form of church-government, he dropped all thoughts of that kind. ter he had taken the degree of M. A. in 1632, he left the university, and returned to his father, at Horton, near Colnbrook, in Buckinghamshire. In a five years retirement here, he enriched his mind with the choicest stores of Grecian and Roman learning, drawn from the best authors in each language, constantly keeping his eye upon poetry; for the sake and service of which chiefly these treasures were collected: and the poems intituled "Comus," " l'Allegro," " l? Penseroso," and " Lycidas," allawritten within this period, would have

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transmitted his fame to the latest posterity, if he had never produced any thing else.—Upon the death of his mother in 1638, he set out to see foreign countries, and passed near two years on his travels in France and Italy, where he distinguished himself so much by his talent in poetry, that he was treated with singular respect and kindness by persons of the first rank both for quality and learning. He received also encomiums from Rome; one of which, written by Salvaggi, was this distich:

"Grzcia, Mzonidem, jactet sibi Roma Maronem:

Anglia Miltonum jactat utrique parem."
Of which Dryden's celebrated epigram of six lines, constantly prefixed to "Paradise Lost," is little more than a translation:

"Three poets, in three distant ages born, Greece, Italy, and England did adorn. The first in majesty of thought surpass'd, The next in gracefulness; in both, the last.

The force of Nature could no further go; To make a third she joined the former

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Milton returned to England in 1639, and hired a lodging in St. Bride's church-yard, Fleet-street, where he employed himself in educating his sister's two sons, Edward and John Phillips: and being solicited by several friends for the same favour for their children, he took a handsome garden-house in Aldersgate-street fit for the purpose. Here he formed the plan of his academical institution, afterwards set forth in his "Tractate of Education:" in which he leads his scholar from Lilly, as he expresses it, to his commencing master of arts. Here also he wrote many polemic and controversial tracks .- In 1643 he marned a daughter of Richard Powell, Eq. of Foresthill in Oxfordshire, a

gentleman of good estate and reputation, but a firm Royalist, who had not cohabited with her husband much above a month when, under a pretence of visiting her friends, she deserted him. About two years afterwards, however, visiting a relation, he was surprised by the entrance of his wife, who, submitting herself, and imploring pardon and reconciliation on her knees, he took her again to his bosom. not to be doubted but this interview must wonderfully affect him; and perhaps the impression it made on his imagination contributed much to the painting that pathetic scene in " Paradise Lost," where Adam's reconciliation to Eve after her fall is thus described:

"——Soon his heart relented
Towards her his life so late, and sole
delight,

Now at his feet submissive in distress.'s Book X. 903.

At the destruction of monarchical government by the death of the king, Milton, whose principles were strongly republican, was taken into the service of the commonwealth, and made Latin secretary to the council of state. In 1651 he published his celebrated piece intituled " Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio, contra Claudii Salmasii Defensionem Regiam;" which performance spread his fame over all While he was writing Europe. this piece he lost his eye-sight: which had been decaying for several years. In 1652 he lost his wife. who died soon after the delivery of her fourth child; but he presently married a second; going on in the mean time, as usual, with the business of his pen. At the restoration, having by his learning and talents procured many friends, he was included in the general am-

nesty; and, having married a third wife, removed to a house in the Artillery Walk, leading to Bunhill Fields .- Though his circumstances were much reduced by considerable losses at the Restoration, yet his principles not suffering him to seek or to accept any public employment at court (for it is said, that Charles II. would have continued him Latin secretary), he sat down to his studies, and applied himself diligently to finish his grand poem " Paradise Lost," which was published in 1667; and, in 1670 " Paradise Regained," a poem in four books; to which was added "Samson Agonistes, a Dramatic Poem." In 1669 he published his " History of Britain;" which had occupied him for many years; and this was one of his last publications, dying of the gout, at his house at Bunhill, in the beginning of November 1674. He was interred near his father in the chancel of St. Giles, Cripplegate; where a hand ome monument has been recently erceted to his memory by the late Mr. Whitbread. 1737 a decent one was erected by Mr. Benson, in Westminster Abbey.

MIMNERMUS, an ancient Greek poet and musician, flourished in the

37th olympiad.

MIRABEAU (MARQUIS DE) of Paris, a man well known in the republic of letters, and one of the founders of the political sect called the Economistes, of whose principles Dr. Adam Smith has made such good use. He was also author of a book called "L'Ami des Hommes" (The Friend of Mankind) and other works, and died 1789.

MIRABEAU (M. DE) a celebrated French patriot, born 1749, died 1791. The richness and pomp of expression which characterized

his eloquence was astonishing. A few hours before he died he deplored the fate of the French empire, exposed as it was to factions . and intrigues of every kind. "I leave this world (emphatically exclaimed the dying orator) with a heart full of sorrow for the shocks monarchy has received. Alas! I fear the factious chiefs will tear is in pieces, and divide the spoils . amongst them !" When he found his stomach unable to retain the least thing he swallowed, he uttered these words: " When the chief is grown quite inactive, the constitution must certainly perish." When his death was reported to the National Assembly, it was decreed, " That the general sorrow for the loss should be noticed in the Proces Verbal; and that the president should, in the name of the country, invite every member to assist at his funeral." The Directory of Faris decreed a public mourning of eight days; and all the places of public amusement in Paris were shut on the day of his death.

MIRANDULA (JOHN PICUS, EARL OF) an Italian, and a prodigy of parts and learning, born 1463, died 1494. At the early age of 23 years he published, to the astonishment of the universe, 900 propositions in logic, mathematics, physics, divinity, cabalistic learning, and magic, drawn not only from Greek and Latin, but even from Jewish and Arabian writers. He published them in all the schools of Italy, and engaged to maintain them openly: and, to encourage the learned to attack them, he promised, in an advertisement subjoined to them, that " if any philosopher or divine would come to Rome to dispute with him upon any or all of them, he would defray the expences of his journey

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MISSON (FRANCIS MAXI-MILIAN) a distinguished advocate in the parliament of Paris in fayour of the Protestants; and author of " Travels in Italy," which bear a high reputation; died 1721.

MITCHEL (JOSEPH) an English dramatic poet of some eminence, born 1684, died 1738.

MITHRIDATES, king and tyrant of Fontus; a renowned general, and at first victorious against the Romans; but being finally conquered by Pompey, and his son Pharnaces raised to the throne, who treated him with unnatural barbarity, he took poison. This proving ineffectual, owing to a salutary medicine which he had almost continually used (still called by his name), he was slain, at his own request, by one of his attendants, 63 B. C. aged 72.

MOINE (STEPHEN LE) a very learned French Protestant minister, born 1624. He became highly skilled in the Greek, Latin, and Oriental tongues; and professed divinity with great reputation at Leyden, in which city he died Several dissertations of his are printed together, and intituled, " Varia Sacra," in 2 vols. 4to.

MOINE (FRANCIS LE) an excellent French painter, born 1688. A fit of lunacy seized him in 1737, during which he ranhimself through with his sword and died.

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MOLESWORTH(ROBERT) viscount Moles worth, an eminent statesman and polite writer under Wilham III. died 1725. Beside a celebrated " History of Denmark," he is the reputed author of several pieces written with great force of team and masculine eloquence, in

from the remotest corners of Ita- of his country, and the common rights of mankind: and it is certain, that few men of his fortune and quality were more learned, or more highly esteemed by men of learning.

MOLIERE, a famous French comedian and dramatic poet, and the restorer of comedy in France, whose true and original name was John Baptist Pacquelin, born at Paris 1620. In 1653 Moliere produced his first play, called " L'Etourdi, or The Blunderer," and continued all the remaining part of his life to give new plays, which were very much and very justly applauded: and if we consider the number of works which he composed in about the space of 20 years, while he was himself all the while an actor, and interrupted, as he must be, by perpetual avocations of one kind or other, we must admire the quickness as well as fertility of his genius,-His last comedy was " Le Malade Imaginaire, or The Hypochondriac;" and it was afted, for the fourth time, Feb. 17, 1673. Upon this very day Moliere died . and there was something in the manner of his death very extraordinary. The chief person represented in " Le Malade Imaginaire" is a sick man, who upon a certain occasion pretends to be dead. Moliere represented that person, and consequently was obliged, in one of his scenes, to act the part of a dead man. Now it has been said by many people, that he expired in that part of the play; and that when he was to make an end of it in order to discover that it was only a feint, he could neither speak nor get up, being actually dead. The truth however, is, that Moliere did not die in such a manner; but defence of liberty, the constitution | had time enough, though very ill.

to make an end of his part. He died in his 53d year; and the king was so extremely affected with the loss of him, that, as a new mark of his favour, he prevailed with the archbishop of Paris not to deny his being interred in consecrated ground; for we must observe, that as Molicre had gained himself many enemies, · by ridiculing the folly and knavery of all orders of men, so he had drawn upon himself the resentment of the ecclesiastics in particular, by exposing the hypocrites of their order, and the bigots among the laity, in that inimitable master-piece of . art, called the " Tartuffe."-Many are of opinion, that Moliere's plays exceed, or equal, the noblest performances of that kind in ancient Greece and Rome; and Voltaire ralls him " the best comic roet that ever lived in any nation."

MOLINÆUS (CAROLUS) or CHARLES DU MOULIN, a famous lawyer, born at Paris 1500. His works are collected into three volumes in folio. He was called the French Papinian, and died 1 566.

MOLL (HERMAN) an eminent English geographer, died 1732.

MOLLOY (CHARLES) an eminent Irish political and dramatic writer, died 1767.

MOLSA (FRANCIS MARIA) an eminent Italian poet of the 16th

century.

MOLSA (TARQUINIA) daughter of Camillo Molsa, knight of the order of St. James of Spain, and grand-daughter of Francis Maria Molsa, one of the most accomplished ladies that ever appeared in the world; wit, learning, beauty, and virtue, all uniting in her in a most extraordinary degree: but the most authentic testimony and declaration of her high merit and character was that which she re- che true spirit and numbers of

ceived from the city of Rome: which, by a decree of the senate,. wherein all her excellencies and qualifications are set forth, honoured her with the title of Singular, and bestowed the rights of a Roman citizen upon her and the whole family of Molsa.

MOLYNEUX (WILLIAM) an excellent mathematician and astronomer of Dublin, born 1656, died 1698.

MONARDES (NICHOLAS) a physician of Seville in Spain, flourished in the 16th century, and deservedly acquired a great reputation by his practice, as well as by the books he published. He was well acquainted, by long experience, with the sovereign virtues of the American drugs; and the Spanish book which he published, " De las Drogas de las Indias," was extremely useful, and gained him the highest esteem and glory. died 1578.

MONGAULT(NICHOLAS HU-BERT) an ingenious and learned French critic, editor of "Tully's Letters to Attions," with an excellent French translation, and judicious comment upon them. This work has been often reprinted, and is justly reckoned admirable. He published also a very good translation of " Herodian" from the Greek; and died 1746, aged 72.

MONK (GEORGE) duke of Albemarle, a brave English general, memorable for having restored Charles II. to his crown and kingdoms, and as the author of some military and political tracts, born 1608, died 1670.

MONK (THE HON. MRS.) daughter of ford Molesworth of Ireland, and a celebrated poetess. Her poems and translations shew

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·hensive wit, an all which to his o Dec. 17 day he said to t poetry, a delicacy of turn, and on him, " I shall certainly lose the instness of thought and expression. The following is her epitaph on a lady of pleasure:

" O'er this marble drop a tear: Here lies fair Rosalind; All mankind were pleased with her, And she with all mankind."

MONMOUTH (JAMES DUKE OF) natural son of Charles II. king of England, born 1649, distinguished himself by his valour and military skill, as lieutenant general, in the service of France. Returning to England, he was sent in quality of his father's general to quell an insurrection in Scotland, which he effected, but soon after fell into disgrace; for, being a Protestant, he was deluded into ambitious schemes, upon the hopes of the exdision of the duke of York. conspired against his father and the duke, and when the latter came to the crown by the title of James II. he openly appeared in arms, encouraged by the Protestant party; but coming to a decisive battle before he had sufficient forces to oppose the royal army, he was defeated, taken soon after concealed in a ditch, tried for high treason, condemned, and beheaded, in 1685. MONRO (DR. ALEXANDER)

an eminent English physician and anatomist, born 1647, died 1767. His "Osteology" is a very capital work, and has been translated into

several languages.

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MONSEY (DR. MESSENGER) many years physician to Chelsea College, a man of very comprehensive understanding, genius, and wit, and of infinite whimsicality, all which he preserved in full force to his death, at the age of 96, in

game;" and on her asking him what game? he replied, " The game of 100, which I have played . for very earnestly many years; but I shall now lose it, for I expect to die in a few hours:" and this pre- . diction proved true. His character and humour bore a striking resemblance to that of the celebrated Dean Swift .- By his will he directed that his body should not suffer any funeral ceremony, but undergo dissection, after which, the " remainder of his carcase (to use his own expression) to be put into a hole, or crammed into a box with holes and thrown into the Thames," at the pleasure of the surgeon .-We shall conclude our account of this eccentric character with the following anecdote, which is well attested: The Doctor lived so long in his office of physician at Chelsea Hospital, that during many changes in administration, the reversion of the place had been promised to several of the medical friends of the different paymasters of the forces. The Doctor looking out of his window one day, and seeing a gentleman examining the house and gardens, who, he knew, had just got a reversion of the place, came out to him, and accosted him thus:---" Well, Sir, I see you are examining your house and gardens that are to be, and, I will assure you, they are both very pleasant, and very convenient; but I must tell you one circumstance: - you are the fifth man that has got the reversion of the place, and I have buried them all; and what is more (says the Doctor, looking very scientifically at him), there is something. Dec. 1788. In the morning of the in your face that tells me I shall day he died, being at breakfast, he bury you too." The event justified said to the maid-servant who waited the doctor's predictions, as the gen-

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tleman died some years after; and what was still more extraordinary, at the time of Dr. Monsey's death, there was no person who had the promise of a reversion.

MONSON (SIR WILLIAM) a famous English admiral, and writer of "Naval Tracts," born 1569, died

MONTAGUE (CHARLES) earl of Halifax, a distinguished wit and statesman under William III. queen Anne, and George I. born 1661, died 1715.

MONTAGUE (EDWARD) earl of Sandwich, an illustrious English general, admiral, and statesman, and political and philosophical writer, blown up in his ship by the Dutch, in an engagement off Southwell Bay, 1672.

MONTAIGNE (MICHAEL DE) an eminent French writer, born 1533, died 1592. His celebrated " Essays" were first published in-1580; and they were written purely, as he tells us, to give a picture of himself, and to represent his own humours and inclinations, excellencies and infirmities, to the public. The ingenious Charles Cotton, esq. who may deservedly be reckoned among our English wits, has been at the pains to translate his " Essays;" and the famous lord Halifax, to whom this translation was dedi-, cated, declares it to be " the book , in the world he was best entertained with."

MONTANUS, an ancient heresiarch among the Christians, and founder of a new sect, in the second century, which were called Montanists, who pretended to the gift of prophery, and forbade second marriages, &c.

MONTANUS (JOHN BAPTIST)
an Italian physician, regarded by

his countrymen as a second Galen, born 1488, died 1551. He was the author of many medical works; but, beside these, he described the wars of his time in heroic verse, &c. &c.

MONTESPAN (MADAME DE) a celebrated French lady, wife of the marquis of Montespan, and one of the mistresses of Louis XIV. died 1717. She was equally famous for her beauty, her wit, her power, her irregularities, and her fall. She had many accomplishments, but few good qualities. She dishonoured her husband, stained the glory of her lover, and enriched herself at the expence of her fellow-citizens, She was neither regretted by the king, her children, nor the nation. One half of her life was spent in grandeur, and the other half in contempt. She was rather ashamed of. her faults, than penitent for them. In a word, her reign was so intolerable and fatal, that it was looked. upon in France as a judgment from Heaven.

MONTESQUIEU (CHARLES DE SECONDAT, BARON OF an illustrious Frenchman, president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, &c. &c. born 1689, died 1755. He is universally celebrated as a philosophical, political, and satirical writer; but the most admired of his works are, his " Fersian Letters," a work " On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans," and, what has immortalized his memory, his " Spirit of Laws." On the whole, his virtues did honour to human nature, his writings justice. A friend to mankind, he asserted their undoubted and unalienable rights with freedom, even in his own country, whose prejudices in matters of relen,

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ligion and government he had long lamented, and endeavoured, not without some success, to remove. He well knew, and justly admired, the happy constitution of England, where fixed and known laws equally restrain monarchy from tyranny, and liberty from licentiousness. His works will illustrate his name, and survive him, as long as right reason, moral obligation, and the true spirit of laws, shall be understood, respected, and maintained .- A remark of Montesquieu, made on his return from his travels, is worthy of mention, viz. " that Germany was made to travel in, Italy to sojourn in, England to think in, and France to live in."

MONTFAUCON (BERNARD DE) a very learned French Benedictine, singularly famous for his knowledge and skill in ecclesiastic and pagan antiquities, born 1655, died 1741. His greatest, most elaborate, most learned work, and for which he will be ever memorable where polite literature is cultivated, where polite literature is cultivated, is "Antiquité Expliquée," written in Latin and French, and illustrated with figures elegantly engraven upon copper, 15 vols. folio.

MONTROSE JAMES GRAHAM, MARQUIS OF) memorable for his valour and military abilities as a general, and for his attachment to Charles I. Being defeated by the parliamentury forces, he contealed himself, disguised in the habit of a peasant; but being betrayed, and delivered up to general lesley, to the eternal disgrace of the Scots republicans, he was hanged and quartered at Edinburgh in 1650.

MOORE (EDWARD) an English fabulist and dramatic writer of eminence, died 17.57.

MOORE (JAMES) a dramatic folio; " All the Lives in the Bio-

writes, who, using too much freedom with Pope, occasioned that poet thus to stigmatize him in his Dunciad:

"Never was dash'd out at one lucky

A fool so just a copy of a wit: So like, that critics said, and courtiers swore,

A wit it was, and call'd the phantom More."

He died 1734.

MOORE (PHILIP) an English clergyman, celebrated for a translation into Manks of the Holy Scriptures, the book of Common Prayer, Bishop Wilson on the Sacrament, and other religious pieces, for the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, born

1705, died 1783.

MOORE (FRANCIS) one of those highly-favoured men who, endowed by Nature with inventive talents, raised himself into very eminent notice without the assistance of erudition or of patronage. To his own very warm and vigorous mind he was indebted for the rank and fortune which he acquired. and for the various useful discoveries which he made in the arts, The self-moving machines which he made, and which grew to such a magnitude in their scope and tendency as to attract the notice of the legislature, have very much improved the mechanic arts, and assisted the manufactures of England; for to his original suggestions we are indebted for many curious engines in different branches. He died 1787.

MORANT (PHILIP) M. A. and F. S. A. a learned and indefatigable English antiquary and biographer, born 1700, died 1770. His writings were very numerous; but those best known are, "The History and Antiquities of Colchester," folio: "All the Lives in the Bio-

graphia Britannica marked C." and Hereupon he was first taken into " The History of Essex," 2 vols. folio.

MORAVIANS, or, to call them by their proper name, HERRN-HUTERS, a mysterious sect of Christians, which have arisen in this century, and made a considerable progress in several countries, under the direction and manage-. ment of Nicholas Lewis count of . Zinzendorf. For a detailed account of this sect see The Biographical Dictionary, 8vo.

MORDAUNT (CHARLES) earl of Peterborough, a renowned English statesman, general, political writer, and poet, born 1658, died

MORE (SIR THOMAS) chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII. born 1480. After having been long in habits of uncommon familiarity and confidence with the king his master, More at last brought down upon him all the vengeance of that haughty and overbearing monarch for opposing his divorce from Catherine of Arragon. This, however, not giving fair opportunity for open violence, in 1533 a bill was brought into the house of lords, attainting him, as well as his friend bishop Fisher and some others, of misprision of treason, for countenancing and encouraging Elizabeth Barton, the famous nun of Kent, in her treasonable practices: but, upon examination, his innocence in that matter so clearly appeared, that his enemies were obliged to strike his name out of the bill. Several other accusations were brought against him with the same ill success, till the ad of supremacy was passed in 1534, when the oath enjoined by that act being tendered to him about a month after, he refused to take it. 40 to 50-50 to the extremity of

the custody of the abbot of West. minster; and, upon a second refusal, four days after, committed prisoner to the Tower of London, After he had lain 15 months in prison, he was arraigned, tried, and found guilty, for denying the king's . supremacy, and accordingly condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his head to be stuck on a pole upon London Bridge. But this sentence, on account of the high office he had borne, was, all but the last particular, changed by the king into beheading; which was executed July 5, 1535, on Tower Hill .- Sir Thomas More was the author of many and various works, though nothing but his "Utopia" has lately been read; which is owing to their having been chiefly of the polemic kind, and written in defence of a cause which could not be supported.

MOREL, the name of several celebrated printers to the kings of France, who, like the Stephens's, were also very learned men.

MORELL (DR. THOMAS) a learned English divine, lexicographer, and classical editor, born 1701, died Feb. 19, 1784. His chief work is an abridgment (with improvements) of " Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary."

MORERI (LEWIS) author of a celebrated " Historical Dictionary," in 6 volumes folio, born in Pro-

vence 1643, died 1680.

MORES (EDWARD ROWE) an eminent English antiquary, born 1730, died 1778. The Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives and Survivorship by Annuities of 100l. increasing to the survivors, in 6 classes of ages from 1 to 10-10 to 20-20 to 30-30 to 40-

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This gentleman left behind him the " History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent," and useful collections for the " History and Antiquities of the City of Salis bury."

MORGUES (MATTHEW DE) sieur de St. Germain, a French preacher of great eminence, born 1582, died 1670, and left behind him a " History of Lewis the Just," of which Guy Patin has more than once made honourable mention.

MORHOF (DANIEL GEORGE) a very learned German critic and Latin historian, born 1639, died 1691. He was author of several works of a smaller kind; as" Orations," "Dissertations," "Theses," and " Poems;" but his great work is his " Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum & Rerum Commentarii,"

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MORIN (JOHN BAPTIST) physician and regius professor of mathematics at Paris, born 1583, died 1656. He wrote a great number of books, whose titles it would be tedious, as well as useless, to enumerate; but did not live to publish his favourite performance, " Astrologia Gallica," which had cost him thirty years labour. It was printed, however, at the Hague, 1661, in folio, with two epistles dedicatory; the one from the author to · Jesus Christ, the other addressed to Louisa Maria de Gonzaga, queen of Poland.

MORIN (SIMON) a celebrated French fanatic, burnt alive 1663, for having assumed the title of the Son of God.

MORINUS (STEPHANUS) learned French theological and biblical writer, born 1625, died English tragedian, died 1774. 1700. He was the author of se-

life, owes its existence to Mr. endeavours to prove, that the Hebrew language is as old as the creation, and that God himself inspired it into Adam.

MORISON (ROBERT) physician

and professor of botany at Oxford, born at Aberdeen 1620, wrote a " History of Plants," and died 1683.

MORLEY (DR. GEORGE) bishop of Winchester, memorable for having negociated with the Dutch for the Restoration of Charles II.

born 1507, died 1684.

MORNAY (PHILIP DE) baron du Plessis Marly, an illustrious French Protestant, political and polemical writer, and privy councillor of Henry IV. born 1549. died 1623. His most important work, and for which he has been most distinguished, is a book "Upon the Truth of the Christian Religion;" in which he employs the weapons of reason and learning with great force and skill against Atheists, Epicureans, Heathens, Jews, Mahometans, and other Infidels.

MOSCHUS and BION, two Grecian pastoral poets of antiquity, contemporaries of Theocritus.

MOSHEIM (JOHN LAURENCE) an illustrious German divine, ecclesiastical historian, and critic, born 1695, died 1755, His illustrations of the Scriptures, his labours in defence of Christianity, and the light he cast upon religion and philosophy, appear in many volumes of sacred and profane literature; and his " Ecclesiastical History, from .. the birth of Christ to the beginning of the present century," is unquestionably the best that is extant.

MOSSOP (HENRY) an eminent

MOTHE (LE VAYER FRANveral works; in one of which he CIS DE LA) counsellor of state,

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and preceptor to the Duke of Anjou, only brother to Louis XIV.
born at Paris 1588, died 1672.
His works are dedicated to Louis
XIV. and consist of 15 vols. 1 amo.
We have no French author that approaches nearer to Plutarch than he.
His treatise concerning the education of the dauphin, and that of
pagan philosophy, are his best performances.

MOTHERBY (DR. GEORGE) an eminent English physician, and celebrated as the author of "A New Medical Dictionary," folio, born 1731, died 1703.

MOTTE(ANTOINE HOUDART DE LA) an ingenious French critic and miscellaneous author, born 1672 died 1731. His "Discours sur Homere" is a masterpiece of elegance. His works are published in 11 vols. 8vo. and consist of epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, lyric, pastoral, and fables; besides a vast variety of discourses, critical and academical, in prose.

MOTTEUX (PETER ANTHO-NY) a French refugee, but settled in England, where he became an eminent dramatic writer, gave a very good translation of "Don Quixote," and wrote several "Songs," "Prologues," Epilogues," &c. born 1660, died 1718.

MOTTEVILLE(FRANCES BERTAND, DAME DE) a celebrated French lady, born 1615, died 1689. leaving a very agreeable work, under the title of "Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire d'Anne d'Austria," 5 vols. 12mc. These Memoirs describe the minority of Lewis XIV. and the inside of a court very well; and those who love little facts, written however apparently with truth and sincerity, may in this work be highly gratified.

MOTTLEY (JOHN) an English to enforce these principles of equa-

dramatic writer, died 1750. He wrote five plays, some of which met with tolerable success. He had also a hand in the composition of that many fathered piece "The Devil to Pay," and the farce of "Fenelope," and published a "Life of the great Czar Peter." It has been surmised, with some appearance of reason, that Mr. Mottley was the compiler of the lives of the dramatic writers, published at the end of Whincop's "Scanderbeg."

MOUNSEY. See MONSEY.
MOUNTFORT (WILLIAM) an
English dramatic writer and eminent actor, born 1659, assassinated
by Captain Hill 1692.

MOYLE (WALTER) a very ingenious and learned English political and miscellaneous writer, born 1672, died 1721.

MUDGE (JOHN) M.D. F.R.S. who, for his skill in the science of mechanics, was no less eminent than in that of medicine; of which his improvement in the formation of reflecting telescopes, his excellent medical treatises, and long and extensive practice, bear ample testimony. He died 1793.

MUNCER or MUNTZER (THOMAS) a Saxon divine, one of the disciples of Luther, and chief of the German Anabaptists. conjunction with Storck, he pulled down all the images in the churches which Luther had left standing; and then, finding an army in his followers, he commenced leveller, and openly taught that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, he wrote to the sovereign princes of Germany, and to the magistrates of cities, to resign . their authority; and, on his march

lity and reformation, his followers ravaged the country. The land-grave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader, fled: he was taken and beheaded at Mulhausen 1525.

MUNDAY (ANTHONY) a dramatic author of the 16th century.

MUNSTER (SEBASTIAN) a German Lutheran divine, eminent for his great knowledge in the Hebrew and other oriental languages, the mathematics, and natural philosophy, and for a great number of works which he published on all these subjects, born

1489, died 1552.

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MURATORI (LEWIS ANTHO-NY) an eminent Italian antiquary, and Latin historian and critic, born 1672, died 1750, leaving such monuments of universal knowledge and intense application behind him as the life and strength of one man should scarcely seem equal to .-The principal of his very voluminous works are, " Rerum Italicarum Scriptores ab anno Eræ Christianæ 500 ad 1500," 27 vols. folio, "Antiquitates Italicæ medii Ævi, sive Dissertationes de Moribus Italici Populi, ab Inclinatione Romani Imperii usque ad Annum 1500," 6 vols. folio; " Novus Thesaurus veterum Inscriptionum, in præcipuis collectionibus hactenus earunde m prætermissarum," 6 vols. folio; " Annali d'Italia dal principio dell' era volgare fino all' anno 1500," 12 vols. 4to.

MURETUS (MARC ANTHO-NY) a very ingenious and learned French poet and critic, born 1526, died 1585.—His works have been printed in several volumes 8vo. They consist of orations, poems, epistles, various readings, and trans-

lations of Greek authors.

MURRAY (WILLIAM) earl of Mansfield, born 1705, died 1703. In 1756 he was appointed to the office of lord chief justice of the King's Bench, which he held for upwards of 30 years, with a splendor and reputation unrivalled. judgments in that court were particularly fortunate; for, during the whole time of his presiding there. there were few or no instances of their being either arraigned or reversed. His imagination was lively; and his judgment penetrating, to the last moment that he sat on the bench. As a lawyer, he was undeniably the first man of the age. As a legislator, upon commercial subjects his memory will be revered in a trading country. His talents may be divided into two classes: he possessed great learning, sound knowledge, and deep literature; in argument he was splendid, captivating, and striking. He had a fund of classical, historical, and legal information: his penetration was extraordinarily acute: and he was master of every business which came within his jurisdiction. powers of oratory were irresistible -his voice harmonious-his manner graceful-his language elegant and pure - his style and diction forcible and perspicuous-his conception unusually quick-ind his memory astonishingly tenacious. Too good to be the leader, and too . wise to be the dupe of any party, . he was believed to speak his own sense of public measures, and in parliament the authority of his judgment was so high, that in regular times the House of Peers was usually decided by it; yet he was no forward or frequent speaker. but reserved himself for occasions . . worthy of him. The benevolence of his private life was equal to the

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excellence of his public character; and his manners, open and pleasant, were completely those of a welleducated English gentleman. Of his disinterestedness let it be observed, that he thrice refused the office of lord high chancellor, and never took any grant or emolument from the late king, for himself or any person belonging to him; and when the sufferers by the dreadful . riots in 1780 were to be reimbursed , by the public, his lordship, in con-. junction with the late great and good Sir George Savile, nobly re-, fused any compensation whatever. although his house in Bloomsbury Square was burnt to the ground, with his fine library, manuscripts. and other invaluable effects.

MUSÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, who lived before Homer; but of whom we have nothing now remaining, except the titles of some poems, recorded by ancient authors. He is said to have been the scholar . at least, if not the son, of Orpheus; and was, like him too, estcemed a x prophet as well as a poet. He had the honour to be priest to Ceres; and president of her Eleusinian mysteries at Athens; on which account Diodorus makes Hercules wait upon him in his travels, to be initiated in those holy ceremonies.

> MUSCHENBROECK (PETER DE) a very distinguished natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Utrecht 1602, died 1761.

> MUSGRAVE (DR. WILLIAM) an eminent English physician and antiquary, and secretary to the Royal Society, born 1657, died 1721. He was a man of extensive learning, and wrote several very curious works.

MUSURUS (MARCUS) a celebrated Greek poet and critic, to prudence in the application of his

editions of "Aristophanes" and Athenæus," died 1517.

NÆVIUS (CNEIUS) of Cam. pania, an ancient Latin poet, who composed a history in verse, besides a great number of comedies, but of whom we have now only some fragments, died A. C. 551.

NANI (IOHN BAPTIST) a no. ble Venetian statesman, and author of a " History of Venice " of much reputation, born 1616, died 1678.

NANTEUIL (ROBERT) a celebrated French designer and engraver to Louis XIV. born 1630, died 1678.

NAPIER (70HN) a Scottish nobleman, but more celebrated as a philosopher and mathematician, and as the inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators, born 1550, died 1617.

NARES ([AMES) doftor of music, organist of his majesty's chapel royal at St. James's, master of the children of the said royal chapel, and composer of divers anthems, which manifest the strength of his genius, and, together with his other works, will perpetuate his name, and rank him with the first in his profession, died 1789.

NASH (RICHARD) commonly called Beau Nash, or King of Bath, born 1674, died 1761. Of so extraordinary a personage we may be permitted, and shall perhaps be expected, to speak a little at large. He was the Arbiter Elegantiarum of his'time; and while yet very young was deemed a proper person to guide the amusements of his country. His heart seemed an assemblage of the virtues which display an honest, benevolent mind, with the vices which spring from too much good-nature. He had pity for every creature's distress, but wanted whom we are obliged for the first benefits. He had generosity for the

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wretched in the highest degree, at | in a post chariot and 6 greys, with a time when his creditors complained of his want of justice. An instance of his humanity is told us in the " Spectator," though his name is not mentioned. When he was to give in some of his official accounts, among other articles he charged, "For making one man happy, 101." Being questioned about the meaning of so strange an item, he frankly declared, that, happening to overhear a poor man declare to his wife and a large family of children, that 101. would make him happy, he could not avoid trying the experiment. added, that if they did not choose to acquiesce in his charge, he was ready to refund the money. His employ. ers, struck with such an uncommon instance of good-nature, publicly thanked him for his benevolence, and desired that the sum might be doubled as a proof of their satisfaction. About 1703, the city of Bath became in some measure frequented by people of distinction. Several learned physicians had praised the salubrity of the wells, and the amusements were put under the direction of a master of the ceremonies; the second person appointed to which office was Mr. Nash, who set up a band of music, and the company very sensibly increased. Nash triumphed, and the Sovereignty of the city was decreed to him by every The city of Bath, rank of people. from his assiduity, soon became the theatre of summer amusements for all people of fashion; and every amusement soon improved under his administration. The magistrates found that he was necessary and useful, and took every opportunity of paying the same respect to his fictitions royalty, that is generally extorted by real power. His equipage

out-riders, footmen, French horns, and every other appendage of expensive parade. - But perhaps the reader may demand what finances were to support all this finery, or whence he derived the treasures that gave him such frequent opportunities of displaying his benevolence, or his vanity? Bath swarmed with gamesters, and among this class Nash was certainly to be numbered in the beginning; only with this difference, that he wanted the corrupt heart too commonly attending a life of expedients: for he was generous, humane, and honourable, even though by profession a gamester. Though he had been early in life an universal gallant, yet, when he came to his office at Bath, he entirely gave up his endeavours to deceive the sex, in order to become the honest protector of their innocence. the guardian of their reputation, and a friend to their virtue. a character he bore for many years, and supported it with integrity, assiduity, and success: but he not only took care, during his administration, to protect the ladies from the insults of our sex, but to guard them from the slander of each other. He endeavoured to render scandal odious, by marking it as the result of envy and folly united. Whatever might have been his other excellencies, there was one, to which we have before alluded, and in which few exceeded him, his extensive humanity. None felt pity more strongly, and none made greater efforts to relieve distress. Before gaming was suppressed, and in the meridian of his life and fortune, his benefactions were generally found to be equal to his other expences. The money he got without pain, he gave away without reluctance, and, when unable to was sumptuous, and he used to travel relieve a wretch who sued for assist-

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ance he has been often seen to shed tears. A gentleman of broken fortune one day standing behind his chair, as he was playing a game at piquet for 2001. and observing with what indifference he won the money, could not avoid whispering these words to another who stood by, " Heavens! how happy would all that money make me!" Nash, overhearing him, clapped the money into his hand, and cried, " Go and be happy." In the severe winter of 1739 his charity was great, useful, and extensive. He frequently in that season of calamity entered the houses of the poor whom he thought too proud to beg, and generously relieved them. But of all the instances of Nash's bounty, none does him more real honour than the pains he took in establishing an hospital at Bath. It is with regret we add after this, that, in the evening of his life, he wanted that charity which he had never refused to any. Past the power of giving or receiving pleasure, he became poor, old, and peevish: and, indeed, a variety of causes concurred to embitter his departing life. He died in St. John's Court, Bath, Feb. 3, 1761, sincerely regretted by the city to which he had been so long and so great a benefactor.

NAYLOR (JAMES) a remarkable English enthusiast, born 1616. In 1652 he became a convert of the famous George Fox to quakerism, and commencing preacher among that sect obtained the reputation of acquitting himself well both in word and writing among the friends. From his first conversion to the new light, he had filled his head with strong fancies of special illuminations from heaven; and was now, in his own opinion, become such a

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favourite there, that he thought it high time to assume a suitable cha. racter. Accordingly, in 1656, we find him addressed by the title of ".The everlasting son of righteousness and prince of peace, the prophet of the most high God, nay, the only begotten son of God, out of Zion, whose mother is a virgin, and whose birth is immortal." Being imprisoned for these extravagan. cies, some of his female worshippers carried their infatuation to that height, that they visited him, and kneeled before him, and kissed his feet: nor was he long detained in prison, being released in the ensuing month. He now set out for Bristol, attended by several of his adherents, who formed themselves into this mock procession: one man walked before with his hat on, another young man with his hat off led Naylor's horse; and, when they came to the suburbs of Bristol, some women spread scarfs and handkerchiefs in his way, two other women going on each side of his horse, and all the cavalcade singing, " Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Sabaoth; Hosanna in the highest; holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Israel." Thus the procession entered the city all knee deep in dirt, it being Od. 24, and the weather very foul and rainy. Such a mockery of our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem drew the notice of the magistrates, by whose order Naylor was apprehended; and, upon examination, blasphemously defending all that had passed in his personating Jesus Christ, was committed to prison, with six of his associates: soon after which they were all sent to London to the parliament. By the House it was resolved, "That James Naylor is guilty of horrid blasphemy, and that he is a grand impostor, and a great t

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during two hours, be whipped by the hangman from Westminster to the Old Exchange, and there be set on the pillory for two hours; in each place wearing a paper, containing an inscription of his crimes; his tongue to be bored through with a hot iron, and he be stigmatized in the forchead with the letter B; afterwards sent to Bristol, and conveved into and through the said city on horseback, with his face backward, and publicly whipped the next market-day after he comes thither: that from thence he be committed to prison in Bridewell, London, restrained from the society of all people, and to labour hard, till he shall be released by parliament; and during that time be debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, and have no relief but what he earns by his daily labour." This whole sentence was put in execution; his sufferings brought him to his senses, and with them to an exemplary degree of humility. In this disposition he wrote a letter to the magistrates of Bristol, expressing his repentance for his behaviour there; wrote several small books wherein he retraded his past errors, and was received by the Quakers, who had disowned him in his extravagancies. He was discharged from prison by the rump parliament 1650, and cied 1660.

NEEDHAM (MARCHMONT) an English political and satirical Writer, born 1620, died 1678.

NELSON (ROBERT) a learned and eminently pious English gentleman, born 1656, died 1715. He published several works of piety, and left his whole estate to cha- he lived 300 years. litable uses, particularly to free-

seducer of the people." After this, schools. There is a great degree sentence was passed, that he should of excellence in all his writings, be set on the pillory in Palace-yard but his " Companion for the Fescivals and Fasts," &c. will perpetriate his memory till time shall be no more. Mr. Nelson is supposed to have been the person from whom Richardson drew his character of Sir Charles Grandison.

> NEMESIANUS (AURELIUS OLYMPIUS) a celebrated Latin poet, born at Carthage, and flonrished about the year 281. We have still remaining a poem of this author, called " Cynegeticon," and four eclogues.

NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher, who embraced Christianity. and was made bishop of Emesa in Phænicia in the beginning of the We have a piece by fifth century. him, intituled, " De Natura Hominis;" in which he refutes the fatality of the Stoics, and the errors of the Manichees, the Apollianarists. and the Eunomians: but espouses the opinion of Origen concerning the pre-existence of souls.

NEMOURS (MARIE D'ORLE-ANS) a French lady of quality, born 1625, and celebrated as author of some very agreeable " Memoirs of the War of the Fronde." She died in 1707.

NEFOS (CORNELIUS) a Latin historian, who flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar. All that we have left of his at present is, " The Lives of the illustrious Greek and Roman Captains;" which is still in high repute as a classic in the most eminent grammar-schools.

NESTOR, son of Neleus and Cloris, a great commander at the siege of Troy with Agamemnon, and highly esteemed for his wisdom and eloquence. Homer says

NESTOR (a monk of the convent

of Petchersti at Kiofin Russia) born 1056, died 1115. His great work is his "Chronicle;" which contains a series of the Russian annals, from 858, to about 1113. In this work he was successively followed by three annalists; and Mr. Muller informs us, that "the labours of Nestor, and his three continuators, have produced a connected series of the Russian history so complete, that no nation can boast a similar treasure for so long and unbroken a period."

NETSCHER (GASPARD) an eminent Polish painter, settled in Holland, born 1636, died 1684. There is not a considerable family in Holland which has not some of his portraits; and his works are

seen all over Europe.

NEUHOFF (THEODORE DE) a German gentleman, better known by the style of Theodore I. king of Corsica. Being at Leghorn in 1736, he was encouraged by the English ministry to go over to Corsica, and head the malecontents against the Genoese government. At Tunis he negotiated for arms and ammunition, and vessels, with which he embarked for Corsica, where he was crowned king of the island with a laurel crown, exercised all the usual acts of sovereignty, and gained such advantages over the Genoese, that they were obliged to quit his new kingdom; but the Genoese having applied to the French, they sent a powerful army to oppose, and the English neglecting to succour him, he was obliged to abandon Corsica in 1737. The unfortunate Theodore retired to England, was for many years confined in the King's Bench prison for debt, and subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Being released by an act of insolvency in 1756, he gave in a schedule the kingdom of Corsica, as

his estate, to his creditors, and died in December of the same year. At the expence of a private gentleman, a marble monument was erected to his memory in the church-yard of St. Anne's Westminster, with the following inscription:

Near this place is interred Theodore king of Corsica; Who died in this parish Dec. 11, 1756,

immediately after leaving
The King's bench prison,
by the benefit of the act of insolvency:
In consequence of which,
he resistered his kingdom of Corsica

he registered his kingdom of Corsica for the use of his creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings Heroes and beggars, galley slaves and

kings.

But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead:

Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head; Bestow'd a kingdom, and deny'd him

NEWTON (SIR ISAAC) a most celebrated English philosopher and mathematician, and one of the greatest geniuses that ever appeared in the world, born 1642, died 1727. His correspondence was general with all the learned men of his time in Europe; and as fast as his works were published, they were translated into foreign languages; nor did his difference in opinion with some of his celebrated cotemporary philosophers lesen their esteem for this great man. His discoveries in optics (particularly his invention or improvement of the reflecting telescope) and in other branches of natural philosophy and the mathematics, are so generally known, that it is needless to insert them. Of his numerous works, the two following are most esteemed abroad, as well as in his own country; his "Treatise on Optics," and " Naturalis Philosophiæ Principia Mathematica." The following epitaph designed for sir Isaac

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Newton, and supposed to be made by Mr. Pope, is a little different from that in Pope's Works:

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ISAACUS NEWTON hic jacet, Quem immortalem cœli natura, tempus ostendunt.

Mortalem hoc marmor fatetur.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night,

God said, Let NEWTON be, and all was light.

His works were collected in 1784, with a valuable commentary, in 5 handsome 4to volumes, by the Rev. Dr. Horsley.

NEWTON (THOMAS) bishop of Bristol, born 1703, died 1782, having distinguished himself by publishing an edition of "Milton's Paradise Lost;" but much more by his very learned and valuable "Dissertations on the Prophecies."

NICEPHORUS (GREGORAS) a Greek historian, born about the close of the 13th century. He compiled a history, which in eleven books contains all that passed from 1204, when Constantinople was taken by the French, to the death of Adronicus Palæologus the younger, in 1241.

NICEPHORUS (CALISTUS) a Greek historian who flourished in the 14th century, and wrote an "Ecclesiastical History," in 23 books, 18 of which are still extant, tontaining the transactions of the tharch from the birth of Christ to the death of the emperor Phocas in 610.

NICERON (JOHN FRANCIS) a French friar, and celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born 1613, died 1646. He was an intimate acquaintance of Des Cartes, and left the following writings: viz. "L'Interpretation des Chiffres, ou regles pour bien entendre & expliquer facilement toutes sortes des sluffres simples, &c." and "Thau-

maturgus opticus: sive. Admiranda optices, catoptrices, & dioptrices."

NICERON (JOHN PETER) commonly called Father Niceron, a very eminent French biographer, born 1685, died 1738. His works are various and numerous; but the most important one is, his "Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with a critical Account of their Works," 42 vols, 12mo. In the three last, however, (published posthumously) are many articles of which Niceron was not the author.

NICETAS (surnamed SERRON) of Constantinople, an eminent Greek commentator on sacred history in the 11th century.

NICETAS (ARHOMINATES) a Greek historian, who wrote a "History, or Annals, from the death of Alexis Comnenus in 1118, to that of Boudouin in 1205, and died 1206.

NICIAS, a renowned Athenian general, put to death by the Syracusans, 413, B.C.

NICOLAITANS, a species of heretics who sprung up in the church so early as the time of the apostles, and maintained that the most vicious pleasures of the body were good and holy. Epiphanius describes the filthiness of these sects, which cannot be read without hor-

NICOLE (CLAUDE) usually called the President Nicole, born in France 1611, died 1685. His works (in 2 vols. 4to.) consist of translations into French verse of several works of "Ovid," "Horace," "Persius," Martial," "Seneca the tragedian," "Claudian," and others.

NICOLSON (WILLIAM) archbishop of Cashell in Ireland, born 1655, died 1727, having ably distinguished himself as an historian, critic, and antiquary. His 3 books, called severally, "The English, Irish, and Scottish Historical Libraries," are works in very good esteem.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS (PUB-LIUS) one of the most learned authors of ancient Rome after Varro, a philosopher of the Pythagorean sect, and a great astrologer; he also applied himself to state affairs, and was a very able minister. He flourished in the time of Cicero, was his fellow student in philosophy. and the counsellor with whom he advised inaffairs of state; and, being prætor and senator, he assisted the orator in breaking the conspiracy of Catiline, and did him many services in the time of his adversity .-He was so profoundly skilled in the knowledge of the stars, and so successful in erecting figures, that he was suspected of being a magician and necromancer. One day visiting Octavius, the father of Augustus Cæsar, he asked him "Why he came so late to the senate-house?" " Because my wife is brought to bed of a son," replied the other. "You have given us a master," · cried Nigidius instantly. This exclamation troubled Octavius to such a degree, that he was going to re-.. solve to kill the babe; but was prevented by the astrologer, who told him that it would be impossible to put that design in execution. We have also another proof of the great reputation which Nigidius had gained in astrology: Lucan numbers him among those who presaged the calamities that would befal the Romans, just before the rupture between Cæsar and Pompey. Apulcius also tells us, that Fabius, having lost 500 de-. narii, went and consulted Nigidius, . who, by the power of his incanta-

tions, made some little boys sav where the purse had been buried, which contained part of these denarii, in what manner the rest had been distributed, and that Cato the philosopher had one of them in his possession; and it is added, that Cato confessed it had been given him by a footman. St. Austin observes also, that he was surnamed Figulus, or Potter, from an instance which he gave of his skill in this art. Being asked, Why the fortune of twin children should not be the same? he solved this difficulty from the example of a potter's wheel: he observed, that the motion of the heavens is so rapid, that, though there is but a little interval between the birth of the twins, they nevertheless are born under very different celestial points: and to prove this, he turned with all his force a potter's wheel, and made two marks on it while it was turning. The spectators imagined that these marks were imprinted on the same parts of the wheel; but when it stood still they saw them appear at a considerable dis-He died in exile, 45 years tance. before Christ.

NONNIUS (LEWIS) a learned physician at Antwerp in the 17th century, the author of a famous treatise, intituled "Dieteticon, sive de Re Cibaria;" containing several remarks of use for understanding some of the Latin Roman poets, particularly Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, in the passages relating to the luxury of the old Roman tables. He also printed a very large commentary upon the Greek medals, and those of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, and Tiberius.

NONNIUS (a Greek poet, surnamed Panoplites, from the place of his birth, being a native of PanopoN be to am

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lis in Egypt, where he was born in [II. a great natural philosopher and the 5th century. He is the author of a paraphrase in Greek verse upon the gospel of St. John, the diction of which is perspicuous, neat, elegant, and proper for the Hence he is styled by subject. Isaac Casaubon " poeta eruditissimus."

NONNIUS (PETER) in Spanish NUNES, a great mathematician, born in Portugal 1497. He is said to have been the inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, which he called in his language rhumbs, and calculated them by spherical triangles. He wrote treatises. several. mathematical which gained him great reputation, and was perhaps the first who introduced the Arabic algebra into Europe. He died 1577.

NORDEN (FREDERICK LEW-18) born at Holstein 1708. He is celebrated as a skilful navigator, a great designer, and a good mathematician .- Having a strong desire of examining, upon the spot, the wonders of Egypt, he went thither under the patronage of the king of Denmark, and published the result in "Travels in Egypt and Nubia."-Coming afterwards to England, he was admitted a member of the Royal society, and on this occasion gave the public " Drawings of some ruins and Collossal statues, at Thebes in Egypt ; with an Account of the same, in a Letter to the Royal Society 1741," which work gained him very great applause.

NORRIS (JOHN) a learned English divine and Platonic philosopher, moral writer, and poet, born 1657, died 1711.

NORTH (FRANCIS) lord Guilford, keeper of the great seal in the reigns of Charles II. and James author of " A Philosophical Essay on Music," which makes him worthy to be esteemed the father of musical philosophy; as all the improvements that have since been made in it owe their original to his lordship's essay. He died 1685.

NORTH (DR. JOHN) brother of the preceding, born 1645, was a man of great learning, particularly an admirer of Plato, and published an edition of some of his pieces. viz. " Socratis Apologia," " Crito," " Phædo," &c. He died 1683.

NORTH (GEORGE) M. A. an eminent English divine and antiquary, born 1707, wrote " A Table of English Silver Coins from the Conquest to the Commonwealth. with Remarks;" and had prepared large materials for a "History of the Society of Antiquaries;" but in a fit of illness, the consequences of which he apprehended might be fatal, he burnt these among other valuable collections, and died 1772.

NORTH (FREDERIC) carl of Guildford, a very distinguished English statesman, born 1732, died In the arduous Aug. 5, 1792. situation of prime minister of this country this nobleman exhibited the most eminent virtues and talents; of the former, one strong proof was his studiously avoiding the imposition of any taxes that should materially affect the lower classes of the people; of the latter, the wonderful ability with which, for 12 years, he stemmed the tide of opposition, though conducted by men of unparalleled powers, led on by Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke. Acceding to power, however, at a time when the king's party was unpopular on account of the secret influence which it was supposed that lord Bute possessed and exercised, . .

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something of that unpopularity attended the whole course of his government. Fatally wedded to the destructive plan of subduing the republican spirit of the Americans, his administration will stand marked in the page of history with an immense waste of public treasure and of precious blood. Yet to the last moment of his speaking in the senate, his lordship defended the war, which, he persisted to say, nothing but the French interference could have prevented from being crowned with success. We cannot omit, before we close this article, to mention one striking passage of his lordship's conduct, which has been differently interpreted by persons whose partiality or whose prejudice have led them to speak or think on the subject; we mean his unexpected coalition of pursuits and interests (after his declension from power) with Mr. Fox, whose opposition to his public measures had been marked with singular virulence, and had not stopped short of pledging himself in the House of Commons to bring the minister to the scaffold.

NORTON (THOMAS) an English lawyer and dramatic writer, contemporary with Sternhold and Hopkins, and assistant to them in their noted version of the Psalms, 27 of which he turned into English metre, to which, in all the editions of them, the initials of his name are prefixed. He also assisted Thomas Sackville, Esq. afterwards earl of Dorset, in the composing one dramatic piece, of which Mr. Norton wrote the three first acts, intituled " Ferrex and Porrex," afterwards reprinted with considerable alterations, under the title of " Gorboduc."

NOSTRADAMUS (MICHEL and not MICHAEL] an able French physician and celebrated astrologer, born 1503. He for a long time followed the trade of a conjurer occasionally; but at length began to think himself inspired, and miraculously illuminated with a prospect into futurity. As fast as these illuminations had discovered to him any future event, he entered it in writing in simple prose, but by ænig. matical sentences, as he declared himself; but, revising them afterwards, he thought the sentences would appear more respectable, and would savour more of a prophetic spirit, if they were expressed in verse. This opinion determined him to throw them all into quatrains, and he afterward ranged them into centuries. When this was done, he did not dare to bring into the public light a work of this nature; on the other hand he saw that the time of many events foretold in his quatrains was very near at hand; upon which account he resolved to print them, which he did in seven centuries. Afterward, however, having been much noticed and caressed by the great, he augmented his work from 300 quatrains to the number of a complete milliade, and published it with a dedication to the king in 1558. That prince dying the next year of a wound which he received, as is well known, at a tournament, the book of our prophet was intmediately consulted; and this unfortunate event was found in the 35th quatrain of the first century. The lines are,

"Le lion jeune le vieux surmontera, En champ bellique par singulier duel, Dans cage d'or les yeux lui crevera, Deux classes une puis mourir, mort cruelle." so the new was visite feren ever out party 2, 1 a Ce

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So remarkable a prediction added new wings to his fame; and he was honoured shortly after with visits from many sovereigns of different countries, and his fame made every day new acquisitions. But our prophet enjoyed these honours only a short time, for he died July 2, 1566, at Salon. Besides his "Centuies," we have several other pieces of his composition.

NOY (WILLIAM) attorneygeneral in the reign of Charles I. celebrated for many valuable lawbooks which he wrote, but ever to be detested as the instigator of that odious measure adopted by Charles I. the tax called ship-money. " He was (says sir Anthony Weldon) the most hateful man that ever lived, &c. having been as great a deluge to this realm, as the flood was to the whole world: for he swept away all our privileges, and in truth hath been the cause of all those miseries this kingdom bath since been ingulphed in." He died 1634.

OBRECHT (ULRIC) a learned German critic and Latin historian, born 1646, died 1701. So extensive and various was his learning, that he has been styled "The Epitome of Human Science."

OBSEQUENS (JULIUS) a Latin tritic, who flourished about the year 395; and wrote a book " De Prodigiis."

OBSOPÆUS (JOHN) a German physician and critic, born 1556, died 1596.

OCCAM, or OCCHAM, (WIL-LIAM) a famous scholastic divine, of the order of Cordeliers, who acquired so great a reputation as to be intitled the Invincible Doctor. He died 1347.

OCELLUS, an ancient Greek Pythagorean philosopher, surnamed

Lucanus, author of a celebrated tract called "The Universe," in which he attempted to prove the eternity of ... the world.

OCKLEY (SIMON) an eminent orientalist, professor of Arabic in Cambridge, and author, among many other works, of "A History of the Saracens, from the death of Mahomet in 632, to 705," which illustrates the religion, rites, customs, and manner of living of that warlike people, and is very curious and entertaining. He was born 1678, and died about 1718.

OCTAVIA, daughter of Caius Octavius, sister to Augustus Cæsar, wife of Marc Antony, and one of the most illustrious ladies of ancient Rome for her wisdom and virtues. Died U. C. 744.

ODELL (THOMAS) an English dramatic writer, and deputy master of the revels, died 1749. He brought 4 dramatic pieces on the stage, all of which met with some share of success.

ODO (CANTIANUS, or of Kent) flourished in the 12th century, and was a very learned and eloquent Benedictine prior and abbot. Thomas a Becket was his friend, and his panegyric was made by John of Salisbury. He died 1171, having composed many valuable works.

OECOLAMPADIUS (JOHN) a German divine, and eminent among the reformers of the church, born 1482, died 1531.

OGDEN (SAMUEL) a learned and pious English divine, born 1716, died 1778.

OGILBY (JOHN) an eminent geographer, critic, and poet, of Scotland, born 1600. His principal works are translations of "Virgil" and "Homer," and a versification of "Esop's Fables;" an "Atlas," comprised in several folio volumes; " The Traveller's Guide, execution in St. Giles's Fields. As or a most exact Description of the Roads, &c. 1674," folio; afterwards improved by John Bowen, under the Title of " Britannia Depicta, &c." in 1731, 8vo. died 1676.

OLAUS (MAGNUS) archbishop of Upsal in Sweden, and an historian of the northern nations, died

about 1550.

OLDCASTLE (SIR JOHN) called the good lord Cobham, the first . author, as well as the first martyr, among our nobility, on the reformation from popery, born in the reign of Edward III. He was one of the leaders in the reforming party, who drew up a number of articles against the corruptions which then prevailed among churchmen; and presented them, in the form of a remonstrance, to the commons. .. In the reign of Henry V. he was accused of heresy, and the growth of it was particularly attributed to his influence. The king, with whom lord Cobham was a domestic in his court. delayed the prosecution against him, and undertook to reason with him himself, and to reduce him from his errors. Lord Cobham's answer is upon record. "I ever was," said he, " a dutiful subject to your majesty, and ever will be. Next to God, I profess obedience to my king; but, as to the spiritual dominion of the Pope, I never could see on what foundation it is claimed, nor can I pay him any obedience. It is sure as God's word is true, he is the great antichrist foretold in holy writ." This . . answer so exceedingly shocked the . king, that, turning away in visible . displeasure, he withdrew his favour . . from him, and left him to the cen-. . sures of the church; the result of . . which was, that he was dragged to a traitor, and a heretic, he was . hung up in chains alive upon a gallows, and, fire being put under him, was burnt to death 1418.

OLDENBURG (HENRY) who wrote his name sometimes GRU-BENDOL, reversing the letters, a learned German gentleman, who heing settled in London as consul for Bremen, became first secretary to the Royal Society, to which office he applied himself with extraordinary diligence, and began the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions," with No. 1. in 1664. Mr. Oldenburg continued to publish these Transactions to No. xxxvi, June 25, 1677, and died 1678.

OLDFIELD (ANNE) a celebrated English actress, and most accomplished woman, born 1683, died

1730.

OLDHAM (JOHN) an eminent English poet, born 1653, died 1683. His genius lay chiefly to satire, where, however, he did not keep always within bounds, having some very licentious strokes in his writings; the chief of which are, " Four Satires upon the Jesuits," written in 1679.

OLDISWORTH (WILLIAM) a political and miscellaneous writer in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. He was one of the original authors of " The Examiner," published several other works, and

dicd 1734.

OLDMIXON (JOHN) an English historian and poet (distinguished in the Tatler by the name of " the Unborn Poet"), a violent party writer, and severe and malevolent critic, died 1742. He was a man of learning and abilities; and, exclusive of his strong biassed prejudice, and natural moroseness and pes tulance, far from a bad writer.

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OLDYS (WILLIAM, ESQ.) Norroy king at arms, well versed in English antiquities, a correct writer, and a good historian, born 1687, died 1761.

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OLEARIUS (CODFREY) learned Greek professor and writer, born 1672, died 1715, having published several works, and translated "Stanley's History of Philosophy' into Latin, with " Notes and Disseitations" of his own.

OLEARIUS (ADAM) a German writer, and minister to the duke of Holstein, who, having occasion to send an ambassador to the great duke of Muscovy and the king of Persia, appointed Olearius secretary to the embassy. On his return home, he drew up " A Relation of his Jourmes," which was published, with maps and figures, at Sleswick, 1656. in folio. He died 1671.

OLIVA (ALEXANDER) general of the Augustin monks, a celebrated cardinal and learned theological witter, born 1408, died 1483.

OLIVET (IOSEPH) a Frenchman, chiefly distinguished for an excellent edition of " Cicero's Works," in 9 vols. 4to. born 1682, died 1768.

OMAR I. caliph of the Saracens, the second after Mahomet, and one of the most rapid conquerors in modern history. He drove the Greeks from Syria and Phœnicia; jerusalem was surrendered to him; his generals took the capital of Peria; and soon after, Memphis and Alexandria submitted to his victonons troops; and in this conquest the famous Alexandrian library was burnt by these savages, who heated their stoves with its valuable books, Onar was assassinated by a Persian slave in 643, the 10th year of his high and 63d of his age.

selyte, a famous Rabbi of the first century, and author of the Chaldee Targum on the Pentateuch.

ONOSANDER, a Greek author who flourished about A.D. 50, and wrote commentaries upon " Plato's Politics," which are lost; but his name is particularly famous, by his treatise " Of the Duty and Virtues of the General of an Army," which has been translated into several

languages.

ONUPHRIUS (PANVINIUS) a celebrated Augustin monk of Italy, born 1529, who, applying to the study of ecclesiastical history, continued the "Lives of the Popes" begun by Platina, which he published, with a dedication to Pope Pius V. in 1566. He died 1568, having, it is said, acquired the title of The Father of History.

OPITS (MARTIN) in Latin Opitius, of Boberfield, a famous Silesian poet, born 1597, died 1639. has been styled the "Virgil" of Germany.

OPORINUS (JOHN) a famous German printer, editor and commentator of Greek and Latin authors, born at Basil 1507, died 1568. See FOX ([OHN].

OPPIAN, a Greek poet and grammarian, who flourished about the year 220, under the emperor Caracalla, and was a native of Cilicia. We have of this author five books of fishing, intituled, " Halieutics;" and four books of hunting. calla was so much pleased with Oppian's poems, that he gave him a crown of gold for every line: whence, 'tis said, they got the title of Golden verses; they have, however, been supposed to merit that appellation for their elegance. Beside these, he composed" A Treatise . upon Falconry," and died at thirty ONKELOS, surnamed the Pro- years of age. A statue was erected

in honour of him by his fellow- nus, and the master of Musain; citizens, who also put an epitaph upon and, it is said, wrote 39 poems, his tomb, importing, that the gods took him out of the world because he excelled all mortals. Pope extols him for a true classic author, both for the purity of his Latin, and his poetical genius.

OPTALUS, an African bishop, who flourished in the 4th century, under the empire of Valentinian and Valens. He wrote the " His-. tory of the Denatists," and " The Sacred Geography of Africa."

ORGANA (ANDREA) an eminent Italian painter, poet, and archite &t, born 1329, died 1389. The greatest part of his paintings are at Pisa; and, in his picture of The Universal Judgment, he painted his friends in Heaven, and his foes in Hell.

ORIGEN, an illustrious father of the Christian church, and a man c of great parts and learning, born at . Alexandria in Egypt about the year 185. He afterwards obtained the surname of Adamantius, either because of that adamantine strength of mind which enabled him to go through so many vast works, or for that invincible firmness with which he resisted the sharpest persecutions. He died 254.

OROSIUS (PAUL) a learned Spanish ecclesiastic, who flourished in the fifth century, and wrote a history in 7 books, under the title of " Miseria Humana," containing an account of the wars, plagues, earthquakes, floods, conflagrations, thunder and lightning, murder and other crimes, which had happened from the beginning of the world to the year of Christ 4:6.

Greek poet, who flourished before Homer, and before the siege of or any other persons, to sell it;

which, however, are all lost. In short, we have so little left either about him or his writings, that his very existence has been called in question, even by Aristotle and other ancients. However, the deficiency in his true history has been supplied by fable; according to which it is written, that he was the son of Apollo, an excellent musician, poet, and physician; that rivers stopt their courses, that rocks and mountains, with all the trees upon them, followed to hear him; that the most savage wild beasts grew tame at his music; that he went down into Hell, in order to bring back his wife Eurydice from thence; that the sweetness of his inclody softened the hearts of Plato and Proserpine, who suffered her. to follow him into life again, on condition that he did not look back upon her in the way; but that, not being able to resist the force of his love, he broke the condition, and lost her; that after this loss he became indifferent to the whole sex; and that in revenge of this contempt, the Thracian dames tore him to pieces.

OSBORNE (FRANCIS) an English writer of uncommon abilities, born 1,588. Of all his works, that best known is his " Advice to a Son;" concerning which, however, the history is somewhat curious: Some Puritanic ministers of Oxford presented a public complaint against it, as instilling Atheistical principles into the minds of youth, and proposed to have it publicly burnt. This did not take effect; yet an ORPHEUS of Thrace, an ancient order passed the 27th of July 1658, forbidding all booksellers, Troy. He was the scholar of Li- which, however, as is commonly

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OSORIO (JEROME) a learned Portuguese divine, and an excellent writer, born 1506, died 1580. His diftion is easy and elegant; for which reason he is called the Cicero of Portugal.

OSSAT (ARNAUD D') a most celebrated French cardinal and statesman in the reign of Henry IV. born 1536, died 1604. He is said to have united the most exact probity with the most consummate policy, and therefore was universally ettemed. His "Dispatches" are as useful to an ambassador who hopes to succeed in his employment, as the Bible and the Corpus Juris to such lawyers and divines as would succeed in their respective professions.

OSTADE (ADRIAN VAN) an eminent Dutch painter, born 1610, died 1685. Nature guided his pencil in every thing he undertook: he diverted himself with clowns and drunkards, whose gestures and most trifling actions were the subjests of his deepest meditations. The compositions of his little pictures are not more elevated than those of Teniers, Brower, and the other Flemings: they are always smokings, alehouses, or kitchens. He is perhaps one of the Dutch masters who best understood the chiaro oscuro: his figures are very lively, and he often painted them in the landscapes of the best painters among his countrymen. prints, graved by his own hand in aqua fortis, large and small, make a set of 54 pieces.

OSTERVALD (JOHN FREDE-RIC) a celebrated Swiss Protestant minister, born 1663, died 1747. He was author of many excellent

works on picty and morality; the principal of which are, "Catechisme, ou Instruction dans la Religion Chretienne;" and an edition of the "French Bible of Geneva in folio."

OTHO VENIUS, a Dutch painter of great eminence, born 1556. His genius was so active, that he at once applied himself to philosophy. poetry, mathematics, and painting, and acquired an excellence in all the parts of painting, especially in the knowledge of the claro obscuro: indeed he was the first, after Polydore Caravaggio, who reduced the claro obscuro to a principle of the art of painting. Rubens perfected what he began, and the whole Flemish school learned it of him. Venius died at Brussels 1634, having had the honour of breeding up the . famous Rubens in his art.

OTWAY (THOMAS) an eminent English poet and dramatic writer, born 1651, had his education first at Winchester school, and then at Christ Church College in Oxford, where he was entered a commoner in 1669: but, leaving the university without any degree, he went to London; and, applying himself to the playhouses, both wrote and acted in plays for a sup-After some time he obtained a cornet's commission in a newraised regiment destined for Flanders, and accordingly went thither with the rest of the forces in 1677: but, not being cut out for a soldier, returned the following year in very indigent circumstances, so that he was obliged to take up his pen again for a sustenance. He continued writing plays and poems till his death, which happened April 14, 1685. Having been compelled by his necessities to contract debts, and hunted, as is supposed, by the

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terriers of the law, he retired to a public house on Tower Hill, where he died of want, or, as it is related by one of his biographers, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread which charity had supplied. He went out, as is reported, almost naked, in the rage of hunger, and finding a gentleman in a neighbouring coffee-house, asked him for a shilling. The gentleman gave him a guinea: and Otway going away bought a roll, and was choaked with the first mouthful. This may not be all true; but that indigence, and its concomitants, sorrow and despondency, brought him to the grave, has never been denied .- His genius in comedy leaned a little too much to libertinism; but it is universally agreed, that he excells in touching the tender passions in tragedy; of which his " Orphan " and " Venice Preserved" contain the strongest specimens. His dramatic pieces, ten in number, are particularized in the " Biographia Dramatica." Beside these, Otway made some translations, and wrote several miscellaneous poems. His whole works are printed in a volumes 12mo. He appears, by some of his verses, to have been a zealous royalist; and had what was in those times the common reward of loyalty-he lived and died negledled.

OUDIN (CASIMIR) a learned French monk, born 1638, died 1717, having published "A Supplement of the Ecclesiastical Writers omitted by Bellarmine;" a work which did him much honour,

OVERALL (JOHN) bishop of Norwich, born 1559, died 1619. He had the character of being the best scholastic divine in the English nation; but is known chiefly by his "Convocation Book," written on

the subject of government, the divine institution of which he very positively asserted.

OVERBURY (SIR THOMAS) a polite English writer, born 1581. and memorable chiefly for his tragical end, having fallen a sacrifice to the intrigues of an infamous statesman and his lascivious mistress, afterwards his wife; being poisoned in the Tower, in 1613, by order of Robert Car, earl of Rochester, and the countess of Essex, for opposing the scheme of divorcing the countess from the earl of Essex, and marrying her to Rochester, which was accomplished after Overbury's murder, -Sir Thomas was the author of several works in verse and prose; all which have been reprinted, 1753, in 8vo.

OUGHTRED (WILLIAM) an English divine, celebrated for his uncommon skill in the mathematics, born 1573, died 1660. His" Clavis" was first drawn up for the use of a young nobleman; and in this little manual, although intended for a beginner, were found so many excellent theorems, several of which were entirely new, both in algebra and geometry, that it was universally esteemed, both at home and abroad, as a surprising rich cabinet of mathematical treasures; and the general plan of it has been since followed by the very best authors upon the subject. There is in it, particularly, an easy and general rule for the solution of quadratic equations, which is so complete as not to admit of being farther perfeeled; for which reason it has been transcribed, without any alteration, into the elementary treatises of algebra ever since. His other works are numerous and valuable.

OVIDIUS (PUBLIUS NASO) one of the finest poets of the Au-

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enstan age, born in the year of Rome 710; that memorable year, when the consuls Hirtius and Pansa were slain in the battle of Mutina against Antony. He was exceedingly amorous in his youth, and addicted beyond measure to the sex: but he did not content himself with loving, and making conquests in the way of gallantry; he likewise taught the art of loving, and of being beloved; that is, he reduced into a system a most pernicious science, of which nature gives us but too many lessons. This poet's writings on love are the most obscene pieces we have remaining of antiquity: not that we find in them the obscene expressions of Catullus, Horace, Martial, and Juvenal, or the scandals of the sin against nature, of which these poets speak so freely; but the delicacy, the wellthosen terms which Ovid excelled in render his works the more dangerous, since by this means they represent, in a very intelligible and elegant manner, all the most lascivious tricks and impurities of love. Ovid, however, found leisure from his gallantries to indulge his passion for poetry; and wrote several things of various kinds. He wrote " Heroic Epistles," and " Fasti." He wrote a poem, " De Piscibus," which Oppian is said to have imitated in his " Halieutics;" and some say, other things which are lost. There was also a tragedy of his composing, called " Medea," much commended by Quintilian, and generally admired by the ancients as an excellent piece. His last work before his banishment was the " Metamorphoses," which is in many respects his finest work; although it did not receive his last It was chiefly from this

but finding himself condemned to banishment, he threw it into the fire, either out of spite, or because he had not put the finishing hand to Some copies which had been taken of it were the cause of its not being lost. By some indiscretion in his conduct, or by an accidental discovery of some secret transactions at court, he incurred the displeasure of Augustus, and by him was banished, at 50 years of age, to Tomi, a town in Pontus, situated on the Black Sea. In this exile Ovid died, at near 60 years of age, his death, according to Apuleius, happening the same day with that of Livy. He wrote an infinite number of verses in his exile; of which remain his " Tristium," and " Epistles ex Ponto." The most celebrated of the elegiac writers were, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid: Tibullus is elegant and polite, Propertius high and noble, but Ovid more natural and moving. The six books of his " Fasti," which he sent to Germanicus, contain variety of choice learning. Selden calls this poet " a great canon lawyer," merely from these books; as giving the best account of the religion and festivals of the old Romans. The " Epistles" are reckoned the most polite part of his works: Rapin calls them " the flower of the Roman wit." His " Art of Love," and " Amorous Poems," are finely written, but infinitely pernicious to morals. Ciofanus says, Ovid was so exquisitely skilled in the Latin Tongue, that if the Roman language were utterly lost, and nothing left but his works, they alone would be sufficient to retrieve it.

though it did not receive his last OWEN (DR. JOHN) an emihand. It was chiefly from this nent English divine among the Inwork that he expected immortality; dependents, and sometimes styled

PAL

the Prince, the Oracle, and the Me- " Treatise of Fortification;" " Geo. tropolitan of that sed, born 1616, died 1683. He was a very voluminous writer; his works amounting to 7 volumes in folio, 20 in 4to. and about 30 in 8vo. but are now seldom to be seen, much less read.

OWEN (JOHN) in Latin called Audoenus, an eminent epigrammatist, born in Wales about 1550,

died 1623.

OZELL (JOHN) an English dramatic and miscellaneous writer, to whose industry, if not to his genius, the world lies under very considerable obligations; for he made himself master of most of the living languages, more especially the French, Italian, and Spanish, from all which, as well as from the Latin and Greek, he has favoured the world with many valuable translations. His plays, though all translations, are very numerous; there being included in them a complete English version of the dramatic pieces of that justly celebrated French writer, Moliere, beside some others from Corneille, Racine, &c. the titles of which are to be found in the " Biographia Dramatica." He died 1743.

PACHYMERUS (GEORGE) an eminent Byzantine historian, flourished about 1280. His " History of Michael Paleologus and Andronicus" is highly esteemed, as he was not only an eye-witness of the affairs of which he writes, but had also a great share in them.

PACUVIUS (MARCUS) an ancient Latin tragic poet, in high reputation at Rome about 154 years

before Christ.

PAGAN (BLAISE FRANCOIS COMPTE DE) a valiant French officer, and eminent mathematician, born 1604. He is celebrated for a eminent cardinal, who composed a

metrical Theorems;" " Theory of the Planets;" and " Astronomical Tables;" and died 1665.

PAGI (ANTHONY) a famous French Cordelier, and one of the ablest critics of his time, born 1624, died 1600. His most considerable work is, " A Critique upon the Annals of Baronius."

PAGI (FRANCIS) nephew of the preceding, and author of a chrono. logical history of the popes, born

1654. died 1721.

PALÆMON (Q. RHEMMIUS) a celebrated grammarian who taught at Rome about A. D. 40. It cannot be denied, that he was a learned man, since he is recorded as such by Juvenal (Sat. vii.). He had also an excellent memory, a ready elocution, and a knack of making verses extempore. But his arrogance surpassed his merit: he had . the confidence to assert, that learning was born when he was born, and would die when he died; and that Virgil had inserted his name in his " Eclogues" by a certain prophetic spirit: for that he, Palæ. mon, would infallibly become one day sole judge and arbiter of all poetry.

PALLADIO (ANDREW) acelebrated Italian architect in the 16th century, who laboured particularly to restore the ancient beauties of architecture, and contributed greatly to revive true taste in that science. He has immortalized his name by four books of architecture, which he

published in 1570.

PALLADIUS, of Cappadocia, a Greek bishop and Anchorite, and author of a "History of the Anchorites, or Hermits," died in the 5th century.

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" History of the Council of Trent," in opposition to that by father Paul, born 1607, died 1667.

PALSGRAVE (JOHN) a learned English critic, grammarian, and dramatic writer, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

PANCIROLLUS (GUY) a famous Italian lawyer, and writer on legal subjects, born 1523, died

PANVINIUS. See ONUPHRIUS. PAPINIAN, a celebrated Roman lawyer in the third century, who was advocate of the treasury or exchequer, and afterwards præfedus-prætorio under the emperor Severus. This emperor had so high an opinion of his worth, that, at his death, he recommended his sons Caracalla and Geta to his care: but the first, having murdered his brother, enjoined Papinian to compose a discourse to excuse the murder to the senate and people. pinian could not be prevailed on to comply with this: but, on the contrary, answered boldly, that it was easier to commit a parricide than to excuse it, and to accuse an innocent person, after taking away his life, was a second parricide. Caracalla was so much enraged at this answer, that he ordered the lawyer to lose his head, which he accordingly did m 212; and the inhumanity was carried so far, as to drag his body through the streets of Rome. He had a great number of disciples, and composed several works: among those, 27 books of " Questions in the Law:" 10 books of " Reponses, or Opinions;" two of " Demitions;" two others upon " Adultery;" and a single book upon the Laws of Ediles." His reputation was so great, that he is called "the tonour of jurisprudence, and the beasure of the laws,"

PAPYRIUS MASSON (JOHN) a learned French lawyer and annalist, born 1544, died 1611. He was a voluminous writer; but his capital work was " Annalium Francorum," in 4 books; in which are many recondite and curious things. The bulk of his other productions are, " Eloges upon distinguished Personages."

PARACELSUS, Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombast de Hohenheim, a famous Swiss physician, and medical and philosophical writer, born 1493. He was instructed by his father in physic and surgery, wherein he made great proficiency; but as he grew up he was captivated with the study of alchymy; and in his 28th year, he tells us, he was let into the secret of the philosopher's stone. In the course of a rambling and dissolute life he wrought many extraordinary cures, but was almost always intoxicated, seldom changing his clothes, or so much as going into bed. Being taken ill at a public inn at Saltsburg, 1541, he died, after a few days sickness, in his 48th year; though he had promised himself, by the use of his Elixir, that he should live to the age of Methusalem .- With respect to his merit as to medicine and alchymy, it must be owned that an arrogant assuming air infected all his writings, as well as his actions. was common with him to promise mighty things with complete assurance upon slender and unequal grounds. A strong instance of his weakness in this kind, is his undertaking, by the mere use of his elixir. to prolong a man's life to the age of Methusalem, and deliberating with himself to what period he should protract his own. With the same vanity he asserts, that he knew

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the universal medicine, and the body of chymists, both of his own and our times, have complimented him with the knowledge of it; but what effectually overthrows his pretensions to such a remedy, is his own dying at an immature age. His real merit consisted, 1. In being well skilled in surgery, and practising it with great success. 2. In understanding the common practice of physic as well as his contemporaries. 3. In being alone · master of the powers, preparations, and uses of metals. 4. In having · the use of opium to himself, and -working wonderful cures thereby; and, 5. In being well acquainted . with the virtues of mercury, in an age in which perhaps only he and . Carpus knew any thing of the mat-

PARE' (PHILIP) one of the most laborious grammarians and critics Germany ever produced,

born 1576, died 1648.

PARE' (DANIEL) son of the preceding, applied himself vigorously to the study of the classics, and published several laborious pieces; but was unfortunately killed by a gang of highwaymen 1645.

PARIS, son of Priam king of Troy, and memorable in history for carrying off Helen, the daughter of Menclaus king of Mycena, in his absence, which occasioned the famous siege of Troy, wherein he was

slain 1 188 B. C.

PARIS (MATTHEW) an eminent English historian, was a Benedictine monk of the congregation of Clugny, in the monastery of St. Albans, and flourished in the 13th century. He was an universal scholar; understood, and had a good taste in both painting and architecture, and was also a mathematician, a poet, an orator, a

divine, an historian; and what is still more, and greater than all the rest, a man of distinguished probity. He is however only known now by a Universal History from the creation of the world to the year of his death, A. D. 1259; which was afterwards, by Rishauger, a monk of the monastery of St. Albans, continued to 1273.

painter, celebrated for the gracefulness of his figures, born 1504,

died 1540.

PARMENIDES of Elæa, a Greek philosopher, who flourished about the year 436 before Christ.

PARR (THOMAS) an Englishman, and a remarkable instance of longevity, having lived in the reigns of 10 sovercigns; he married his second wife when he was 120 years of age, had a child by her, and died

1635, aged 152.

PARR (CATHERINE) the last queen to Henry VIII. whose perfections, though a widow, attracted the heart of this monarch, and whose prudence preserved her from the effects of his cruelty and captive. She survived the king, who, as a mark of his affection, left her a legacy of 4000 l. besides her jointure. She was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, and uncle to Edward VI. and died in childbed 1548. In her life-time she published many psalms, prayers, and pious discourses.

PARRHASIUS, a celebrated painter of Ephesus, of whom Pliny tells us, that he first gave symmetry and just proportions in the art; and it was allowed even by the matters in the art, that he bore away from all others the glory of succeeding in the outlines, in which consists the grand secret of painting. He flourished about 430 years B. C.

PAR

PARSONS, or PERSONS (ROBERT) an intriguing English jesuit, who made himself formidable to the English court, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by various plots contrived by him for the destruction of that princess, and the subversion of the protestant religion. He was the son of a blacksmith near Bridgewater, where he was born 1546. After having written numerous turbulent and seditious trafts, he died 1610.

PARSONS (DR. JAMES) an excellent English physician and medical writer, born 1705, died 1770. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, languages, and the fine arts, are largely indebted to his skill and industry in each, for many important truths discovered in their support, or errors detected with which they were obscured.

PARSONS (WILLIAM) an English comic actor of the highest eminence, born Feb. 29, 1736, died Feb. 3, 1795. In the conception and execution of such characters as foresight, in Love for Love; Corbaccio, in Volpone; Sir Fretful Plagiary, in the Critic, &c. we never expect to see his equal. To histalents as a comedian, Mr. Parsons added others approaching to excellence in the art of painting, particularly in fruit pieces.

PARTHENAY (JOHN DE) lord of Soubise, an heroic leader among the Protestants of France, born 1512, died 1566.

PARTHENAY (CATHERINE DE) daughter and heiress of the preceding, whose courage and contancy in the cause of Calvinism she likewise inherited; this fortitude was joined to a good share of wit, and no contemptible turn to poetry, stappears from some poems which

she published in 1572, when she could not be above 18. She wrote also tragedies and comedies; and particularly, the tragedy of " Holofernes," which was represented on the theatre of Rochelle in 1574. She was married in 1568, being only 14, to Charles de Quellence, baron de Pont, in Brittany; who, upon the marriage, took the name of Soubise, and under this name is mentioned with honour in the most remarkable events of the civil wars of France. He however fell a sacrifice to his religion in the general massacre of the Protestants at Paris on St. Bartholomew's day 1571. Catherine entered into a second marriage, in 1575, with Renatus viscount Rohan, the second of that name; who leaving her a widow in 1586, though she was not yet above 32, she resolved not to engage in a third match for the sake of her children, to the care and education of whom she applied her whole thoughts; and her care was crowned with all the success she could promise herself from it. Her eldest son was the renowned duke de Rohan, who asserted the Protestant cause with so much vigour during the civil wars in the reign of Lewis XIII. Her second son was duke de Soubise. And she had three daughters; the third of whom, Anne, survived all her brothers and sisters, and inherited both her mother's genius and magnanimous spi-She was never married, but lived with her mother, and with her bore all the calamities of the siege of Rochelle. The daughter's resolution was worthy of renown; but the mother's magnanimity was still more wonderful, considering how far she was advanced in years, being then in her 75th. They were reduced, for 3 months, to the neces-

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nsists He sity of living upon horse-flesh and | Royal College at Paris, and one of 4 ounces of bread a-day. Yet, notwithstanding this wretched state, she wrote to her son, " to go on as he had begun; and not let the consideration of extremity to which she was reduced prevail upon him to act any thing to the prejudice of his party, how great soever her suffering might be." In short she and her daughter refused to be included in the articles of capitulation, and remained prisoners of They were conveyed to the castle of Nicort, 1628, where she died 1631.

PARUTA (PAUL) a noble Venetian, born 1540, died 1598. There are of his writing, " Notes upon Tacitus;" " Political Discourses;" " A Treatise of the Perfection of the Political Life;" and, " A History of Venice from 1513 to 1572, with the War of Cyprus.'

FASCAL (BLAISE) a Frenchman, highly eminent as a mathematical genius, born 1622, died 1662. As a writer he is celebrated for his " Provincial Letters," published in 1656, under the name of Louis de Montalte, which, as Voltaire says may be considered as a model of elequence and humour. comedies of Moliere have not more wit than the first part of these Letters, and the sublimity of the latter part of them is equal to any thing in Bossuct. Examples of all the various species of eloquence are to be found in this book. Though it has been now written almost 100 years, yet not a single word occurs in it savouring of that vicissitude to which living languages are so subject. These "Letters" have been translated into all languages, and printed many times.

PASSERAT (JOHN) a celebrated professor of eloquence in the

the politest writers and most excellent critics of his time, born 1534, died 1602.

PASOUIER, or PAQUIER (STEPHEN) a learned French lawyer and poet, born 1528, died 1615. His chief work is his " Recherches," in which, having fallen . unmercifully upon the Jesuits, he was attacked by father Grasse in another written expressly against it. The truth is, Paquier's animosity to the order had instigated him to adopt any story, though never so improbable, which he heard of them from their bitterest enemies. However, all his works abound with genius and Attic salt.

PATERCULUS (CAIUS VEL-LEIUS) an ancient Roman historian, born in the year of Rome 735, died 784, having left a history of Greece and Rome-from 168 B.C. to A. D. 8. in which we have many particulars related, that are no where else to be found.

PATIN (GUY) a French writer of much wit and learning, and professor of physic in the Royal College of Paris, born 1602, died 1672. His " Letters," published since his death, have made his name famous.

PATIN (CHARLES) second son of Guy Patin, born 1633, published a great number of valuable works, many on subjects of physic, but the greater part on medals and antiquities, and died 1693.

PATRICK (SIMON) a very learned bishop of Ely, born 1626, died 1707, having published many " Sermons," " Tracts against Popery," and " Paraphrases and Commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures." These last are excellent in their way, and perhaps the most useful of any ever written in the English language.

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PATRU (OLIVER) an eminent French lawyer, memorable for being the first who introduced correctuess and purity of language into pleadings, born 1604, died 1681. His works consist of "Pleadings," "Orations," "Letters," "Lives of some of his Friends," Remarks upon the "French Language," &c.

PATTISON (WILLIAM) an English poet of great genius, but whose imprudence made his life miserable, and his decease premature, dying of want at 20 years of

age, 1726.

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PAULIII. (ALEXANDER FAR-NESE) pope, memorable for refuslag to divorce Henry VIII. of England from his queen Catharine of Arragon, by which the popish writers say he lost the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of England. He was a patron of learning, and some of his letters to Sadolet and Erasmus are still extant. He died 1540.

FAUL (FATHER) a most illustrious person and universal scholar, but particularly skilled in the canon and civil law and in physic, born at Venice 1552, was the son of Francis Sarpi, a merchant, and baptized by the name of Peter, which he alterwards, upon entering into the order of the Services, changed for Paul. That he discovered the valves which serve for the circulation of the blood, seems to be allowed; but not that he found it, as Walzens, Morhoff, and others have contended, in prejudice to our countryman Harvey, to whom that discovery has usually, and indeed justly, been acribed. He wrote many political and anatomical works; but is principally celebrated for his " History of the Council of Trent," which (as bishop Burnet says) was generally boked on as the rarest piece of hisby which the world ever saw. He

died 1622, and the last words he uttered were, Esto perpetua; which was supposed to be a prayer for the republic.

PAUSANIAS, an ancient Greek writer, who flourished about A. D. 170, and has left us a curious "Description of Greece," and other works.

PEARCE (DR. ZACHARY) bishop of Rochester, born 1690, ded 1774. His critical abilities, and application to philological learning, were great; but the most considerable of his works were editions of "Longinus" and "Cicero;" and "A Commentary with Notes on the Four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles."

PECK (FRANCIS) an eminent English antiquary, biographer, and critic, born 1692, died 1743. His best work is entituled "Desiderata Curiosa; or, A Collection of divers scarce and curious Fieces relating chieflyto matters of English History."

PECKWELL (HENRY) D. D. a very eminent English divine, and popular preacher among the people called methodists, born 1747, died 1787, having passed an active life in the exercise and promotion of charity. He was a powerful advocate for the Humane Society, and for the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts. and founder of a charitable institution called " The Sick Man's Friend," whose object is, to relieve the bodily wants of the sick poor of every denomination, and to convey knowledge and instruction to the mind.

PEELE (GEORGE) an English poet and dramatic writer, who flourished in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

an English law-writer, died 1736.

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PEIRESC (NICOLAS CLAUDE FABRICIUS) an illustrious French antiquary, and patron of learned men, born 1580, died 1637.

PELAGIUS (the Heresiarch) founder of the sect of Pelagians, born in .. Britain in the 4th century, and said to have been abbot of the monastery of Bangor. He first taught his doctrines at Rome about 400; but being banished thence, returned to England, where he lived and died obscurely. His principal tenets were, that man is able to work out his salvation by the natural force of . free-will, without the assistance of grace; that by these natural powers he may even attain to such a state of perfection, as not to be subject either to passion or sin; that grace is given in proportion to our meriting it; and, lastly,

PELAGIUS II. (POPE) who succeeded Benedict I. in 578, was the son of Wingil, a Goth. In his time a plague raged at Rome of so fatal a nature, that persons seized with it died sneezing or gaping; whence, according to some historians, came the custom of saying "God bless you" when a person sneezes, and of making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one gapes.

that there is no such thing as ori-

ginal sin.

PELLISON (PAUL) a French academician, and one of the finest genii of the 17th century, born 1624, died 1693. His chief works are, "A Commentary upon the Institutes of Justinian," and a "History of the French Academy, from its Establishment in 1635 to 1652," which latter work has always been reckoned a masterpiece.

PELL (JOHN) an English divine and very eminent mathematician, born 1610, died 1685, leaving very

PEIRESC (NICOLAS CLAUDE numerous and valuable treatises on

PELLEGRINO Tifaldi, called otherwise PELEGRINOda Bologna, an eminent painter and architect, born 1521. He acquired a reputation at Rome, but little money, either because he did not know what price to set on his pieces, or from some other cause. One day Gregory XIII. going out to take the air, and happening to leave the common road, heard a complaining voice, which seemed to come from behind a bush: he followed it by little and little, till he saw a man lying on the ground under a hedge. The Pope came up, and finding it to be Pellegrino, asked him "Why he complained so?" " Your holiness sees," says Pellegrino, " a man in despair: I love my profession; I spare no pains to understand it: I work with assiduity, and endeavour to finish my pieces so much, that I am never satisfied with what I have done; yet all my labour is to no purpose. I am so little rewarded for it, that I have scarce wherewithal to live. Not able therefore to bear this hard lot, I wandered hither with a full resolution to starve myself, rather than endure so great misery any longer." The Pope chid him severely; and, having at length brought him to himself, promised him his assistance in all things; and under this patronage Pellegrino acquired fame and wealth, and died 1591.

PELLEGRINO of Modena, a celebrated Italian painter, bred under Raphael, and killed in an affray 1530.

PENN (WILLIAM) an illustrious person among the Quakers, and founder and legislator of the colony of Pennsylvania in North America, born in London 1644.—In 1668

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he became a preacher among the Quakers, and from that time published a great variety of tracts, and travelled much in Holland and Germany to support the cause of Quakerism .- - In 1681, Charles II. in consideration of the services of Sir William Penn, his father, and sundry debts due to him from the trown at the time of his decease. granted Mr. Penn and his heirs, by letters-patent, the province lying on the west side of the river Delaware in North America, and made them absolute proprietors and governors The name too of that country. was changed, in honour of Penn, from the New Netherlands to Pennsylvania, it having been a sylva, or country overgrown with woods. Upon this, he published " A Brief Account of the Province of Pennwivania," proposing an easy purchase of lands, and good terms of settlement to such as were inclined to remove thither. He drew up likewise, " The Fundamental Constitutions and Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvahia," Many single persons, and some families out of England and Wales, went over; and having made and improved their plantations to good advantage, the governor, in order to secure the new planters from the native Indians, appointed commissioners to confer with them about land, and to confirm a league of peace, which they accordingly id. He died however in Engand 1718; and his works have teen since published in 2 vols. felio.

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PENNI (GIOVANNI FRAN-(ISCO) an eminent Italian painter, and disciple of Raphael, born 1488, ded 1528. He was very skilful, especially in designing, and has done a great many things from warrior, died 588 B. C.

Raphael's thoughts, which pass for that master's own.

PEPUSCH (DR. JOHN CHRIS-TOPHER) one of the greatest theoretic musicians of modern times, was born at Berlin 1667, and became so early a proficient on the harpsichord, that at the age of 14 he was sent for to court, and ap. pointed to teach the prince, father of the king of Prussia. About 1700 he came over to England, was retained at Drury-lane, and assisted in setting the operas which were performed there. He composed the music for "The Beggar's Opera," and wrote a very learned and scientific Account of the Ancient Genera, which was read before the Royal Society, and is published in the " Phil. Trans," for Oct. Nov. and Dec. 1746. died 1752.

PERDICCAS, one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great. He disputed the throne of Macedon with Antigonus, who entered into alliance with Antipater. Craterus, and Ptolemy. Perdiccas opposed them with great valour, but behaving with arrogance and severity to his army, his principal offi ers revolted and slew him in his tent 321 B. C.

PEREFIXE (HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT De) archbishop of Faris, and author of a very excellent " History of Henry IV. of France," full of wisdom in what relates to the institution of a prince, and full of truth as to matters of fact. He died 1670.

PERGOLESE, a celebrated Neapolitan musician, composer, and poet, born 1706, died 1733.

PERIANDER, a tyrant of Corinth, but extolled by some Greek historians as a great politician and PERICLES, a celebrated Athenian statesman, orator, and general. He gained several victories over the Lacedemonians, and other enemies of the Athenians, but chiefly valued himself upon this circumstance, which points out his amiable character, that during his administration he had not been the cause of any citizens going into mourning. He died 428 B. C.

PERRAULT (CLAUDE) born at Paris 1613, and bred a physician, which profession, however, he quitted for that of an architect; designed the entrance into the Louvre; published a translation of Vitruvius into French with notes; a Book of the five Orders of Architecture; a Collection of several Machines of his own Invention; Medical Essays, and Memoirs of the Natural History of Animals, and died 1688.

PERRAULT (CHARLES) brother of Claude, a celebrated French poet, biographer, and miscellaneous writer, born 1626, died 1703. His best works are, a poem intituled "Le Peinture," another intituled "Le Siecle de Louis le Grand," The Age of Louis the Great, "Historical Eloges" of 102 great men in the 17th century; and Le Cabinet de Beaux Arts, &c. or, A Collection of Copper-plates relating to Arts and Sciences, with Illustrations in Verse and Prose."

PERRIER (CHARLES) a French writer, called by Menage "The prince of Lyric poets," died 1692,

PERRON (JAMES DAVY DU) a cardinal eminent for great parts and learning, born. 1556. His studies were theological and polemical, and his controversial talents so great, that none durst dispute with him. He obtained at length the place of reader to Henry III. but

had nigh lost the favour of this prince in the following manner,-One day, while the king was at dinner, he made an admirable discourse against Atheists; with which the king was well pleased, and commended him much for having proved the being of a God by arguments so solid. But Perron, whose spirit of policy had not yet got the better of his passion for shining, or shewing his parts, replied, that " if his majesty would vouchsafe him audience, he would prove the contrary by arguments as solid;" which so of. fended the king, that he forbad him to come into his presence,-Perron recovered himself, however, from this fall, and distinguished himself greatly by his speeches and his writings till his death in 1618.

PERROT (NICHOLAS) sieur d'Ablancourt, celebrated for his excellent translations into French of the Greek and Latin classic, born 1606, died 1664.—The most considerable of his translations are, the works of Tacitus, Lucian, Cæsar, Thucydides, and Arrian.

PERRY (CAPTAIN JOHN) a celebrated English engineer, who resided many years, under the patronage of the czar Peter, in Russia, of which country he wrote the history, and died 1733.

PERSIUS (AULUS FLACCUS) an ancient Latin poet and Roman knight, who wrote satires under the reign of Nero. Six of his satires remain, in their judgments of which the critics have been much divided. As a poet, he is certainly inferior to Horace and Juvenal; but his style is grand, figurative, poetical, and suitable to the dignity of the Stoic philosophy; hence he shines most in recommending virtue and integrity. He is usually to be found in the editions of Juvenal;

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but neither of them have had that critical labour bestowed upon them which they well deserve, and which has fallen to the share of much inferior authors.

PETAVIUS (DIONYSIUS) or DENIS PETAU, a French Jesuit of immense erudition, born 1583, He published " The died 1652. Works of Synesius," and of " Chrysostom;" but is most highly celebrated, even at the present day, for an excellent work intituled "Rationarium Temporum;" which is an abridgment of universal history, from the earliest times down to 1632, digested in a chronological order, and supported all the way by references to proper authorities. His other writings were polemical and theological.

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PETER THE HERMIT, a French officer, of Amiens, who, quitting the military profession, commenced hermit and pilgrim. Unfortunately he travelled to the Holy Land about 1093, and making a melancholy recital of the deplorable situation of a few Christians in that country to pope Urban II. and at the same time enthusiastically lamenting that infidels should be in possession of the famous city where the Author of Christianity first promulgated his acred doctrines, Urban gave him a fatal commission to excite all christian princes to a general war against the Turks and Saracens, possessors

of the Holy Land.

PETER THE GREAT, czar of Russia, who civilized that nation, and raised it from ignorance and barbarism to politeness, knowledge, and power, born 30th May, 1672. The history of his life and reign would demand a folio volume, and is so eventful as to defy abridgment. The most striking passages of it are his travels, studies, and

personal fatigues, for the attaining of knowledge in civil and military affairs, and the improvement of his subjects; his introduction of arts and sciences, a naval force and commerce with foreign nations; his many reformations in church and state, the army, and the customs and manners of his people; his wars with the Swedes, Turks, Tartars, and Persians; victories by sea and land, acquisitions of territory, and increase of power; his regard to genius and merit, and his severe justice on offenders against the laws. All these very justly entitle him to the appellation he obtained, of " Father of his Country," which he left to lament his death Jan. 28, 1725.

PETIS DE LA CROIX (FRAN-CIS) interpreter of the oriental languages to the French king Louis XIV. died 1713, after having compiled several useful works relating to oriental history; among others, "The History of Gengis-Kan," which has been translated into English.

PETIT (PETER) of France, celebrated for his mathematical and philosophical writings, and for his connection with Pascal, Des Cartes, Mersennus, and other great men; born 1589, died 1667.

PETITOT (JOHN) an eminent painter and chemist, born at Geneva 1607. To him is ascribed the invention of painting in enamel; which under his hand acquired such a degree of perfection, as to surpass miniature, and even to equal painting in oil. He made use of gold and silver plates, and rarely enamelled on copper. Petitot died 1601.

PETRARCH (FRANCIS) an Italian, emiment for great parts and learning, who has been called the father of modern poetry, and was perhaps the first among the moderns in whom the spirit and genius of ancient literature began to revive. He was born at Arezzo 1304; and at 20 years of age, losing both father and mother, he purchased a very retired but very agreeable country house, called Vaucluse, about five miles east of Avignon, where he spent a good part of every year. Here, in 1327, he commenced an amour with a young damsel, named Laura, who lived in the neighbourhood, and whom he has made famous by his poetry. Petrarch's works form 4 folio volumes; and more than 25 different persons have written his life. He died 1374.

PETRONIUS ARBITER (TI-TUS) a polite writer and critic of antiquity, who flourished in the reign of Nero; and of whom there remains a considerable fragment of a piece in verse and prose, intituled " Satyricon," or a kind of Menippean satire. He died in the year of Rome 817, of Christ 65, and, as is supposed, about 50 years old .- It does not appear what put him first upon writing his " Satyricon;" nor very clearly, what was his design in it. His admirers say, that he meant to expose the luxury and debauchery of the court; but it is manifest, that he speaks of the most infamous acts of lewdness with too great a gust to be thought a reformer. In short, his satire is such a medley of virtue and vice, that it is difficult to determine what he condemns or what he approves. He had however a fine genius; and by joining the humour of Plautus to the eloquence of Cicero, formed thence a most lively and elegant style and manner, in which the perfection of the Roman urbanity appears.

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PETTY (SIR WILLIAM) an eminent English physician, but chiefly celebrated for his knowledge in the mathematics and mechanics, and for his writings on political arithmetic, born 1623, died 1687.

PEYRERE (ISAAC) a French heretical writer, born 1592, died He believed himself to 1676. have discovered from St. Paul, that Adam was not the first man; and to prove this he published a book with this title: " Præadamitæ; sive Exercitatio super Versibus 12, 13, 14, Capitis xv. Epistolæ Pauli ad Romanos." This work was condemned to the flames, and the author imprisoned at Brussels; but getting at liberty through the interest of the prince of Conde, he went to Rome in 1656, and alijured Calvinism and Præadamitism before Alexander VII.

PEYRESC. See PEIRESC.

PEZRON (PAUL) a very learned and ingenious French historian and antiquary, born 1639, died 1706.

PHÆDRUS, an ancient Latin author, and Freedman of the emperor Augustus, who wrote 5 books of "Fables" in lambic verse, which are generally valued for their wit and good sense, expressed in great purity, terseness, and elegance of language. See PITHÆUS.

PHÆDRUS (THOMAS) professor of eloquence at Rome early in the 16th century, and called (as Erasmus says) the Cicero of his time.

PHALARIS, a celebrated tyrant of antiquity, born at Crete, who gave early signs of an ambitious and cruel nature. As soon as he was grown up, he interfered in affairs of state, and aimed at empire; on which account he was banished by the Cretans. He fled to Agrigentum in Sicily, where, by virtue

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of great accomplishments, he became a favourite with the people, and obtained at length the sovereignty by stratagem. All the ancient writers represent him as a tyrant of the first magnitude, and never speak of him but in terms of abhorrence. The story of Perillus and his bull shews, however, that he sometimes knew how to observe justice even in his cruelties. Perillus was a brass-founder at Athens ; who, with a view of pleasing the truel Phalaris, contrived a new and unheard-of kind of punishment. He cast a brazen bull, bigger than the life, and finely proportioned; and fashioned an opening in his side, that men might be admitted into his body. When they were shut up there, a fire was to be kindled under the belly in order to roast them; and the throat part was so formed, that, instead of the groans of dying men, were sent forth rather the marings of a bull. This was brought to the tyrant, who was pleased with the contrivance, and admired the workmanship, but asked him " if he had proved it?" "No," replied Perillus. " Then (said the tyrant) it is but reasonable that you make the first experiment upon your own work;" and ordered him immediately to be put into it. As to the death of Phaaris, Ovid says that his tongue was first cut out; and that he was then put into his bull, to perish by the same slow fire with which so many had perished before him; others say that he was stoned; but all agree that his death was violent. He reigned, according to Eusebius, 18 years; others say 16. Meanwhile there is great uncertainty both as to the life and death, and the whole history of this Sicilian grant. Many of the above-mensoned circumstances, as they are l

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collected by Mr. Boyle, depend upon the authenticity of those epistles which go under the name of Phalaris; and which have been justly questioned, and with great probability rejected, as the spurious production of some recent sophist.—The history of the famous controversy between Bently and Boyle, upon the genuineness of these epistles, is well known.

PHARAMOND, first king of France, and institutor of the Salique law, which is a code on a variety of subjects; wherein, amongst other things, it is declared, that no part of a real estate shall descend to women, on which is founded the law which excludes females from inheriting the throne of France. He died 428.

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet, who flourished about 330 B. C. was author of a measure of verses called after him Pherecretians: they were composed of the three last feet of the hexameter verse, and the first of these three feet was always a spondee.

PHIDIAS, the most famous sculptor of antiquity, an Athenian, and contemporary of the celebrated Pericles, flourished in the 83d olympiad.

PHILIP II. king of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great, equally remowned as a legislator, politician, and warrior. After having conquered Greece, he meditated the conquest of Persia; but while he was preparing for this expedition, he was assassinated at a banquet by Pausanias a captain of his guards, 336 B. C.

PHILIPS (CATHERINE) an English lady of great wit and accomplishments, but chiefly distinguished for her skill in poetry, born 1631, died 1664. Her works are printed in folio, with this title,

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" Poems by the most deservedly, ceptible. Mr. Philidor was also an admired Mrs. Catherine Philips, the matchless Orinda."

PHILIPS (JOHN) an eminent English poet, born in Oxfordshire, 1676 .- The first poem which distinguished him was his " Splendid Shilling;" which the author of the " Tatler " styles " the finest bur-. lesque poem in the British language." His next, intituled " Blenheim," he wrote on occasion of the victory obtained there by the duke of Marlborough in 1704. It was published in 1705; and the year after he finished a third poem, "Upon Cyder," which is founded upon the model of Virgil's "Georgics," and is a very excellent piece in its kind. He died 1708.

PHILIPS (AMBROSE) an English pastoral and dramatic poet, and political writer, died 1749 --Though most celebrated for his " Pastorals," yet one of his tragedies, "The Distressed Mother," is at this time a standard of entertainment at both theatres, being generally repeated several times in every season.

PHILIDOR (ANDRE DANI-CAN) the most skilful chess-player perhaps that ever was known. Of his wonderful exhibitions in this game we have only room to give the following instance: in May 1783 he played at the same time a different games without seeing either of the tables. His opponents were count Bruhl, Mr. Bowdler (the two best players in London), and Mr. Maseres. He defeated count Bruhl in 1 hour and 20 minutes, and Mr. Maseres in 2 hours. Mr. Bowdler reduced his game to a drawn battle in an hour and three-quarters. To those who understand chess, this must appear one of the greatest exertions of which the human memory is sus- citizens, and put to death 318 B.C.

excellent musician, and produced many French dramatic pieces of considerable merit. He was born at Dreux near Paris 1726, and died in London Aug. 1795.

PHILO JUDÆUS, an ancient Greek writer on moral philosophy, and of a noble family among the Jews, flourished at Alexandria in the reign of Caligula.

PHILOLAUS, of Crotona, an ancient philosopher of the Pythago. ric school, to whom some have ascribed " The Golden Verses of Pythagoras." He made the heavens his principal object of contemplation; and is generally supposed to have been the author of that system which Copernicus afterwards revived, and which is now known to be the true system of the world,

PHILOSTORGIUS, an ancient ecclesiastical historian, who flourished in Cappadocia about the year 400.

PHILOSTRATUS (FLAVIUS) an ancient Greek sophist and critic, who wrote the Life of Apollonius Tyanensis, which is highly celebrated, and died 212.

(CONSTANTINE PHIPPS [OHN] lord Mulgrave, an eminent English circumnavigator, born 1746, died 1792.

PHLEGON, surnamed Trallianus, the emperor Hadrian's freedman, wrote several works full of erudition; among which are, an " History of the Olympiads," " A Treatise of Long-lived Persons," and another of "Wonderful Things."

PHOCION, a renowned Athenian general and philosopher, the disciple of Plato. After having resisted all the offers of Alexander the Great, and Antipater, his successor, to desert the Athenian service, he was at last condemned on a false accusation of treason, by his ungrateful fellow

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PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 9th century, and the greatest man of the age in which be lived. Of his works, the most considerable is his "Bibliotheca," which contains the argument or abstracts of 280 volumes of many authors upon various subjects: among whom are grammarians, critics, poets, orators, sacred and profane historians, physicians, philosophers, divines, &c. His " Nomocanon" too is another proof of his great bilities. It is a collection, digested in an excellent method, of the canons of the councils, of the canonical epistles, and of the empror's laws relating to ecclesiastical natters. He died about 840.

PIAZZA (HIEROM BARTHO-LOMEW) an historian of the " Inquisition in Italy," of which court he was formerly a judge, but become afterwards (as he says, by the mee of God) a convert to the thurch of England, and died at

Cambridge 1745.

PICART (BERNARD) a very fimous French engraver, born 1673,

PIERINO (DEL VAGA) a cekbrated Italian painter, disciple of Raphael, born in Tuscany about

1500, died 1547.

See VALERIANUS. PIERIUS. PIGHIUS (STEPHANUS) a very tarned German annalist, born 1520, ded 1604. Than his " Annales, sen lati Romanorum Magistratuum et frovinciarum," it is not possible to live a better commentary upon July's historical work, Livy, Diolysius Halicarnassus, Dion Cassius, lorus, and all the writers on Roman affairs.

PILES (ROGER DE) an eminent hench painter and biographer, born 1635, died 1709. His best writngs are, a " Translation of Fresloy," and " Lives of the Painters."

PILKINGTON (Mrs. LÆTITIA) an English wit and poetess, born 1712, spent a life of vicissitude, and died 1750.

PILPAY, an Indian bramin, gymnosophist, and moral fabulist, flou-

rished 230 B. C.

PINÆUS (SEVERINUS) French Pineau, an eminent surgeon of Paris, and author of a very curious Latin book, intituled " De Notis Integritatis & Corruptionis Virginum." He was born 1550, and died 1619.

FINDAR, of Thebes, the prince of Lyric poets, a contemporary of Æschylus, and born somewhat above 500 years before Christ, Of the numerous works which he is said to have composed, we have only his 4 books of hymns of triumph on the conquerors of the 4 renowned games of Greece: the Olympian, the Pythian, the New mæan, and the Isthmian. The spirit of Pindar's poetry is so sublime. and the beauty so peculiar, that we know not which most to admire. the prodigious elevation of spirit. the amazing beauty of sentences, the boundless scope of thought, or the daring liberty of figures and of measures. " Pindar and Sophocles (says Longinus), like a rapid fire, carry every thing before them." The grandeur of his poetry, and his deep erudition, made Plato call him the Wisest, and the Divine: Æschylus, the Great; and Athenæus, the most Sublime.

PINTURRICHIO (BERNAR-DINO) the inventor in Italy of a new way of painting, in the 15th century, viz. by introducing the basso relievo of architecture into his pieces; but, this being contrary to the art of painting, which always supposes a flat superficies, nobody followed his example. Hedied 1513.

PITCAIRNE (DR. WILLIAM)

a very eminent English physician, of Commons, where he greatly dismany years president of the college, and F. R. S. born 1711, died

1791.

PITHŒUS (PETER) a French gentleman of eminence in the republic of letters, born 1539, died 1596. He published a great number of works upon law, history, and classical literature; gave several new and correct editions of ancient writers, and was the first who made the world acquainted with the " Fables of Phædrus:" they, together with the name of their author, being utterly unknown and unheard of till published from a manuscript of his.

PITS, or PITSEUS (JOHN) an English biographer, born 1560, died 1616. His chief work is " The Lives of the Kings, Bishops, and Writers of England," in 4

vols.

PITT (CHRISTOPHER) an elegant English poet, and translator of " Vida " and " Virgil," born 1600, died 1748. Of the comparative merits of Dryden's and Pitt's translations of Virgil Dr. Johnson thus speaks: " Dryden leads the reader forward by his general vigour and sprightliness, and Pitt often stops him to contemplate the excellence of a single couplet; Dryden's faults . are forgotten in the hurry of delight, and Pitt's beauties are neg-· lected in the languor of a cold and listless perusal; Pitt pleases the critics, and Dryden the people; Pitt is quoted, and Dryden read."

PITT (WILLIAM) earl of Chatham, a most illustrious English statesman, son of Robert Pitt, esq. of Boconnock in Cornwall, was born Nov. 15, 1708 .- After receiving a liberal education, he ob-. tained a cornetcy of horse, and . soon after that a seat in the House quent (though unsuccessful) depre-

tinguished himself by his eloquence in opposition to what he considered as the arbitrary and indefensible measures of sir Robert Walpole, To this opposition he was indebted, in 1745, for a legacy of 10,000 l. by the duchess dowager of Marlborough, " on account (as the will expresses it) of his merit in the noble defence he made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country."-In 1746 Mr. Pitt was made treasurer and pay-master-general of the army, and a privy-councillor; but, after strongly opposing continental connections, he resigned those offices in 1755; in the year following, however, he was appointed secretary of state, in which situation he obtained the public confidence in a very high degree; but this alone was not able to support him against court intrigues, and he was deprived of his office. On this occasion the whole nation seemed to rise up as one man in vindication of the displaced patriot; addresses for his restoration became too numerous and powerful to be long resisted, and he was again appointed secretary of state, June 29, 1757, and supported the character of a most incorruptible and successful minister till the latter end of 1761, when, finding his influence decline, he resigned his office, and received a most glorious testimony of public esteem in an address from the city of London, lamenting, " as a national loss, the deprivation of a most faithful and able minister at a most critical conjuncture."-His patriotic and formidable opposition to the introduction of general warrants will be remembered to latest posterity; as will his equally elo-

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cation of the measures adopted in crefted by the corporation of Lon-Pitt and earl of Chatham. Yet this measure was very soon considered and felt as a court manœuvre only, by removing him from the House of Commons to lessen his weight and influence; and, finding the measures he recommended but feebly supported, he resigned the privy seal, Nov. 2, 1768, and never after accepted of any public employment. - From this time his exertions in parliament, on every important question, were unwearied; but those which more particularly called forth his powers were, that of relieving Protestant dissenting ministers from the hardship of being required to subscribe to the doctrinal articles of the church of England; and the last great and momentous contest with America; for he was seized with a convulsive fit during a debate on the question of the independence of America, April 8, 1778, and died the 11th of the following month. His remains were interred with great funeral pomp in the north cross of Westminster Abbey; and on the spot is a stately monument with the following inscription.

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Erected by the King and Parliament, As a Testimony to The Virtues and Ability of

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; During whose Administration Divine Providence Exalted Great Britain

To an height of Prosperity & Glory Unknown to any former age.

An elegant monument has been also divine, the most wise, the most sa-

1766, which finally ended in the don in the Guildhall of that city. loss of our American colonies. A as a perpetual memento of public new ministry, however, was this esteem for great public virtue,-Of year formed, in which Mr. Pitt lord Chatham, his eloquence was was made lord privy seal, and one of the most striking characterisraised to the dignities of viscount tics; the music and majesty of his voice; the persuasive gracefulness and irresistible force of his action: his power of eye; all carried conviction with his argument; but to those who never saw or heard this accomplished orator, patriot, and statesman, the utmost effort of imagination will be necessary to form a just idea of such a combination of excellence.

PIZARRO (FRANCIS) a Spanish general, discoverer and conqueror of Peru, in conjunction with Diego Almagro, a Spanish navigator. They are both charged with horrid cruelties to the inhabitants, and fell victims to their own ambition, jealousy, and avarice. magro, revolting, was defeated, and beheaded by Pizarro, who was assassinated by Almagro's friends in 1541.

PLANTIN (CHRISTOPHER) a celebrated printer of Antwerp. who carried that art to the highest degree of perfection, born 1533, died 1508.

PLATINA (BARTHOLOMEW) a learned Italian, and author of a History of the Popes from St. Peter to Sixtus IV. born 1421, died 1481.

PLATO, a most illustrious philosopher of antiquity, born at Athens in the 88th Olympiad, about 430 years before Christ. The ancients thought more highly of him than of all their philosophers, and always called him the Divine Plato. Tully perfectly adored him; tells us, how he was justly called by Panætins the

cred, the Homer of philosophers; entitled him to Atticus, "Deus ille noster;" thinks, that if Jupiter had spoken Greek, he would have spoken in Plato's language; and made him so implicitly his guide in wisdom and philosophy, as to declare, that he had rather err with Plato, than be right with any one else.

PLAUTUS (MARCUS ACCIUS) a comic writer of ancient Rome. His proper name was Marcus Accius; he is supposed from his splay feet to have got the surname of Plautus. We have 20 of his plays extant, though not all of them entire. Two things have occasioned Plautus's plays to be exceedingly admired: one is, the exact propriety of his expression, which has been made the standard of the purest Latin; the other, the true ridicule and humour of his characters, which . has set him above all the Roman comic writers.

PLAYFORD(JOHN) born 1613, published an "Introduction to the Skill of Music," which succeeded so well as to go through many editions. He died about 1693,

PLINIUS SECUNDUS (CAIUS) the elder, one of the most learned of the ancient Roman writers, born at Verona about the year of Christ 23.—Being too curious in observing the effects of a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and staying too long in his friend's house near it, he was suffocated by the sulphureous smoke A. D. 79. A "Natural History," in 37 books, is the only work remaining of this great man.

PLINIUS CÆCILIUS SECUN-DUS (CAIUS) nephew of the above, born A. D. 62, died 113. He was highly celebrated for his abilities as a lawyer, in which profession his eloquence was greatly admired; and

it is not less conspicuous in his "Epistles," which are historical, moral, and entertaining. He attained the dignity of consul under Trajan, whose Panegyric he pronounced in the senate. This masterpiece of eloquence, and his Letters, are all the remains of this author, though he wrote several other things, particularly a "History of his Own Time."

PLOT (DR. ROBERT) an eminent English philosopher and antiquary, born 1641, died 1696. His best works are "Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire."

PLOTINUS, an illustrious Platonic philosopher, born at Lycopolis in Egypt 204, died 270.

PLUCHE (ANTOINE) a French writer on Natural History, born 1668. His "Spectacle de la Nature" is known to all the world, as indeed it has been translated into perhaps all the European languages; in English it is entituled, "Nature Displayed." "Histoire du Ciel," in 2 vols. 12mo. is another work of our author, a kind of mythological History of the Heavens. He died 17.51.

PLUTARCH, a great philosopher and historian of antiquity, who lived from the reign of Claudiusto that of Adrian, was born at Chæro. nea, a small city of Bœotia in Greece, which had also been the birth-place of Pindar. His " Lives of the Greek and Roman Worthies" are too well known to all nations to require characterising. The works of Plutarch have been divided into " Lives" and " Morals;" and treasures of learning, wisdom, and history, may be found in them; for they are a kind of library, and collection of all that was wisely said and done among the ancient Greeks

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"Anthologia," supposed to have been written on a statue erected by the Romans to his memory, have been thus elegantly translated by our Dryden:

" Charonean Plutarch, to thy deathless praise

" Does martial Rome this grateful statue raife:
"Because both Greece and she thy

fame have shar'd,
Their heroes written, and their lives

compar'd.

"But thou thyself could'st never write

thy own;

"Their lives have parallels, but thine has none."

POCOCKE (DR. EDWARD) a most learned English critic and commentator, and famous particularly for his great skill in the Oriental languages, born 1604, died 1691.

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POCOCKE (RICHARD) D. D. bishop of Meath in Ireland, and celebrated for his travels, of which he published an account in "A Description of the East, with Observations on Palestine, or the Holy Land, &c." born 1704, died 1765.

POCOCK (SIR GEORGE) K. B. a gallant English admiral, who immortalized his memory by the capture of the Havannah in 1761, and by many other important services, born 1706, died 1792.

POGGIUS BRACCIOLINUS, a Florentine of great parts and learning, who flourished at the time when karning was reviving in Europe, and himself contributed not a little to it, born 1380, died 1459. He brought to light several authors of antiquity, whose writings were considered as lost. His own works consist of "Moral Pieces, Orations, Letters," and "An History of Florence from 1350 to 1455," which is the most considerable of them.

POLE (REGINALD) cardinal, an eminent statesman, and archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of queen

Mary, born 1500, died 1558. His capital work, though a short one, is "Pro Unitate Ecclesiastica," in which he denies the king's supremacy.

POLIDORO (DE CARAVAGIO) an eminent Italian painter, born 1495, assassinated by his servant 1543.

POLIGNAC (MELCHIOR DE) a great statesman of France under Louis XIV. and a cardinal, born 1662, died 1741.

POLITIAN (ANGELO) in Latin Politianus, a-most ingenious and learned Tuscan historian, critic, and poet, born 1454, died 1494.

POLYÆNUS, author of eight books of the "Stratagems of Illustrious Commanders in War," died 164. Casaubon calls him " an elegant, acute, and learned writer."

POLYBIUS, an ancient Greek universal historian, born about 200 years before Christ. Of 40 books which he composed, there remain but the 5 first entire; with an epitome of the 12 following, which is supposed to have been done by that great asserter of Roman liberty Marcus Brutus. Polybius died at 82 years of age, by a fall from his horse.

POLYCARP, bishop of Smyrna at the end of the first century, a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, and author of an "Epistle to the Philippians," a translation of which is preserved by Dr. Cave. He was burnt at Smyrna A. D. 167, in the 7th year of Marcus Aurelius.

POLYDORE. See VERGIL.

POLYHIISTOR (real name Alexander Cornelius) author of an "Universal History," cited by many authors, but not preserved, flourished about 80 B. C.

POMFRET (JOHN) an English divine and poet of considerable merit, born 1667, died 1703.

POMPONATIUS (PETER) an eminent Italian philosopher, born 1462, died 1525. He was almost a dwarf; yet possessed an exalted genius, and was considered as one of the greatest philosophers of the age in which he lived. His principal works are, "De Immortalitate Animæ," (in which he denies that the immortality of the soul can be proved on philosophical principles, but assents to it as an article of faith) and a book upon "Incantations."

POMPEY THE GREAT, the renowned rival of Julius Cæsar. Being defeated by him at the battle of Pharsalia, owing to the defection of his cavalry, he fled by sea to Egypt, where he was basely assassinated by order of Theodotus, prime minister to Ptolemy the Younger, then a minor, 48 B. C.

POMPONIUS. See MELA. POMPONIUS (LETUS JULIUS) of Calabria, sometimes improperly called Peter of Calabria, a learned philosopher, author of several Latin works respecting the history and antiquities of Rome; an Abridgement of the Lives of the Cæsars, from the death of Gordian to that of Justinian III. editor of Sallust, Pliny junior, and Cicero, and commentator on Quintilian, &c. born 1425, died 1495.

POOLE (MATTHEW) an eminent nonconformist minister, and celebrated critic and casuist, born 1624, died 1679, having published a very laborious and useful work, under the title of "Synopsis Criticorum Bibliorum," 5 vols. folio; a volume of "English Annotatious upon the Holy Scriptures;" and several smaller pieces.

man under Henry VIII, and Mary,

and founder of Trinity college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1588.

POPE (ALEXANDER) a celebrated English poet and epistolary writer, born 1688. He discovered early an inclination to versifying; and the translations of Ogilby and Sandys from Virgil and Ovid first falling in his way, these were his favourite authors. At 12, he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest; and there became acquainted with the writings of Spencer, Waller, and Dryden. His pastorals, begun in 1704, first introduced him to the wits of the time; among whom were Wycherley and Walsh. The same year he began his "Windsor Forest." In 1708 he wrote the " Essay on Criticism; which production was justly esteemed a master-piece in its kind. whatever may be the merit of the " Essay on Criticism," it was still surpassed, in a poetical view, by the "Rape of the Lock," first published in 1712; there being more vis imaginandi displayed in this poem, than perhaps in all his other works put together. In 1713, he gave out proposals for publishing a translation of " Homer's Iliad," by subscription; in which all parties concurred so heartily, that he acquired a considerable fortune by it. Pope now purchased a house at Twickenham, whither he removed, and in 1717 published a collection of all he had printed separately; and proceeded to give a new edition of Shakspeare, which, being published in 1721, discovered that he had consulted his fortune more than his fame in that undertaking. The " Iliad" being finished, he engaged upon the like footing to undertake the " Odyssey." Broome and Fenton did part of it, and received 500l. of Pope for their labours. This

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afterwards employed with Swift and Arbuthnot in printing some volumes of " Miscellanies." In 1727, his " Dunciad" appeared in Ireland, and the year after in England, with notes by Swift, under the name of Scriblerus. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to subjects of morality, and produced the " Essay on Man," the fourth epistle of which, " Upon Taste," giving great offence, as he was supposed to ridicule the duke of Chandos under the character of "Timon," is said to have put him upon writing " Satires," which he continued till 1739. A genuine collection of his " Letters" was published in 1737. Mr. Pope died 17.44.

POREE (CHARLES) a French Jesuit, but very fine genius, born 1675, died 1741. Voltaire says of him, that "he was cloquent after the style and taste of Seneca; a very beautiful poet: but that his greatest merit consisted in inspiring his pupils with the love of learning and virtue." There are several Orations, Comedies, and Tragedies, extant, of his in Latin.

PORPHYRIUS, of Tyre, a Platonic philosopher of great fame

died 304.

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PORSENNA, king of Etruria, famous for his siege of Rome, in order to restore the exiled king Tarquin the Proud, died 500 B.C.

among the ancients, born A. D. 233.

PORUS, a renowned Indian emperor, conquered by Alexander the Great, who was so charmed with his undaunted valour and fortitude, that he restored him his dominions, and became his ally.

POSTLETHWAYTE (MALA-

work being finished in 1725, he was CHI) author of a much esteemed afterwards employed with Swift and for Commercial Dictionary," in 2 vols. Arbuthnot in printing some volumes felio; died 1767.

POTE (JOSEPH) many years a respectable printer and bookseller at Eron, and editor as well as printer of several learned and valuable works; among which may be mentioned "The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and the Royal College, and Chapel of St. George," &c. &c. 4to. illustrated with cuts; and treating of many particulars not in Ashmole, Anstis, or any other writers. Mr. Pote died March 3, 1787.

FOTENGER (JOHN) an English poet and miscellaneous writer, born

1647, died 1733.

POTT (PERCIVAL) F. R. S. a very eminent English surgeon, lecturer on that art, and author of many highly valuable treatises, died

Dec. 1788.

POTTER (DR. JOHN) archbishop of Canterbury, a celebrated antiquary, critic, historian, and theological writer, born 1674, died 1747. His best works are, "Variantes Lectiones & Notæ ad Plutarchi librum de audiendis Poetis;" an edition of "Lycophron," in folio; "Antiquities of Greece;" "A Discourse upon Church Government;" and "Divinity Lectures."

POUSSIN (NICHOLAS) an eminent French landscape and historical painter, born 1594, died 1665.

POWELL (FOSTER) a celebrated English pedestrian, whose extraordinary feats of walking almost exceed credibility. His travels on foot between London and York were the occasion of large sums of money being won and lost, yet he himself was generally in very low circumstances, and died in indigence April 15, 1793, aged 59.

English antiquary, and author of tion:somevaluable papers in the"Archæologia," born 1725, died July 17,

1795.

PRATT (Rt. Hon. CHARLES, Barl Camden) a most eminent English lawyer and statesman, born 1713 .- After a learned education, he applied himself to the study of the law with such success, that he became one of the most successful pleaders at the bar. He was chosen to represent the borough of Downton, Wilts, after the general election in 1759; recorder of Bath 17.50; and the same year was appointed attorney-general; in January 1762 he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, appointed chief justice of the common pleas, and knighted. His lordship presided in that court with a dignity. weight, and impartiality never exceeded by any of his predecessors; and when John Wilkes, esq. was seized and committed to the Tower, on an illegal general warrant, his lordship, with the intrepidity of a British magistrate, and the becoming fortitude of an Englishman, granted him an Habeas Corpus; and, on his being brought before the Court of Common Pleas, discharged him from his confinement in the Tower, May 6, 1763, in a speech which did him honour. His wise and spirited behaviour on this remarkablé occasion, so interesting to every true-born Briton, and in the consequent judicial proceedings between the printers of " The North Briton" and the messengers, and others, was so acceptable to the nation, that the city of London presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box, and desired his picture, which was put up

POWNALL (JOHN) an eminent in Guildhall, with this inscrip-

Hanc Iconem Caroli Pratt, Eq. Summi Judicis C. B. In Honorem tanti Viri, Anglica Libertatis Lege Assertoris S. P. Q. L.

In Curia Municipali Poni Jusserunt Nono kal. Mart. A. D. MDCCLXIV. Gulielmo Bridgen, Ar. Præ. Urb.

The corporations of Dublin, Bath, Exeter, and Norwich, paid him the like compliment. July 16, 1765, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Camden, baron Camden in the county of Kent; and July 30, 1766, he was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain; in which capacity he, in a speech of two hours, declared, upon the first decision of the suit against the messengers who arrested Mr. Wilkes, that " it was the manimous opinion of the whole court, that general warrants, except in cases of high treason, were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable." He conducted himself in this high office so as to obtain the love and esteem of all parties; but when the taxation of America was in agitation, he declared himself against it, and, strongly opposing it, was removed from his station in 1770. He was appointed president of the council March 27, 1782, and resigned this office in March 1783; but soon after resumed it, and held it till his death, April 18, 1794.

PRAXITELES, a famous Greek sculptor, about 340 years B. C.

PRESTON (THOMAS, LL. D.) an English dramatic writer in queen Elizabeth's reign.

PRIAM, the famous king of Troy, slain by Pyrrhus, 1184 B. C.

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writer, Society, died 17 an eminent dissenting minister, universally known and celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical calculations, and for very numerous and valuable writings, theological, moral, and scientific. He was the friend of man, and the most intrepid assertor of his rights, and while his genius and his no less abstruse than valuable labours in calculationrank him with the first philosophers of every age, his political counsels and writings place him among the most distinguished patriots and henefactors of nations. He died March 19, 1791, aged 68.

PRITCHARD () an eminent English actress, who excelled both in tragedy and comedy, died

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1760. PRIDEAUX (DR. HUMPHREY) an English divine, historian, and critic, born 1648, died 1724. His thief works are, " The Life of Mahomet:" " A Letter to the Deists;" and his great work, " The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament:" a body of universal history, written with such capacity, accuracy, industry, and honesty, as make it one of the best books that ever came into the world. It comprises the affairs of Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, as well as those of the Jews, and llustrates many parts of profane history, which before were ob-

PRIMATICCIO(FRANCESCO) an eminent Italian painter, who was extremely skilful in stucco and basso telievo, and excelled chiefly in battle pieces, died 1570.

PRINGLE (SIR JOHN) Baronet, an eminent physician and medical writer, and president of the Royal Society, born in North Britain 1707, ded 1782. Among his other wri-

PRICE (REV. DR. RICHARD) tings is a very valuable "Treatise eminent dissenting minister, uni- on the Diseases of the Army."

PRIOR (MATTHEW) an eminent English poet and statesman, born 1664. After having occupied many high diplomatic posts and lucrative employments, Mr. Prior died fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge. He was oftentold, that a fellowship was too trifling a thing for him to keep, and even improper for his character: but he replied, that, "every thing he had besides was precarious, and when all failed, that would be bread and cheese; on which account he did not mean to part with it." He died 1721.

PRISCIANUS, an eminent grammarian of antiquity, born at Cæsarea, but afterwards went to Constantinople, where he taught the principles of his art, and was in the highest repute about the year 525, A person who writes false Latin is proverbially said "to break Priscian's head,"

PROCLUS, an eminent philosopher among the later Platonists, born at Constantinople 410, died 485.

FROCOPIUS, an ancient Greek historian of Byzantium, who flourished in the 6th century. His history commences toward the end of the reign of Anastasius emperor of the East, 407, and is carried down to the year 649.

PROMETHEUS, the son of Japhet, and a great warrior, supposed to have been the first discoverer of the art of striking fire by flint and steel, which gave rise to the fable of his stealing fire from heaven. He flourished 1687 B. C.

PROPERTIUS (SEXTUS AURE-LIUS) an eminent Roman elegiac poet, born about the year of Rome 700.

PROTOGENES, a famous painter

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of Rhodes, contemporary and companion of Apelles, about 300 years before Christ.

PRYNNE (WILLIAM) an eminent English lawyer and voluminous writer, much distinguished in the civil commotions under Charles I. born 1600. He published several books against what he thought the enormities of the age, and concerning the doctrine and discipline of the church. His " Histriomastix," which came out in 1632, giving great offence to the court, he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London; and, in 1633, sentenced by the star-chamber to be fined 5000l. to the king, expelled the university of Oxford and Lincoln's-Inn, degraded and disenabled from his profession of the law, to stand in the pillory and lose his ears, to have his book publicly burnt before his face, and to remain prisoner during life; the former part of this sentence was severely put into effeet. He was, however, afterwards restored to liberty, and held a seat in the house of commons till his death, Oct. 24, 1669. His greatest work goes under the title of " Records," in 3 vols. folio.

PSALMANAZAR (GEORGE) the fictitious name of a very extraordinary person, born in one of the southern provinces of France, and designed for a friar; who, after various adventures, arrived at London, under the character of a Japanese converted to Christianity; and there, under the patronage and sanction of the pious and learned Dr. Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, he wrote a fabulous history of the island of Formosa, translated the church catechism into his pretended Formosan language, and was greatly caressed · by all the nobility and gentry as a prodigy; and the better to support | chief bulwark against the encroach.

his imposture, he lived chiefly on raw meat. He was sent to Oxford to pursue his studies, and in the end, being forsaken by his patrons, on account of some discoveries they made respecting the history of Formosa, he had recourse to his pen in a more honourable way; and was concerned in writing and compiling works of repute, particularly the " Universal History," His death happened in 1763.

PTOLEMÆUS (CLAUDIUS) a great geographer, mathematician, and astronomer of antiquity, born at Pelusium in Egypt, and flourished in the reigns of Adrian and Marcus Antoninus.

PUFFENDORF (SAMUEL DE) an eminent German civilian and historian, born 1631, died 1691. Very numerous are the works of this learned and excellent man; but the most important, and what will immortalize his name, is, his treatise " De Jure Naturæ & Gentium: it is indeed a body of the law of nature and nations well digested, and, as some think, preferable to Grotius's book " De Jure Belli & Pacis," since the same subjects are treated in a more extensive manner, and with greater order. His other works are chiefly polemic.

PUGHET (PETER PAUL) one of the greatest painters that France ever produced, born at Marseilles 1623, died 1695. In his manner he resembled Michael Angelo without imbibing his faults, being both more delicate and more natural than that great master.

PULTENEY (WILLIAM) Esq. afterwards earl of Bath, a celebrated English senator and statesman, born He for many 1682, died 1764. years lived in the very focus of popularity, and was respected as the

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ments of the crown : but, from the moment he accepted a title, all his favour with the people was at an end, and the rest of his life was spent in contemning that applause which he could no longer secure.

PURCEL (HENRY) a very eminent English musician and composer. born 1658, died 1695. The best of his songs were collected and published after his death, with the title

of "Orpheus Britannicus,"

PURCHAS (SAMUEL) a learned English divine, and compiler of a valuable collection of voyages, born 1577, died 1628. His book is well known under this title: " Purthas his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation unto this Present."

PUY (PETER DE) a very learned French antiquary and historian, born 1583, died 1652. A " History of the Templars" is his princi-

pal work.

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PYRRHO, an eminent philosopher born at Elis, and flourished in the time of Alexander, about the 110th Olympiad. He was at first a painter; but, happening on some writings of Democritus, applied himself afterwards to philosophy, and established a sect, which, from their continual seeking after truth, and never finding it, obtained the name of Sceptic; as it was sometimes called Purrhonian, from its founder.

PYTHAGORAS, of Sidon, one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity, born about 500, died 497 If we measure the glory of a philosopher by the duration of his doctrine, and by the extent of its propagation, nothing can equal that of Pythagoras, since most of his opinions are at this day literally followed in the greatest part of

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the world. What are called "The Golden Verses of Pythagoras," have been frequently published, and are well known, but the real author is uncertain.

QUADRATUS, a disciple of the apostles, and bishop of Athens, who composed an " Apology for the Christian Faith," and presenting it to the emperor, stopped the persecution against the Christians, A. D.

125.

OUARLES (FRANCIS) an English poet, born 1592, died 1644. He wrote a comedy, called, " The Virgin Widow," printed in 1649, and several poems, which were chiefly of the religious kind. His principal works are his " Emblems," and " Verses on Job."

QUELLINUS (ERASMUS) an eminent painter, and disciple of Rubens, born at Antwerp 1607, and

lived to a very old age.

QUERNO(CAMILLUS) an eminent Italian poet, died 1528.

QUESNEL (PASQUIER) a celebrated priest of the oratory in France, born 1634, became the head . . of the sect of Jansenists, wrote a great many books, chiefly of the polemic kind, and died 1719.

OUEVEDO (FRANCISCO DE) an eminent Spanish author, born 1570, died 1645. He was one of the best writers of his age, and excelled equally in verse and prose. The comical humorous parts of his prose-works have been translated into English. " The Visions" are a satire upon corruption of manners in all sorts and degrees of people, are full of wit and morality, and have found such a reception, as to go through several editions.

QUIETISTS, a sect of religionists, so called, because they made the sovereign perfection to consist in . . annihilating themselves so far as to . . be perfectly united with God, and to remain ever after in such a calmness and quietness of mind, as to be utterly regardless of what happens to the body. This sublime and mysterious devotion was begun by
 Michael de Molinos, a Spaniard, born 1627, died 1690.

QUILLET(CLAUDIUS) a French physician and ingenious Latin poet, born 1602, died 1661. His chief work is a poem in 4 books, intituled "Callipædia," which has been well translated into English by Mr.

Rowe.

QUIN (JAMES) a very celebrated English comedian, born 1693, died 1766. His judgment in the English language, joined to his merit as an actor, recommended him to the observation of the prince of Wales, father to his present majesty, who appointed him to instruct his children in the true pronunciation of their mother tongue. being informed, with what elegance and noble propriety his majesty delivered his first speech from the throne, he cried out in a kind of extasy-" Ay-I taught the boy!"-Nor did his majesty forget his old tutor, though so remote from court; for soon after his accession to the throne, he gave orders, without any application being made to him, that a genteel pension should be paid Mr. Quin during his life.

QUINAULT (PHILIP) a celebrated French dramatic poet, born

1635, died 1688.

QUINCY (MARQUIS DE) a French officer and engineer, author of "The Military History of Louis XIV." a work proper to be read by young gentlemen educated for the military life, and even useful to officers of every nation, died 1720.

QUINCY (DR. JOHN) an emi-

QUI

nent English physician and medical author, died 1723.

QUINTILIANUS (MARCUS FABIUS) an illustrious Roman lawyer, rhetorician and critic, born about the year 42. He taught rhetoric at Rome, under Galba, at the expence of the government, with the highest reputation, and formed many excellent orators, among whom was the younger Pliny. After having taught it for 20 years, obtaining leave of Domitian to retire, he applied himself to compose his admirable book, called " Institutiones Oratoriæ." This is the most complete work of its kind which antiquity has left us; and the design is to form a perfect orator, who is accordingly conducted therein, and furnished with proper instructions, from his birth even to his death, It abounds with excellent precepts of all kinds, relating to manners as well as criticism; and cannot be read by persons of any age, but with the greatest profit and advantage, Quintilian lived to be 80 years of age.

QUINTIN MATSYS, sometimes called the Blacksmith of Antwerp, famous for having been transformed from a farrier to a painter by the force of love, and for the sake of a mistress; for, being enamoured with a painter's daughter, who refused to marry her to any person but a painter, Quintin studied the art, learned to draw, and the first portrait he painted was that of his mistress, which pleased the father so well, that he gave him his daughter; he afterwards became eminent in his new profession, and died pretty old in 1529. His works are dispersed throughout Europe.

QUINTUS CALABER, a Greek poet, who wrote a large "Supplement to Homer's Iliad"in 14 books; in tor
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QUINTUS CURTIUS (Q. CURTIUS RUFUS) author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, which has at once immortalized the hero and the historian. The learned are divided in opinion, and totally at a loss about his country, and the time in which he lived. Lenglet, Dufresnoy, &c. place him under Theodosius the great, about A. D. 380. As to his country, from the elegance of his Latin it is most probable he was a Roman.

RABELAIS (FRANCIS) a celebrated French physician and satyrist, and in the latter character highly distinguished by "The History of Gargantua and Pantagruel;" a rough satire, in the form of a romance, upon monks, priests, popes, and fools and knaves of all kinds. He was born 1483, and died 1553.

RACINE (JOHN) an illustrious French dramatic poet, born 1639,

died 1600.

RADCLIFFE (DR. JOHN) an English physician of uncommon eminence, born 1650, died 1714. To him the university of Oxford is indebted for the library and infirmary which bear his name; and for an annual income of 600l. for two travelling fellowships,

RALEGH (SIR WALTER) an illustrious English navigator and historian, born 1552. He did eminent services for Queen Elizabeth, particularly in the discovery of the country now called Virginia in America, and in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and lived in full happiness and honour during her reign; but his sun set at her death: for, on the accession of king James, he lost his interest at court, was stripped of his preferments, and un-

accountably accused of high treason, . , tried, and condemned to die. Being reprieved, however, he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he lay many years; and during his confinement devoted the greatest part of his time to reading and writing; indeed the productions of his pen at this time are so many and so weighty, that one is apter to look on him as a collegian, than a captive; as a student in a library, than a prisoner in the Tower. His writings have been divided into poetical, epistolary, military, maritimal, geographical, political, philosophical, and historical. But his grand work was, "The History of the World," to the end of the Macedonian empire, 323 B. C. in 2 vols. folio, a work of vast compass and endless variety. Some have fancied, that the merit of this work procured his releasement from the Tower; but however this was, he received a commission from the king to go and explore the golden mines at Guiana. In the mean time his design, being betrayed to the Spaniards, was defeated; and his eldest son Walter being killed by the Spaniards at St. Thome, the town was burnt by captain Keymis. Upon this, the Spanish ambassador Gondamar making heavy complaints to the king, a proclamation was published immediately against Ralegh and his proceedings, and threatening punishment in an exemplary manner, Ralegh landed at Plymouth in July 1618, and was arrested. It was found, however, that his life could not be touched for any thing which had been done at Guiana: therefore . a privy seal was sent to the judges, forthwith to order execution in consequence of his former attainder: " . and he was beheaded in Old Palace . . yard October 29, suffering his fate with great magnanimity. The putting this great and uncommon man to death thus injuriously to please the Spaniards, gave the highest offence then, and has been mentioned with general indignation ever since.

RALFH (JAMES) a voluminous writer in poetry, politics, and history. His "History of England," commencing with the reign of the Stuarts, is much esteemed, as were his political pamphlets; some of which were looked upon as master-pieces; and his last publication, intituled, "The Case of Authors by Profession," is esteemed an excellent and entertaining performance. He died 1762.

RAMEAU (JOHN PHILIP) an illustrious musician, and writer on the principles of that art, styled by the French the Newton of Harmony, born 1683, died 1764.

RAMSAY (ANDREW MI-CHAEL) frequently styled the Chevalier Ramsay, a Scots historian, and political and moral philosophy writer, born 1686, died 1743.

RAMSAY (ALLAN) a celebrated Scots pastoral poet, died 1758.

RAMUS (PETER) a most famous French professor of philosophy, eloquence, and mathematics, born 1515, fell in the massacre of Paris 1572.

RANDOIPH (THOMAS) an English dramatic poet, born 1605, died 1634. His "Muse's Looking Glass," a comedy, is well known, and much admired.

RAPHAEL, an illustrious painter and architect of Italy, born at Urbino 1483, died 1520. By the general consent of mankind he is acknowledged to have been the prince of modern painters, and is often styled "the divine Raphael."

As Raphael was the best painter in

the world, so was he perhaps the best architect also; he was at least so admirable a one, that Leo X, charged him with the building of St. Peter's church at Rome.

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RAPIN (RENATUS) a French jesuit and critic, famous for his skill in classical learning, born 1621, died 1687.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (PAUL DE) an eminent historiographer, born in Languedoc 1661, fled to England soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. He afterwards went to Holland, and entered into the military service, but came back to England with king William, under whom he served, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, and at the siege of Limerick; but not being promoted according to his expectations, he retired to Wezel in the duchy of Cleves, where he employed the remainder of his life (near 17 years) in compiling his " History of England, down to the accession of Wil-Ham and Mary, 1689." It was written by the author in French, and is esteemed the most impartial history of England yet extant. It was translated by the Rev. N. Tindal, who continued the history to 1760, with notes to the whole. Rapin died 1725.

RAWLINSON (THOMAS) a learned collector of books, died 1725, aged 44.

RAWLINSON (CHRISTO-PHER) an eminent antiquarian and critical writer, born 1677, died 1732.

RAWLINSON (DR.RICHARD) an eminent English antiquary, died 1755, aged 65.

RAY, or WRAY (JOHN) an eminent English divine, natural philosopher, natural historian, and critic, born 1628, died 1705. His thief works are, a " Collection of English Proverbs;" " Nomenclator Classicus;" " Observations Topographical, Moral, &c." made in foreign countries; "Collection of unusual or local English words;"" A Discourse concerning Seeds, and the Specific Differences of Plants;" " Historia Plantarum Generalis;" " Observations upon Birds;" " History of Fishes;" "The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation:" "Three Physico-Theological Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World:" " Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedem;" and a tract of practical divinity, intituled, " A Persuasive to an Holy Life."

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RAYMOND (ROBERT) lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and an eminent law reporter, died 1733.

REAL (CESAR RICHARD DE ST.) a celebrated French writer on Roman history, philosophy, politics,

and morals, died 1692.

REAUMUR (RENE-ANTOINE FERCHAULT SIEUR DE) a French philosopher, born 1683, died 1757. He wrote a great number of pieces upon the various branches of natural philosophy; but his " History of Insects," in 6 vols. 4to. is his ca-He likewise gave a pital work. new construction to the thermometer, which to this day bears his name.

RECORD (ROBERT) the first English writer on algebra, flourish-

ed about 1550.

REDI (FRANCIS) an Italian physician, natural philosopher, and poet, born 1626, died 1697.

REGIOMONTANUS, an illustrious German astronomer, whose real name was John Muller, born 1436, died 1475.

REGNARD (JOHN FRANCIS)

one of the best comic writers after Moliere, born 1647, died 1709.

REGNER (MATHURIN) French satirical poet, and the first among the French who succeeded in satire, born 1573, died 1613.

REGNIER DE MARETS (SE-RAPHIN) a French abbe, and eminent Spanish, Italian, and Latin poet and translator, born 1632, died 1713.

REINESIUS (THOMAS) a learned German physician and antiquary.

born 1587, died 1667.

REMBRANDT VAN REIN, a Flemish painter and engraver of great eminence, born 1606. owed all his skill in his profession to the strength of his own genius; for the advantages of education were few or none to him. He formed a manner entirely new and peculiar to himself; and drew abundance of portraits with wonderful strength, sweetness and resemblance. in his etching, which was dark, and as particular as his style in painting, every individual stroke did its part. and expressed the very flesh as well as the spirit, of the persons it represented. The union and harmony in all his compositions are such as are rarely to be found in other mas-He died 1663.

RENAUDOT (EUSEBIUS) a celebrated French writer on oriental history and languages, born 1646. died 1720. He was the grandson of THEOPHRASTUS RENAU. DOT, a physician, who distinguished himself by being the first author of newspapers in France in ...

RETZ (CARDINAL DE). Sce GONDI.

REUCHLIN (JOHN) a learned German, born 1450, died 1522, He may be considered as the first a celebrated French traveller, and man who introduced the study of the Hebrew among modern Christians, and is supposed to have been the chief, if not sole, author of the celebrated work, intituled, "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum."

REYNOLDS (SIR JOSHUA) a most eminent English painter, and many years president of the Royal Academy, born at Plympton, Devon, July 16, 1723. To the business of portrait-painting he particularly applied himself; though it is easy to perceive, from the specimens he at intervals produced, that, if he had supposed the historical department equally eligible, in a country where his good sense very early pointed out it was not likely to be sufficiently encouraged, he would have been no less distinguished for history pieces than for portraits. The lectures he delivered on the subject of his art will be preserved to latest posterity, as models of composition. Of his character and talents the following lines by Goldsmith are briefly yet strongly expressive:

46 Here Reynolds is laid; and, to tel! you my mind,

He has not left a wiser or better behind: His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand;

His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.

Still born to improve us in every part; His pencil our faces, --- his manners, our heart."

Sir Joshua died Feb. 23, 1792.

RHASES, a celebrated physician of the 10th century, the Galen of the Arabians, and the first writer on the small pox, died 932, aged 80.

RICAUT, or RYCAUT (SIR PAUL) an eminent English political writer and critic, but chiefly known by "The Present State of the Ottoman Empire," illustrated with figures, and printed at London, etudes. He shewed himself a pa-1070, in felio, and a continuation of Iron of men of letters, and caused

Knolles's " History of the Turks." from 1623 to 1700, folio, making together with Knolles's 3 vols.

RICCOBONI (LEWIS) of Mode. na, a celebrated actor, dramatic writer, and critic, born 1674, died

RICHARDSON (SAMUEL) an eminent English printer, and inventor of a peculiar species of moral romance which restored the lost credit of novel-writing, and convinced the impartial, that this species of historical fable might be made to answer very valuable purposes to society, by inspiring virtuous sensibility, and by reforming the manners of a dissolute licentious age. The two first volumes of his " Pamela," which were written in three months, first introduced him to the literary world; and never was a book of the kind more generally read and admired, being even recommended not unfrequently from the pulpit. Beside his three great works, " Pamela," " Clarissa," and " Grandison," he published many other things on different subjects, which met with public approbation. Dr. Johnson styles him " an author from whom the age has received great favours, who has enlarged the knowledge of human nature, and taught the Passions to move at the command of Virtue." He was born 1689, and died 1761. [See NEL-SON.]

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RICHLIEU (JOHN ARMAND DU PLESSIS DE) a great cardinal and minister of state in France, born 1585, died 1642. Being a man of prodigious capacity, and of a restless and insatiable ambition, he formed to himself vast designs, which made his whole life nothing but a series of agitations and inqui-

the arts and sciences to flourish in the kingdom. He abounded, however, rather with great qualities than good ones, and therefore was much admired but not beloved. He died, amidst storms and perils, before he had completed any of his designs; leaving behind him a name somewhat dazzling, but by no means dear and venerable. Cardinal Mazarine carried on Richelieu's plan, and completed many of his schemes.

RIDER (WILLIAM) B. A. lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, curate of St. Faith's, and many years sur-master of St. Paul's school, published a "History of England," in small size, and other works, and

died 1785.

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RIDLEY (DR. NICHOLAS) bishop of London, one of the principal instruments of the Reformation, who suffered martyrdom for it in the reign of queen Mary, born 1 500, burnt at Oxford 1555.

RIDLEY (DR. GLOSTER) an English divine, dramatic and theological writer, born 1702, died His eldest son, James, was author of "The Tales of the Genii," and some other literary performances.

RIENZI (NICHOLAS GABRINI DE) a man, who from a low and despicable situation, raised himself to sovereign authority in Rome, in the 14th century; murdered 1354.

RIGAUD (HYACINTH) an eminent French painter, called the Vandyck of France, born 1663, died 1743.

RITTERSHUSIUS (CONRA-DUS) a German civilian and law Writer, born 1560, died 1613. He was a man of consummate learning, greatly skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and is said to have had Homer and Hesiod so perfectly by heart, as once in a conversation with a learned young gentleman, to have expressed all he had occasion to say in the verses of Homer.

RIZZIO (DAVID) or RICCI, an Italian musician and lutenist of Turin, who about 1563, happening to attend the Piedmontese ambassador into Scotland, had art enough, by a suppleness of spirit and insinuating manners, to creep into the queen's favour, whose French secretary happening at that time to return to his own country, he was preferred by her to that office, and speedily arrived at a very high degree of royal favour, being admitted to a share of intimacy and familiarity with Mary, which has even been suspected to have exceeded the bounds of female prudence and delicacy. His prevalence, however, was very short-lived; for, in 1566. certain nobles, with the lord Darnly at their head, conspired against him; and dispatched him in the queen's presence with 56 wounds.

ROBERTSON (GEORGE) an eminent English landscape-painter. chiefly in the style of Salvator Rosa, died 1788.

ROBERTSON (DR. WILLIAM) principal of the university of Edinburgh, and historiographer to his majesty for Scotland, born 1721, died June 11, 1793. Indefatigable in his literary researches, and possessing from nature a sound and vigorous understanding, he acquired a store of useful knowledge, which afforded ample scope for the exertion of his singular abilities, and raised him to that distinguished eminence in the republic of letters, of which his works, as models of elegant composition, will long remain lasting memorials. His His- . tories of " Charles the Vth," of . " America," and of "Scotland," .. and "Historical Disquisitions conconcerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India," will long continue to be read with pleasure, and impress future ages with respect for the memory of the writer.

ROBIN HOOD, captain of a notorious band of robbers who infested the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England in search of booty. Some historians assert, that this was only a name assumed by the then earl of Huntingdon, who was disgraced and banished the court by Richard I. at his accession; but we have no good authority for this tradition. He died 1247.

ROBINS (BENJAMIN) an English mathematician of great genius and eminence, born 1707, died 1751. He was engineer-general to the East India Company, wrote "New Frinciples of Gunnery," and was the real narrator of lord Anson's "Voyage round the World," though it carries the Rev. Richard Walter's name in the title-page.

ROBINSON (ANASTASIA) an eminent stage-singer, who became afterwards countess of Peterborough, and died 1750.

ROCHEFOUCAULT (FRAN-CIS, DUKE OF) an ingenious French writer, born 1613, died 1680. He is well known as author of a small collection of "Maxims," and of "Memoirs of the Regency of Ann of Austria,"

ROCHESTER (JOHN WIL-MOT, carl of) a very licentious wit and poet in the reign of Charles II. born 1648, died 1680. Mr. Walpole neatly calls him " a man whom the muses were fond to inspire, and ashamed to avow."

RODNEY (GEORGE BRYDGES)

baron Rodney of Stoke, Somersetshire, a most brave and successful English admiral, born 1718, died 1792, having immortalized his name by numerous public services.

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ROGERS (WOODS) an eminent English navigator, and writer of his voyages round the globe, died

ROHAN (HENRY duke of) a very distinguished peer of France, born 1579. After the death of Henry IV. in 1610, he became the chief of the Huguenots, and having maintained three wars against Lewis XIII. procured a peace upon advantageous terms 1629. He distinguished himself also as a political writer, but at length died of wounds received in battle 1638.

ROHAULT (JAMES) a French philosophical and polite writer, born 1620, died 1675. His chief work is entituled, "An Abridgment and Explanation of the Philosophy of Des Cartes."

ROLLIN (CHARLES) a Frenchman, famous for eloquence and skill in the belles lettres, born 1661, died 1741. His principal works are, a treatise "Upon the Manner of studying and teaching the Belles Lettres;" "Ancient History of the Egyptians, &c;" all which have met with universal approbation, and been translated into several languages.

ROMAINE (REV. WILLIAM) an eminent and very learned English divine, born at Hartlepool 1714, died at London, July 25, 1795, having published many valuable theological works.

ROMANO (JULIO) an eminent Italian historical painter and architest, disciple of Raphael, born 1492, died 1546.

ROMULUS, the founder and first king of Rome, died 715 B.C.

French elegiac and epigrammatic poet of a noble family, born 1524, died 1585.

ROOKE (SIR GEORGE) a brave English admiral, who did his country the most signal services, born

1650, died 1708. ROOME (EDWARD) a dramatic writer, who produced an alteration of Broome's " Jovial Crew,"

died 1729.

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ROSA. See SALVATOR.

ROSCIUS (QUINTUS) a Gaul by birth, and the most celebrated comedian of his ace. He was contemporary with Asop and Cicero, and so greatly admired by the Romans, that the republic allowed him an annual pension of 4000 crowns. He flourished about 50 B.C. ROSCOMMON(WENTWORTH DILLON earl of) an English poet and critic, born 1633. He projected a design, in conjunction with his friend Dryden, for refining and fixing the standard of our language ; but this was entirely defeated by the religious commotions that then existed .- His " Essay on Translated Verse," and his translation of "Horace's Art of Poetry," have great merit. He died 1684.

ROSS (DAVID) an eminent English actor, born 1728, died 1790.

ROTHERHAM (DR. JOHN) an English physician and experimental philosopher, author of a " Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water," died 1787.

ROUBILLIAC (----) a most eminent statuary, whose chief works are in Westminster Abbey, died 1762.

ROUSSEAU (JOHN BAPTIST) an illustrious French poet, born 1669, died 1741.

ROUSSEAU (JOHN JAMES) world." After her death the Rev.

RONSARD (PETER DE) a a celebrated philosopher, and most eccentric genius, born at Geneva 1712, died 1778. In his " Confessions," all the disguises which pride, hypocrisy, self-love, and shame, had wound round the human heart, are removed; all its secret recesses are laid open to the eye; and he appears a strange mixture of good and evil, of sublimity and littleness, of penetration and simplicity! The greater part of his works have been translated into English; among these the most important are, his " Eloise," and " Emilius."

ROWE (NICHOLAS) an English dramatic poet and translator, born 1673, died 1718. His chief works are the tragedies called " The Ambitions Step-mother;" " Tamerlane," " The Fair Penitent," " Ulysses," " The Royal Convert," " Jane Shore," " Lady Jane Grey," and a comedy called " The Biter." He wrote also several poems upon different subjects; and gave the public an edition of Shakespeare's plays; to which he prefixed an account of that great man's life. But the most considerable of Mr. Rowe's performinces was a translation of Lucan's Pharsalia."

ROWE (ELIZABETH) an English lady, famous for her fine parts and writings in verse and prose, born 1674, died 1737. She is chiefly celebrated for her " Friendship in Death, in 20 Letters from the Dead to the Living," and her " Letters Moral and Entertaining;" the design of both which is, by fictitious examples of the most generous benevolence and heroic virtue, to inflame the reader to the practice of every thing which can ennoble human nature and benefit the

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Dr. Isaac Watts, agreeably to her request, revised and published her devotions under the title of "Devout Exercises of the Heart in Meditation and Soliloquy, Praise and Prayer."

Dr. Isaac Watts, agreeably to her request, agreeably to her request, revised and published several works of deep erudition, among which were, "Dr. Arthur Johnston's Latin Paraphrase of the Cantica Solomonis, with Colditation and Soliloquy, Praise and Prayer."

ROXANA, the daughter of Oxyartes, a Persian prince, and a prodigy of beauty, was married to Alexander the Great, whom she survived; and being brought to bed of a posthumous son, whom the Macedonians called Young Alexander, Cassander put both mother and son to death, 323 B.C.

RUBENS (SIR PETER PAUL) prince of the Flemish painters, born at Cologne 1577. In the school of Titian he perfected his knowledge of the principles of colouring; afterwards went to Mantua, and studied the works of Julio Romano: and thence to Rome, where with the same care he applied himself to the contemplation of the antique, the paintings of Raphael, and every thing that might contribute to finish him in his art .- Not to painting, however, were his talents confined; for the infanta Isabella of Spain sent him her ambassador into England, to negociate a peace with Charles I. in 1630. He concluded the treaty, and painted the Banqueting-house, for which last affair the king paid him a large sum of money, and, as he was a man of merit, knighted him .- Going soon after to Flanders, he had the post of secretary of state conferred on him; but did not leave off his profession. He died 1640.

RUDDIMAN (THOMAS) an eminently learned Scotsman, born in Banffshire 1674, died January 1757. He was near 50 years keeper of the Advocates Library in Edinburgh, during which time he

erudition, among which were, " Dr. Arthur Johnston's Latin Paraphrase of the Cantica Solomonis, with Critical Notes," "Rudiments of the Latin Tongue," first printed in 1714, and some years after "A Grammar;" both which were well received by the learned; " A correct Edition of Buchanan's Works, with Notes Critical and Historical," a task of great labour. In 1737, being at London, he was employed to compleat the " Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ," a work left imperfect by the death of the learned author Mr. James Anderson. Mr. Ruddiman's preface to that work is a master-piece in its kind.-la 1745, he wrote a " Vindication of G. Buchanan's Version of the Psalms," in Opposition to a learned English gentleman, Mr. Benson, auditor of the imprests in the Exchequer, who had preferred the version of Dr. Johnston .- In this elaborate book (which is a standard of criticism) Mr. Ruddiman shews his unbiassed regard to truth and merit; for though he had differed from Mr. Buchanan, as an historian, he would maintain his superiority as a poet. After that time, he published several small treatises on disputed parts of the Scots history, to which he was called by some who had attacked him with abundance of scurrility and abusive language. He preserved the dignity of a scholar and a christian; while he maintained the truth, he kept his temper: shewed he had the greatness to pity, and the charity to forgive; and was as far superior to his opponents in good breeding as in real knowledge .- His principles were formed upon mature reflection; but, once convinced they were right, he was very steady to 9

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could make great allowances for works are printed in 4 vols. 4to. those who did not think as he did .-At last, full of years and honour, and worn out by hard study, he made his escape to a better world. without extreme sickness or pain, but by a gradual decline, and with such un ominon distinctness and composure, as illustrated that expression of the Psalmist (which was often the subject of his meditations and wishes), Psalm xxxvii. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace:

RUE (CHARLES DE LA) a French orator and poet, born 1643, died 1725.

RUFFHEAD (OWEN) an English law and miscellaneous writer, and biographer of Pope, died 1769.

RUNDLE (THOMAS) bishop of Derry, and an excellent theological writer, died 1743.

RUPERT (PRINCE) a brave German general, born 1619, died 1682.

RUSHWORTH (JOHN) an English gentleman, author of useful "Historical Collections," born 1607, died 1600.

RUSSEL (LORD WILLIAM) an eminent English patriot, who fell a victim to the jealousy and fears of Charles II. beheaded 1683, aged 44.

RUTHERFORTH (THOMAS) an English writer on natural philosophy, morals, and mathematics, born 1712, died 1771.

RUYSCH (FREDERIC) a very eminent Dutch anatomist, born 1638, died 1731. He contrived new means to facilitate anatomical inquiries; and found out a particufar secret to prepare dead bodies, and to preserve them many years

them, though (at the same time) he from putrefaction. His anatomical

RUYSDAAL ([ACOB) a celebrated landscape-painter of Holland. born 1636, died 1681.

RYAN (LACY) an English dramatic writer, but more eminent as an actor, born 1694, died 1760, leaving a little dramatic piece of one act, intituled " The Cobler's Opera."

RYER (PETER DU) a French dramatic writer, born 1605, died 1658, having been author of 19 dramatic pieces and 13 translations which were all well received.

RYMER (THOMAS) an excellent antiquary and historian, who will ever be remembered for his valuable collection of the " Fædera." He was also author of " A View of the Tragedies of the last Age," but for a critic almost totally disqualified by his want of candour. He wrote " Edgar," a Tragedy, which gives nothing to his fame as a poet, and died 1713.

SAAVEDRA (MICHAEL DE CERVANTES) a celebrated Spanish writer, born at Madrid 1549. He was present at the battle of Lepanto, fought in 1571; in which he either lost his left hand by the shot of an harquebus, or had it so maimed, that he lost the use of it. After this he was taken by the Moors, and carried into Algiers; where he continued a captive 5 years and a half. Thence he returned to Spain, and applying himself to the writing of comedies and tragedies, composed several, all of which were well received, and acted with great applause. But the work which has done him the greatest honour, and will immortalize his name, is the history of " Don Quixote;" which is an inimitable satire upon

books of knight-errantry; and the principal, if not the sole, end of it was, to destroy the reputation of these books, which had infatuated .. the greater part of mankind, especially those of the Spanish nation. Notwithstanding the vast applause his book every where met with, he had not interest enough to procure a small pension, but had much ado to keep himself from starving. He wrote several other novels, and died 1616.

SABAS, a famous sectarist, chief of the Messalians, whose religious error consisted in adhering to the letter of the gospel. Among other absurdities, they refused to work, quoting this passage, " Labour not for the food that perisheth." Sabas flourished 310.

SABELLIUS, a famous heresiarch of the third century. He was a native of Lybia, and his notions concerning the Trinity were, that the titles of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, were only denominations derived from the different operations of the Deity for the salvation of mankind. His disciples were called Sahellians.

SABLIERE (ANTHONY de RAMBOUILLET de la) a French poet, died 1680. His madrigals may be considered as models in their kind.

SACCHI (ANDREA) an illustrious Italian historical painter, and the best colourist of all the Roman school, born 1601, died 1661.

SACHEVERELL (HENRY) a divine whose history affords a striking example of the folly and madness of party, which could exalt an obscure individual, possessed of but moderate talents, to an height of popularity that the present times behold with wonder and astonish-

ment.-He was appointed preacher of St. Saviour's Southwark, in 1704: and, while in this station, preached two famous sermons (at Derby, Aug. 14, 1709; and at St. Paul's, Nov. 9, in the same year); and, in one of them, was supposed to point at lord Godolphin, under the name of Volpone. It has been suggested, that to this circumstance, as much as to the doctrines contained in his sermons, he was indebted for his prosecution, and eventually for his preferment. Being impeached by the house of commons, his trial began February 27, 1709-10; and continued till the 23d of March: when he was sentenced to suspension from preaching for three years, and his two sermons ordered to be burnt. This ridiculous prosecution overthrew the ministry, and laid the foundation of his fortune .-Sacheverell, during his suspension, made a kind of triumphal progress through divers parts of the kingdom; during which period he was collated to a living near Shrewsbury; and, in the same month that his suspension ended, had the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn given him by the queen, April 13, 1713. At that time his reputation was so high, that he was enabled to sell the first sermon preached after his sentence expired, (on Palm Sunday) for the sum of 1001. and upwards of 40,000 copies, it is said, were soon sold. He was born 1672, and died 1724.

SACKVILLE (THOMAS) the first lord Buckhurst, and earl of Dorset, born 1536, was celebrated as a poet in 1577, by his " Induction," or introduction " to the Myrror of Magistrates," a series of poems formed upon a dramatic plan, and consisting of examples of

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miserable ends. In 1561 was acted his tragedy of " Gorboduc;" the first that ever appeared in verse, and greatly admired by the wits of that age. His lordship became also very eminent as a statesman, and died 1608.

SACKVILLE (CHARLES) earl of Dorset and Middlesex, a celebrated wit and poet, born 1637, died 1706. He was also a great patron of poets and men of wit, who have not failed in their turn to transmit his name with lustre to posterity; thus Prior, Dryden, Congreve, Addison, and many more, have exerted themselves in panegyrics upon this patron.

SADLER (JOHN) an English law writer, born 1615, published a book intituled " Rights of the kingdom: or, Customs of our Ancestors," &c. which has been much valued by lawyers and others. Sadler also published " Olbia: The New Island lately discovered," and

died 1674.

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SADOC, a famous Jew rabbi, and founder of the sect of Sadduces. le was the disciple of Antigonus, who taught that virtue was to be practised for its excellency alone, without regard to any recompense whatever; from whence Sadoc drew this erroneous inference, That no rewards were to be hoped for, nor punishments to be dreaded, in another life. The sect still subsists in Africa. Sadoc flourished 220 before Christ.

SADOLET (JAMES) a polite sist of epistles, dissertations, oratpon some parts of holy writ.

eminent bad men who had come to ingenious French dramatic poet and novellist, born 1667, died 1747. Having studied the Spanish tongue, he made a journey into Spain, to acquaint himself with the Spanish customs, and generally took the plans of his romances from the writers of that nation, whom he very well imitated. " Devil on Two Sticks" was drawn from the " Diabolo Cojuelo" of Guevara: and his "Gil Blas," so well known in every country in Europe, from " Don Gusman d'Al-

farache."

SAINTE-ALDEGONDE (PHI-LIP de MARNIX lord du MONT) an eminent German statesman and patriot, divinity and civil lawwriter, born at Brussels 1538, died 1598, having distinguished himself as the assertor of the liberty of his country against the tyranny of the duke d'Alva, by supporting the prince of Orange with his masterly pen.

SAINT - ANDRE (NATHA-NAEL) a Swiss who, coming over to England, practised surgery and anatomy; but is chiefly memorable as the dupe of the famous " rabbitbreeding imposture" at Godalmin. He died 1776.

SAINT-AULAIRE (FRANCIS, Marquis de) a French poet, who lived to near 100 years of age, and wrote his best verses at go.

died 1742.

SAINT-CYRAN (JOHN DU VERGER DE HOURANNE, AB. BOT OF) born at Bayonne 1581, wrote a great many books, but is and learned Italian writer and car- particularly memorable for two dinal, born 1477, died 1547. His extraordinary paradoxes he is said works, which are all in Latin, con- to have maintained: the first of which is, that " a man under certions, poems, and commentaries tain circumstances may kill himself;" the second, that " Bishops SAGE (ALAIN RENE LE) an may take up arms." He died 1643.

SAINT-IOHN (HENRY) lord viscount Bolingbroke, a famous English philosopher, statesman, and politician, born 1672, died 1751. He was secretary of war and of state to queen Anne; his attachment to whom exposed him to a long and severe persecution, which he bore with firmness of mind; the enemy of no national party, the friend of no faction; and distinguished under the cloud of a proscription, by zeal to maintain the liberty, and to restore the ancient prosperity of Great Britain .- His writings are printed in 5 vols. 4to. and may be divided into political and philosophical; the former of which consist of " Letters upon History," " Letters on Patriotism, and on the Idea of a Patriot King," " Dissertation upon Parties," " Remarks on the History of England," and " Political Tracts." His philosophical works consist of " Letters written originally in French about 1720 to Mr. de Pouilly: a letter occasioned by one of abp. Tillotson's sermons; and letters or essays addressed to Alexander Pope, esq." The essays . addressed to Pope on philosophy , and religion, however, contain many things which clash with the great truths of revelation; and, on this account, not only exposed the deceased author to the animadversions of several writers, but occasioned also a presentment of his . works by the grand jury of Westminster.-His lordship, it is to be feared, was a very indifferent Christian, since there are numberless assertions in his works plainly inconsistent with any belief of revelation: but then there are numberless truths, set forth in the finest manner, with all the powers of elegance and fancy; and which will amply reward the attention of born 1135, and died 1192.

a reader who knows how to distinguish them from the errors they are mixed with. In short, whatever imperfections may be discovered in him with regard to certain principles and opinions, he was considered as a man of great parts and universal knowledge, the most extraordinary person of the age he lived in; and as a writer, one of the finest that any age has produced.

SAINTE-MARTHE, in Latin Sammarthanus; the name of a family in France, which for more than 100 years has been fruitful in men of letters.

SAINT PIERRE (EUSTACE DE) a famous patriotic citizen of Calais, who offered himself to be one, and thereby animated five others, to make up the number of principal inhabitants required by king Edward III. to be given up to his discretion, as victims, for their obstinacy in holding out the city against a long siege, after he had summoned it to surrender. Eustace de St. Pierre and his generous comrades appeared before the conquerer in their shirts, with halters about their necks, and carrying the keys of the city. Edward, touched with their heroic resolution, and moved by the entreaties of his queen; spared the inhabitants, pardoned the patriots, and dismissed them with presents, in 1347.

SALADIN, a famous sultan of Egypt, equally renowned as a warrior and legislator. He supported himself by his valour, and the influence of his amiable character, against the united efforts of the chief christian potentates of Europe who carried on the most ur just wars against him, under the false appellation of Holy Wars. He was

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SALE (GEORGE) a learned Englishman, who died at London in 1736. He had a principal hand in the "Universal History," and executed all the oriental part of it: but his capital work is "The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated from the original Arabic, with explanatory Notes."

SALLO (DENIS DE) a French writer, famous as the inventor of literary journals, born 1626, died 1660.

SALLUSTIUS (CAIUS CRIS-FUS) a most admired Roman historian, born in the year of Rome 669, and before Christ 85. Eusebius tells us that he married Terentia, the diworced wife of Cicero, and died 719. Of many things which he wrote, we have nothing now remaining but his "Histories of the Catilinarian and Jugurthine Wars;" together with some orations, or speeches, printed with his fragments.

SALMASIUS (CLAUDIUS), or CLAUDIUS DE SALMASIA, a French historian and critic of most uncommon abilities and immense erudition, born 1596 .- Upon the murder of Charles I. of England, he was prevailed upon by the toyal family, then in exile, to write a book in defence of that king; which he published the year after, with this title, " Defensio Regia pro Carolo I." &c. Our famous poet Milton was employed by the powers then prevailing here, to answer this book of Salmasius, and to obviate the prejudices which the reputation of his great abilities and learning might raise against their cause; and this he did in a very powerful manner, in " Defensio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Salmasii Defensionem Re-

giam." Salmasius died 1653, leaving worksvery numerous and various.

SALMON (NATHANIEL) and English divine, biographer, and

antiquary, died 1740.

SALTER (JOHN) major-general of the English forces, and lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of foot, was originally a private in the guards, and was taken from the ranks by the great duke of Cumberland, who caused him to be made a serjeant, and soon after was so pleased with his voice and manner of giving the word of command. that he gave him a commission in the same regiment. This promotion gave great offence to the other officers, who refused Mr. Salter their countenance. Thus circumstanced. he waited upon the royal duke, and stated the awkwardness of his situation. " Well, well (said the duke), meet me to-morrow on the parade," The duke came down earlier than usual, and going up to the colourstand, his highness saluted lord Ligonier and the officers of the regiment, who were all in conversation together: but directing his eye around, as if by accident, he noticed poor Salter alone. " What (said his highness) has that officer done, that he is drummed out of your councils?" and going up to him, took him by the arm, and walked up and down the parade with him, in the presence of the different battalions and their officers. Lord Ligonier at this time accosting the duke, intreated his highness's company to dinner. "With all my heart (said the duke), and remember, Salter comes with me." . His lordship, bowing, said, " I hope so." After this ordeal, Salter was well received by all the brethren of the blade, and by his merit

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raised himself to the rank he held more diligence, or explained with at his death, in 1787, at the age more accuracy, the controversies of 78.

SALVATOR ROSA, an eminent Italian painter, engraver, and poet, born at Naples 1615, died 1673. It is said he led a very dissipated youth, and even associated with banditti; which course of life naturally led him, by way of retreat, into those wild scenes of nature which he afterwards so nobly described upon canvas.

SALVIAN, or SALVIANUS, a clear, elegant, and beautiful writer, and one of the fathers of the church. The best work that remains of his. is, a treatise in 8 books, " De Pro-

videntia Dei."

SAINTE-MARTHE.

SANADON (NOEL STEPHEN) a learned Jesuit of France, born 1676, died 1733. There are orations and poems of his, which are very delicate and beautiful; but he is best known by his translation of " Horace" with notes, which has been very well received.

SANCHES (ANTONIS NUNES RIBEIRO) an eminent Portuguese physician, and writer on the Venereal disease, born 1600, died

1783.

SANCHEZ (THOMAS) an il-Justrious Jesuit of Spain, born 1551, died 1610, and was interred there in a most magnificent manner .- Of his learning, which was unquestionably great, he gave public proofs in a large volume printed at Genoa 1592, and in 4 volumes folio printed after his death. In the volume printed at Genoa, he treats amply of what relates to matrimony; and, it is said, pope Clement VIII. declared, that no operations of the mind to particular writer had ever examined with

relating to that sacrament. indiscretion, however, in explain. ing an incredible number of ob. scene and horrible questions has been bitterly complained of, and is indeed not to be conceived by any who have not read him.

SANCHO (IGNATIUS) an ex-

traordinary negro, born 1729, on board a ship in the slave trade, died 1780. He lived under the patronage of the late duke of Montague, till toward the close of the year 1773, when repeated attacks of the gout, and a constitutional corpulence, rendered him incapable of farther attendance in SAMMARTHANUS. See the duke's family. At this crisis, the munificence which had protected him through various vicissitudes, enabled him and his wife to settle themselves in a shop of grocery, where mutual and rigid industry decently maintained a nutmerous family of children, and where a life of domestic virtue engaged private patronage, and merited public imitation. His "Letters" entitled and secured to him the protection of the great, and the friendship of the literary, and display such proofs of epistolary talent, of rapid and just conception, of wild patriotism, and of universal philanthropy, as evidently prove, that the perfection of the reasoning faculties does not depend on a peculiar conformation of the skull, or the colour of an integument, but that an untutored African may possess equal abilities with an European, in defiance of that wild opinion " which (says a learned writer of these times) restrains the regions, and supposes that a luckless mortal may be born in a degree of latitude too high or too low for wisdom or for wit."—With Garrick and Sterne, among others, Sancho was in habits of the most familiar literary intimacy.

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SANCROFT (DR. WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury, born 1616. Being at last deprived, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary, from a conscientious regard to the allegiance he had sworn to king James, he retired to Fresing-field (the place of his birth, and the estate [50l. a year] and residence of his ancestors above 300 years); where he lived in a very private manner till his death, 1603.

SANCTORIUS, or SANTO-RIUS, a celebrated medical professor of Padua, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century.

SANDERSON (DR. ROBERT) an eminent bishop of Lincoln, polemic writer, and casuist, born 1587, died 1663.

SANDERSON (ROBERT) a laborious and learned antiquary, who assisted Mr. Rymer in publishing his valuable "Fædera," which he continued after Mr. Rymer's death, beginning with the 16th volume, and ending with the 20th, died 1741.

SANDRART (JOACHIM) a famous German painter, born 1606, died 1676, having published several volumes on subjects relating to his profession, the most considerable of which is "The Lives of the Painters, with their Effigies."

SANDYS (EDWIN) archbishop of York, born 1519, died 1588. He was in 1559 appointed, by queen Elizabeth and her council, one of the nine Protestant divines who were to hold a disputation against so many of the Romish

persuasion before both houses of parliament at Westminster. He was also one of the commissioners for preparing a form of prayer, or liturgy, and for deliberating on other matters for the reformation of the church, and, being well skilled in the original languages, was, about 1565, one of the bishops appointed to make a new translation of the Bible; the portions which fell to his share were the books of Kings and Chronicles.

SANDYS (SIR EDWIN) second son of the preceding, and author of "Europæ Speculum; or a View or Survey of the State of Religion in the Western Parts of the World," &c. He was bred to the church, and held a prebend of York; but in 1602 resigned his gown, and received the honour of knighthood from James I. who afterwards employed him in several affairs of great trust and importance. He was born 1561, and died 1629.

SANDYS (GEORGE) brother of the preceding, born 1577, became a great traveller in Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, and afterwards in Italy, and published, in 1615, an account of his travels, in folio, illustrated with 50 maps and figures .- Sandys distinguished himself also as a poet: and his productions in that way were greatly admired in the times when they were written, particularly " Ovid's Metamorphoses, Englished. mythologized, and represented in Figures," in folio. Mr. Dryden pronounced him the best versifier of the age; and Mr. Pope declared. in his notes to the Iliad, that English poetry owed much of its present beauty to his translations. He died 1643.

SANNAZARIUS (JAMES) an

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Bastar

excellent Latin and Italian poet, born at Naples 1458, died 1530.

SANSON (NICHOLAS) a cebrated French geographer, born 1600, died 1667.

sANTEUIL (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated French poet, born 1630,

died 1697.

SAPPHO, a famous poetess of antiquity, who, for her excellence in her art, has been called "The Tenth Muse," was born at Mitylene in the isle of Lesbos B. C. 610 .-Having fallen in love with Phaon, she followed him into Sicily, whither he retired that he might not see her, and during her stay in that island probably composed the " Hymn to Venus" still extant, in which she begs so ardently the assistance of that goddess. prayers, however, proved ineffectual: Phaon was cruel to the last degree. The unfortunate Sappho went to the promontery Leucas and threw herself into the sea .- None of the Greek poets excelled her for sweetness of verse. Catullus endeavoured to imitate Sappho, but fell infinitely short of her, and so have all others who have written upon love.

SARISBURY, or SALISBURY, (JOHN of) in Latin Sarisburiensis, an English historian, critic, and philosopher, very famous in his day, born 1110, died 1181.

SARPI. See PAUL.

SARTO (ANDREA DEL) a famous Italian painter, born 1478, died 1520.

SAVAGE (RICHARD) a celebrated English poet, and an eminent instance of the uselessness and insignificancy of knowledge, wit, and genius, without prudence and a proper regard to the common maxims of life, born 1698. He was the son of Anne countess of Maceles-

field, by the earl of Rivers, and might have been considered as the lawful issue of the earl of Macclesfield; but his mother, in order to procure a separation from her husband, made a public confession of adultery in this instance, As soon as this spurious offspring was brought to light, the countess treated him with every kind of unnatural cruelty. She committed him to the care of a poor woman, to educate as her own. She prevented the earl of Rivers from making him a bequest in his will of 6000l. by declaring him dead. deavoured to send him secretly to the American plantations; and at last, to bury him in poverty and obscurity for ever, she placed him as an apprentice to a shoe-maker in Holborn. About this time his nurse died; and in searching her effects, which he imagined to be his right, he found some letters which informed him of his birth, and the reasons for which it was concealed. He now left his low occupation, and tried every method to awaken the tenderness and attract the regard of his mother : but all his assiduity was without effect; for he could neither soften her heart nor open her hand, and he was reduced to the miseries of want. In 1723 he brought a tragedy on the stage, in which himself performed a part, the subject of which was " Sir Thomas Overbury." While employed upon this work, he was without lodging, and : often without food; nor had he any other conveniencies for study than the fields or the street; and when he had formed a speech, he would step into a shop and beg the use of pen, ink, and paper. The profits of this play amounted to about 2001, and it procured him

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the notice and esteem of many extraordinary sale: and, its appearpersons of distinction, some rays of genius glimmering through all the clouds of poverty and oppression. But when the world was beginning to behold him with a more favourable eye, a misfortune befell him, by which not only his reputation, but his life, was in danger. In a night ramble he fell into a coffeehouse of ill fame near Charingcross, when a quarrel happened, and one Mr. Sinclair was killed in the fray. Savage, with his companion, was taken into custody, tried for murder, and capitally convicted of the offence. His mother was so inhuman, at this critical juncture, as to use all means to prejudice the queen against him, and to intercept all the hopes he had of life from the royal mercy: but at last the countess of Hertford, out of compassion, laid a true account of the extraordinary story and sufferings of poor Savage before her majesty, and obtained his After this he was taken into the family of lord Tyrconnel, treated as his equal, and allowed a pension of 2001. a year. In this my period of life, when he was surrounded by the affluence of pleasure, he published "The Wanderer, a moral Poem, 1729," which was approved by Pope, and which the author himself considered as his master-piece. It was addressed to the earl of Tyrconnel, with the highest strains of panegyric. These praises, however, in a short time, he found himself inclined to retract, being discarded by that noblemin on account of his imprudent and licentious behaviour. He now thought himself again at liberty to expose the cruelty of his mother. and accordingly published " The

ance happening at a time when the countess was at Bath, many persons there, in her hearing, took frequent opportunities of repeating passages from it; and shame obliged her to quit the place .- His poverty still increasing, and having no lodgings. he passed the night often in mean houses, which are set open for any casual wanderers; sometimes in cellars, among the riot and filth of the meanest and most profligate of the rabble; and sometimes, when he was totally without money. walked about the streets till he was weary, and lay down in the summer upon a bulk, and in the winter, with his associates in poverty, among the ashes of a glass-house. His distress now became publicly known, and his friends proposed that he should retire into Wales, with an allowance of 50l. per ann. to be raised by subscription, on which he was to live privately in a cheap place, and lay aside all his . aspiring thoughts. His imprudence, however, threw him into a gaol at . Bristol, where he expired 1743, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Peter, at the expence of the gaoler .- A comedy called " Love in a Veil" was undoubtedly written by him; but with respect to another comedy, called "Woman's a Riddle," it is disputed between him and Mr. Christopher Bullock, and testimony is most in favour of the latter.

SAVARY (JAMES) an eminent French writer upon the subject of trade, born 1622, died 1690.

SAVARY (---) a celebrated French writer, author of "Travels in Egypt," a translation of the "Koran, with a Life of Mahomet," and of a " Dictionary and Grammar of the Bastard, a Poem." This had an Arabian Language," died 1788.

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net, celebrated for his firm attachment to the true interests of his country, which he supported in the House of Commons for a long series of years, acquiring the deserved encomium of being an independent English patriot, born 1725, died 1784.

SAVILLE (SIR HENRY) a most learned English divine, historian, and critic, born 1549, was tutor in the Greek tongue to queen Elizabeth, founded two professorships, one in geometry, the other in astronomy, in the university of Oxford, and died 1602.

SAVILLE (SIR GEORGE) marquis of Halifax, an eminent statesman, and political and moral writer, born 1630, died 1695.

SAUNDERS (SIR EDMUND) chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Charles II. was originally a strolling beggar about the streets, without either known parents or relations. He came often to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness; and as he expressed a strong inclination to learn to write, one of the attorney's clerks taught him, and soon qualif.ed him for a hackney-writer. He took all opportunities of improving himself, by reading such books as he borrowed of his friends; and in the course of a few years became an able attorney, and a very eminent counsel; and ultimately arrived at the chief justiceship of England. He died 1683.

SAUNDERSON (DR. NICHO-LAS) an illustrious professor of the mathematics in the university of Cambridge, born 1682. At 12 months old he was deprived by the small-pox, not only of his sight, but of his eyes also; for they came away

SAVILE (SIR GEORGE) baro- in abscesses; so that he retained no more idea of light and colours than if he had been born blind. withstanding this grand obstacle to literary pursuits, however, he arrived at the highest pitch of mathematical fame, which he retained till his death in 1739. His " Elements of Algebra," which he left perfect, and transcribed fair for the press, were published by subscription at Cambridge 1740, in 2 vols.

> SAVONAROLA (JEROM) a famous Italian monk, born 1452, preached with great zeal and eloquence, even in Italy, against the corruptions of the court of Rome, and particularly against the flagitious life and practices of pope Alexander VI. who, not being able to silence him, condemned him to be hanged and burnt in 1408. wrote a prodigious number of books to promote morality and picty.

> SAURIN (JAMES) an eminent Flemish divine, theological and controversial writer, born 1677, died 1730. He was possessed of great talents, to which were added a fine address, an harmonious voice, and a most eloquent unaffeeted style, Five volumes of his sermons have made their appearance at different times: but his most considerable work was, " Discourses historical, critical, and moral, on the most memorable Events of the Old and New Testament."

> SAXE (MAURICE COMPTE DE) marshal-general of the French armies, born at Dresden 1696. He was natural son of Frederic Augustus II. king of Poland, by Aurora countess Konigsmarc, and died 1750, leaving behind him the character of one of the greatest and most successful generals of the age. His " Reveries, or Memoirs con

cerning the Art of War," together with other small pieces, were translated into English, and published at London 1757, 4to.

SCEVOLA (MUTIUS), surnamed Cordus, a young Roman famous for his courage and intrepidity. senna, king of Etruria, having besieged Rome in order to restore the exiled king Tarquin the Proud, Mutius, determined to deliver his country from so dangerous an enemy, disguised himself in the habit of a Tuscan, and artfully gained access to Porsenna's tent, where the monarch and his secretary were sitting together. Mutius, not knowing which was the king, killed the secretary in his stead. On being arrested for the crime, he boldly told the king, that three hundred young men like himself had sworn to murder him; " but since this hand has missed thee (continued he) it must be punished;" then putting his right hand on the burning coals, he suffered it to consume with such a constancy as amazed the beholders. Porsenna, charmed with his virtue, sent him safe to Rome, where they gave him the name of Scævola, or left-handed, which remained to his family.

SCALA (BARTHELEMI) an Italian statesman and historian, born 1430, died 1497. His chief work is a "History of the Florentine Republic."

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR) an Italian physician and eminent Latin poet and critic, born 1484, died 1558.

SCALIGER (JOSEPH JUSTUS) his son, a great critical and historical writer and chronologer, born 1540, died 1609. He had a partitular talent for learning languages, and is said to have been perfectly skilled in 13. The works of Jo-

seph Scaliger are very numerous and various.

SCANDERBEG, or George Castriot, king of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, dependent on the Ottoman empire. He was born 1404, and delivered up, with his three elder brothers, as hostages, by their father, to Amurath II. sultan of the Turks, who poisoned . . his brothers, but spared him on account of his youth, being likewise pleased with his juvenile wit and amiable person. In a short time he became one of the most renowned generals of the age, and . revolting from Amurath, he joined . Hunaide Corvinus, a most formida .. ble enemy to the Ottoman empire, defeated the sultan's army, took Amurath's secretary prisoner, obliged him to sign and seal an order to the governor of Croia, the capital of Albania, to deliver up the citadel and the city to the bearer of that order, in the name of the sultan. With this forged order he repaired to Croia, and thus recovered the throne of his ancestors, and maintained the independency of his country against the numerous armies of Amurath and of his successor Mahomet II. who was obliged to make peace with this hero in 1461, after a war of eleven years. Scanderbeg was a man of great strength, and mowed down whole legions with his scymetar. When peace was concluded between him and Mahomet, the Turkish emperor requested him (as a favour) to send him his scymetar. Scanderbeg complied. The emperor soon returned the instrument which had done so much execution in the hands of the Albanian hero, adding, " that though he had sent him his scymetar, he had not sent him the arm which wielded it." On hearing

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of the death of Scanderbeg (1467), Mahomet exclaimed in a transport of joy, "What can now prevent me from completing the destruction of the Christians? They have lost their sword and their shield."

SCARRON (PAUL) an eminent French comic or rather burlesque writer and saturist, born 1610. He was very much deformed, and of very irregular manners, yet, in 1651, was actually married to Mademoiselle d'Aubigne, afterwards the celebrated Madam de Maintenon. who lodged near him, and was about 16 years of age. Scarron died in 1660. He had an infinite fund of wit and pleasantry, but could never prevent it from running into buffoonery; his "Comical Romance," therefore, is almost the only work which continues to be read by persons of taste.

SCHEFFER (JOHN) a German critic and antiquary, born 1621,

died 1679.

SCHEINER (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent German mathematician and astronomer, memorable for having first discovered the spots upon the sun, born 1575, died 1650.

SCHIAVONE (ANDREA) a Venetian painter, born 1522, died

1582.

SCHOEFFLIN (JOHN DANI-EL) an eminent German philosopher, historiographer, and antiqua-

ry, born 1694, died 1771.

SCHOMBERG (FREDERICK DUKE OF) a distinguished German general, born 1608. He served first in the army of the United Provinces, then under Louis XIV. who made him a marshal of France, though a protestant. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, he retired to Portugal, where his merit raised him to the rank of duke and grandee. At the Revo-

lution he came to England with king William, and, for his signal services at that æra, was made an English duke, and knight of the garter; the parliament also voted him 100,000l. In 1689 he was made commander in chief of the king's forces in Ireland; and in 1600 was shot at the battle of the Boyne, by the French refugees of his own army, by a fatal mistake, in the 82d year of his age.

SCHOMBERG (DR. ISAAC) an English physician and medical wri-

ter, died 1761.

SCHOMBERG (ALEXANDER CROWCHER) an eminent English writer on juridical antiquities, &c. born 1756, died 1792.

SCHOREL (JOHN) a celebrated Flemish painter, born 1495, died

1562.

SCHOTTUS (ANDREAS) avery learned Greek critic of Germany, born 1552, died 1629.

SCHREVELIUS (CORNELIUS) a laborious critic and Greek lexicographer of Holland, died 1667.

SCHULTENS (ALBERT) a German divine, greatly distinguished as a Hebrew critic and orientalist,

born 1680, died 1750.

SCHURMAN (ANNA MARIA A) a most extraordinary German lady, the prodigy indeed of her sex, born 1607. At 6 years of age she cut with her scissars upon paper all sorts of figures, without any model. At 8, she learned in a few days to design flowers in a very agreeable manner; and, 2 years after, she was but 3 hours in learning to embroider. Being afterwards taught music vocal and instrumental, painting, sculpture, and engraving, she succeeded equally in all these arts. Her hand-writing in all languages was inimitable; and some curious persons have preserved specimens of 1 feri very and fam WTO whi mer also bic, fe&l Frei

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of her understanding were not inferior to those of her hand; for at a very early age, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages became so familiar to her, that she not only wrote, but spoke them, in a manner which surprised the most learned She made a great progress also in the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic: understood perfeetly, and spoke readily, the French, English, and Italian, and was competently versed in geography, astronomy, philosophy, and the sciences. At last her name became so famous, that persons of the first rank, and even princesses, paid her visits: cardinal Richelieu likewise shewed her marks of his esteem. About 1650, falling into the errors of Labadie, a French en thusiast, who had been banished France for his extravagant tenets and conduct, to this man she entirely attached herself, accompanied him wherever he went, and even attended him in his last illness at Altena in Holstein. She died 1678, leaving some learned and estimable works.

SCIOPPIUS (GASPAR) a most learned German writer of the 17th century, but who, on account of his spiteful and injurious way of calumniating all that we're eminent for their learning, was justly called the "Grammatical Cur," born 1576, died 1649.

SCIPIO (PUBLIUS CORNE-LIUS) a renowned Roman general, surnamed Africanus, for his conquests in that country. His other signal military exploits were, his taking the new city of Carthage in a single day; his complete victory over Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general; the defeat of Syphax, king of Numidia; and of

of it in their cabinets. The powers of her understanding were not inferior to those of her hand; for at a very early age, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages became so before Christ.

SCOT (REYNOLDE) a learned English gentleman, who combated very powerfully the dostrine of witchcraft, and against whose opinions James I. wrote his "Demonologie," died 1500.

SCOTT (DR. JOHN) a learned and pious English divine, born 1638, died 1694, leaving behind him an excellent work, called "The Christian Life," which has been often printed, and much read.

SCUDERY (GEORGE DE) a French dramatic writer and poet, born 1603, died 1667.

SCUDERY (MAGDELEINE DE) sister of the preceding, born 1607, became very eminent for her wit and her writings. Her romances were greedily read, and spread her reputation far and near; and it is remarkable, that she obtained the first prize of eloquence founded by the academy of Paris. She died

SEBASTIANO, called del Piombo, from an office given him by pope Clement VII. in the lead-mines, was an eminent painter of Venice, born 1485, and died 1547.

SECKENDORF (GUI-LOUIS DE) a very learned German, born 1626, died 1692. He wrote a great many books; one in particular of most singular use, "Commentarius Historicus & Apologeticus de Lutheranismo;" &c. &c.

SECKER (THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury, born 1693, died 1768. His "Catechetical Lectures," and "Sermons," published after his death, are masterly compositions.

SECUNDUS (JOHN) a celebrated Latin poet of Holland, born 1511, died 1536. Though he lived only 25 years, he left abundance of Latin elegies, epigrams, epistles, and odes, besides some very gay, but very elegant, poems called "Basia, or Kisses."

SEDLEY (SIR CHARLES) an English wit and poet of great celebrity, born 1639, died 1701. was so much admired and applauded, that he became a kind of oracle among the poets; and no performance was approved or condemned till Sir Charles Sedley had given judgment. His works consist of plays, translations, songs, prologues, epilogues, and little occasional pieces. The softness of his verses is characterised by the duke of Buckingham, who calls them " Sedley's Witchcraft;" and the art of insinuating loose principles in neat and decent language is thus ascribed to him by the earl of Rochester:

Sedley has that prevailing, gentle art, That can with a resistless charm im-

The loosest wishes to the chastest

Raise such a conflict, kindle such a fire,

66 Betwixt declining virtue and desire;
66 'Till the poor vanquish'd maid dissolves away

"In dreams all night, in sighs and tears all day."

SEGRAIS (JOHN RENAUD DE) a celebrated French poet and novelist, born 1624, died 1701. See FAYETTE.

SELDEN (JOHN) an English antiquary, historian, and law writer of most extensive learning, born 1584, died 1654. His chief works are "Titles of Honour," "History of Tithes," and "De Jure Naturali & Gentium juxta Disciplinam Hebræorum." Grotius styles him "the glory of the English nation."

SEED (JEREMIAH) an eminent English divine, died 1747.

SEMIRAMIS, queen of Assyria, famous for her extensive conquests, and said to have fallen in love with her own son Ninias, who, on that account, caused her to be put to death, and ascended her throne, B. C. 1173.

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SENECA (LUCIUS ANNÆUS) a celebrated Stoic philosopher and tragic poet, preceptor to the tyrant Nero, by whom he was put to death in 65. He left Seneca, however, at liberty to chuse his manner of dying, who caused his veins to be opened; finding his death slow and lingering, he took poison, but this not having its usual effect, he was carried to a hot bath, where he was at length stifled with the steams. The works of Seneca are so well known by the several editions which have been published, that we need not be particular in an account of them.

SENEÇAI (ANTOINE BAUDE-RON DE) a French poet, born 1643, died 1737.

SENNERTUS(DANIEL) an eminent physician and medical writer of Germany, born 1572, died 1637.

SERRANUS (JOANNES) or JOHN DE SERRES, a learned French historical and theological writer, died 1598. The work for which Serranus is must known out of France, is Lis "Latin version of Plato."

SERVETUS (MICHAEL) a most ingenious and learned Spaniard, a physician by profession, but after a dispute and a law-suit with the faculty at Paris, he devoted himself to the study of divinity, and became a polemical writer against Calvin, and against the Trinitarians, Calvin treated his adversary with indecent warmth, in the course of their controversies, and having treacherously obtained some sheets

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ing privately, he sent them, together with the letters he had received from him, containing heretical opinions, to the magistrates of Lyons, who thereupon arrested Servetus. This unfortunate man made his escape, and fled to Vienne in Dauphiny; but there, by means of Calvin's correspondence with some principal divines, he was put in prison. Calvin now, under pretext of a reconciliation, invited him, when he was set at liberty, to retire to Geneva; but he was scarcely arrived there, when, to the eternal disgrace of that reformer, he accused him of heresy; and by continual preachings and declamations on the danger the true religion was in from such impo. tors, he hurried tence against him, which was as cal work is, " De Trinitatis Erroribus, Libri Septem," and his Apology, in Latin, for his dispute with the parliament of Paris. The medical tract which occasioned the dispute was intitled, " De Animi Mundi;" in it he says, " That the whole mass of blood passes ! through the lungs by means of the pulmonic veins and arteries;" from which passage some writers have attributed the discovery of the circalation of the blood to Servetus, and have vainly endeavoured to deprive our immortal countryman Harvey of the honour of this discovery.

SERVIUS (MAURUS HONOand Honorius. He is known now A. D. 180.

of a work that Servetus was print-1 chiefly by his commentaries upon Virgil.

> SETTLE (ELKANAH) an English dramatic poet, born 1648, died 1724.

> SEVERUS (CORNELIUS) a Latin poet of the Augustan age.

SEVIGNE (MARIE DE RABU-TIN, MARQUISSE DE) a French lady, celebrated for her wit and her wisdom, born 1626, died 1696, leaving a most valuable collection of " Letters" on historical, moral, and miscellaneous subjects, written in an inimitable stile.

SEWARD (REV. THOMAS) rector of Eyam in Derbyshire, &c. born 1708, died 1790. He was a man of most excellent character. and wrote several useful treatises on divinity, particularly "The Conforthe magistrates into an unjust sen- mity between Popery and Paganism illustrated in several instances, and cruelly executed; for he was burnt supported by a variety of quotations alive in 1553. His chief polemi- from the Latin and Greek classics;" and published" An Edition of Beaumont and Fletcher," 1750.

SEWELL (WILLIAM) a Dutch the faculty of Medicine at Paris, Quaker, born 1654, distinguished which was carefully suppressed by by "A History of the Rise and Progress of the people called Quakers;" and " A Dictionary of the English and Low Dotch Tongues." He wrote also a "Grammar of the Low Dutch," and an "English and Dutch Grammar;" and died 1720.

SEWELL (GEORGE) an eminent English poet, physician, and miscellaneous writer, died 1726. Beside seven controversial pamphlets, he wrote, "The Life of John Philips;" " A Vindication of the English Stage," "Sir Walter Raleigh, a Tragedy," &c. &c.

SEXTUS EMPIRICUS, an an-RATUS) a celebrated grammarian cient Greek author, and most acute and critic of antiquity, who flou- defender of the Pyrrhonian or sceptished about the times of Arcadius tical philosophy, flourished about SFORZA (JAMES) styled, The Great, count de Corignoli, a renowned warrior, born 1369. He was the son of a labourer, but by his military talents ennobled his family, and was the founder of the illustrious house of the Sforzas, dukes of Milan. He was drowned in passing the river Pescara, in pursuit of Alphonzo king of Arragon, in

SFORZA (FRANCIS) his natural son, an able statesman and renowned general. He served under his father against Alphonsus king of Arragon, and, though illegitimate, succeeded to his estate, and to his post in the army, under Jane II. queen of Naples. He afterwards attached himself to Rene, duke of Anjou, her successor. reputation of his valour engaged the pope, the Venetians, and the Florentines, to appoint him their general, in the war against the duke of Milan, though he had married his daughter. The duke dying in 1447, the Milanese chose Sforza to be their general against the Venetians, and, after many signal services performed for them, he turned his arms against them, laid siege to Milan, and obliged them to acknowledge him duke of Milan. The dukedom, by hereditary right, belonged to Charles duke of Orleans: but Louis XI. who hated the duke of Orleans, entered into a treaty with Sforza, and in 1464 transferred to him all the claims of France to Milan and Genoa, upon which he made himself master of the latter, and died 1466.

English dramatic writer, historiographer, and poet laureat, born
1640, died 1692. His succeeding
Dryden as poet laureat was a great
mortification to the latter, who im-

SFORZA (JAMES) styled, The mediately conceived an antipathy to Shadwell, of which he has given no small proof in his Mac-Fleckno, where he says,

"Others to some faint meaning make

"But Shadweil never deviates into

Yet all we learn hence is, that a satirist never pays the least regard to truth when it interferes with the gratification of resentmentor spleen; for nothing can be more false than the idea these lines are intended to convey. Many of his comedies are very good, have fine strokes of humour in them, and abound in original characters, strongly marked and well sustained.

SHAKESPEARE (WILLIAM) the Father of the English Theatre, the great poet of nature, and the glory of the British nation, was descended of a reputable family at Stratford upon Avon. His father, John, who was in the wool-trade, and dealt considerably that way, had ten children, of whom our immortal poet was the eldest, and was born April 16, 1564. At a proper age he was put to the freeschool in Stratford, where he acquired the rudiments of grammarlearning. His father, however, had no design to make a scholar of him; on the contrary, he took him early from school, and employed him in his own business; but he did not continue long in it, at least under controul, for at seventeen years of age he married, commenced master of a family, and became a parent before he was out of his minority. He is now supposed to have settled in business for himself, and to have had no other thoughts than of pursuing the wool-trade;

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followed the practice of deer-stealing, he was prevailed upon to engage with them in robbing Sir Thomas Lucy's Park, near Stratford. The injury being repeated more than once, that gentleman was provoked to enter a prosecution against the delinquents; and Shakespeare, in revenge, made him the subject of a ballad, which tradition says was pointed with so much bitterness, that it became unsafe for the author to stay any longer in the country. To escape the law he fled to London, where, as might be expected from a man of wit and humour in his circumstances, he threw himself among the players. His first admission into the play-house was suitable to his appearance; a stranger, and ignorant of the art, he was glad to be taken into the company in a very mean rank; nor did his performance recommend him to any distinguished notice. The part of an under actor neither engaged nor deserved his attention; it was far from filling, or being adequate to the powers of his mind, and therefore he turned the advantage which that situation afforded him to a higher and nobler use. Having, by practice and observation, acquainted himself with the mechanical occonomy of the theatre, his native genius supplied the rest: but the whole view of his first attempts in stage poetry being to procure a subsistence, he directed his indeavours solely to hit the taste and humour that then prevailed amongst the meaner sort of people, of whom his audience was generally composed; and therefore his images of life were drawn from those of an inferior rank. But when his performances had merited the protection of his prince, and the encouagement of the court had succeeded

to that of the town, the works of his riper years were manifestly raised above the level of his former productions. It is said, that queen Elizabeth was so much pleased with the delightful character of Sir John Falstaff, in the two parts of " Henry the Fourth," that she commanded the author to continue it for one play more, and to shew the knight in love; which he executed inimitably, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The names of his patrons are now unknown, except that of the earl of Southampton, who is particularly honoured by him in the dedication of two poems, " Venus and Adonis" and " The Rape of Lucrece." In the beginning of king James I's reign (if not sooner) he was one of the principal managers of the play-house, and continued in it several years afterwards; till, having such a fortune as satisfied his moderate wishes and views in life, he quitted the stage . . and all other business, and passed . . the remainder of his time in an . honourable ease, at his native town .. of Stratford, dying April 23, 1616. He was interred among his ancestors, on the North side of the chancel, in the great church of Stratford, where there is a handsome monument erected for him, inscribed with the following elegiac distich in Latin:

" Judicio Pylium, Genio Socratem, " Arte Maronem,

"Terra tegit, Populus maret, Olym-

In 1740, another very noble one was raised to his memory, at the public expence, in Westminster-Abbey, an ample contribution for this purpose being made, upon exhibiting his tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," at the theatre royal in Drury-lane, April 28, 1738. In

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the " Biographia Dramatica" is a still for his many acts of munifilist of our author's plays, specifying the years in which they are severally supposed to have been written. The arrangement of them is adopted from that of Mr. Malone, the accuracy of which, not having been disputed, we may presume has received the sanction of the learned.

SHARP (IAMES) archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the tragical victim of religious fury and enthusiastic bigotry, born 1618, was assassinated for his zeal in the cause of episcopacy in Scotland, 1670.

SHARP (DR. JOHN) archbishop of York, and an eminent theological writer, born 1644, died 1713. His sermons were collected after his death, and have been several times printed, in 7 vols. 8vo.

SHAW (DR. THOMAS) an English divine and antiquary, famous for his " Travels or Observations relating to several parts of Barbary and the Levant," born 1692, died 1751.

SHEBBEARE (DR. JOHN) an eminent English political writer, distinguished chiefly by his masterly " Letters to the People of England," born 1700, died 1788.

SHEFFIELD (JOHN) duke of Buckinghamshire, a celebrated general, critic, and poet, born 1650, died 1721. His writings consist of poems, historical memoirs, speeches in parliament, characters, dialogues, critical observations, essays, and letters: and great cologiums have been bestowed upon our author and his works, by Dryden, Prior, and Pope; later readers, however, have not approved them, and they are now fallen into total neglect.

SHELDON (GILBERT) archbishop of Canterbury, born 1598, died 1677, leaving a high character for piety and moderation, but higher cence and charity, which, particularly the sumptuous and magnificent theatre at Oxford, will preserve his memory to latest posterity. It ap. peared by his private accounts, that in fourteen years he had bestowed 60,000l, in public and private charities.

SHENSTONE (WILLIAM) an eminent English elegiac and pastoral poet, and miscellaneous writer, born 1714, died 1763. He is represented by his friend Dodsley as a man of great tenderness and generosity, and his life as unstained by any crime. His "Works" were collected by Dodsley, in 3 vols. 8vo.

SHERIDAN (DR. THOMAS) an Irish divine and schoolmaster, the intimate friend of Dean Swift, and author of a prose translation of " Persius," born 1684, died 1738.

SHERIDAN (THOMAS) son of the preceding, an eminent actor, lecturer on oratory, and lexicographer, died 1788.

SHERIDAN (FRANCES) wife of the above, and an ingenious novelist and dramatic writer, born 1724, died 1767. Her " Sydney Biddulph" may be ranked with the first productions of that class in ours, or in any other language. She also wrote a little romance in one volume. called, " Nourjahad," in which there is a great deal of imagination productive of an admirable moral; and was author of two comedies; " The Discovery" and " The Dupe."

SHERLOCK (DR. WILLIAM) an eminent English divine, born 1641. He was author of near fifty books and pamphlets, the greater part of which were of the controversial kind. His " Practical Treatise on Death," however, has been He died 1707.

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SHERLOCK (DR. THOMAS) bishop of London, son of the preceding, born 1678, died 1761, distinguished as a warm and spirited controversial writer. His works are very numerous, and his sermons particularly to be admired for their ingenuity and elegance.

SHERWIN (JOHN KEYSE) an English engraver, of most uncommon abilities, and perhaps as strong a proof as can possibly be adduced of the truth of the observation, that " Genius, however oppressed or buried in obscurity, will, some time or other, find an opportunity of bursting into view, and filling its proper sphere." Mr. S. till the age of 19, was employed in the laborious occupation of cutting wood, on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth in Sussex; and being one day upon some business at the house of that gentleman, and being admitted into a room where some of the family were amusing themselves with drawing, Mr. Mitford thought he saw the young man view the process in a manner too attentive to proceed from mere vague curiosity, and questioned him if he could do any thing in that way. Sherwin answered, that he could not tell, but should like to try. Mr. Mitford gave him the portcrayon, when (although his hands were so stiff and callous, through hard labour, that one of the company, handing him a penknife to sharpen the pencil, it slipt through his hand as he endeavoured to grasp it) he produced a drawing that astonished not only all present, but the Society of Arts, to whom it was presented by Mr. Mitford: and the Society's silver medal was voted to him on the occasion. Being removed to

highly valued and very much read. London, young Sherwin entered with Bartolozzi, and, in the space of three years, made such an astonishing proficiency as to carry away both the gold and silver medals from all the students of the Royal Academy; and soon after produced those matchless engravings of " Christ and Mary in the Garden," and " Christ bearing the Cross," from the altar-pieces of All Souls and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; which prints, together with " The Finding of Moses," and a few other exquisite productions of his graver. mark to what a high degree of excellence abilities, when properly encouraged, may, in a short space, carry the arts, and leave us to lament that the life of Sherwin was not of a longer date, and his works more numerous. He died 1790.

> SHIRLEY ([AMES], an English dramatic writer and poet of eminence, born 1594, died 1666, having published 37 plays.

SHOVEL (SIR CLOUDESLEY) a gallant English admiral, born 1650. He first went to sea as a cabin-boy, but, applying himself very assiduously to the study of navigation, soon became an able seaman, and quickly arrived at preferment. After many signal victories. he perished by shipwreck on the rocks of Scilly, on board The Association, and with him, his sons-inlaw, and many young gentlemen of quality, Oct. 22, 1707, being at the time of his death rear-admiral of England.

SHUTER (EDIVARD) an excellent low comedian on the London stage, died Nov. 1776.

SIDNEY (SIR PHILIP) an eminent English statesman, general, and poet, born 1554, died 1586. His name is famous as author of a romance, called " Arcadia,"

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SIDNEY (ALGERNON) an English patriot and political writer, who set up Marcus Brutus for his pattern, and died like him in the cause of liberty, being beheaded (on a · false accusation of being concerned in the Rye-House Plot) in 1682. aged 66. He left behind him " Discourses upon Government," in folio, which some have esteemed an ample compensation for the loss of Cicero's 6 books " De Republica."

SIDONIUS (C. SOLLIUS A-POLLINARIS) a very ingenious and learned ecclesiastic and epistolary writer on sacred and profane history, born at Lyons 430, died 487.

SIGNORELLI (LUCA) a very fine Florentine painter, who excelled particularly in designing naked figures, born 1439, died 1521.

SIGONIUS (CAROLUS) a most learned Italian historian and antiquary, born 1525, died 1584.

SILIUS ITALICUS (CAIUS) an ancient Roman poet, and author of an epic peem in 17 books, which contains an account of the second Punic war, so famous in history for having decided the empire of the world in favour of the Romans. He died A. D. 74, aged 75, having starved himself to death in despair of relief from an imposthume.

SIMON (RICHARD) a French critic and historian, born 1638, died 1712. His chief works are, " Critical Histories of the Old and

New Testament."

SIMONIDES, an ancient Greek poet and philosopher, born at Ceos, an isle in the Ægean sea, about the 56th olympiad. He is recorded by Cicero and Quintillian as the inventor of artificial memory, and died about 470 B. C.

SIMPLICIUS, an ancient Peripatetic philosopher, who flourished about 456, and wrote commentaries upon several parts of Aristotle's works, which are valuable. But, of all his productions, none exceed his " Commentary upon Epictetus;" than which nothing in Pagan antiquity is better calculated to form the manners, or to give just ideas of a Divine Providence.

SIMPSON (THOMAS) an eminent professor of mathematics in the king's academy at Woolwich, and fellow of the Royal Society, born 1710, died 1761, leaving very numerous and valuable works.

SIRMOND (JAMES) a French Jesuit, and voluminous theological writer, chiefly on ecclesiastical history, born 1559, died 1651.

SIXTUS V. (POPE) born 1521, in the signiory of Montalto: his father Francis Peretti, a poor vinedresser, unable to maintain him, put him out to a farmer, who made him keep his sheep, and afterwards his hogs; from his earliest youth, he seems to have had an unaccountable prepossession or impulse of his future greatness. In 1531, falling accidentally under the cognizance of father Michael Angelo Selleri, a Francis an friar, who was going to preach during the Lent season at Ascoli, the friar was so struck with his conversation and behaviour, as to recommend him to the fraternity whither he was going. Accordingly, with the unanimous approbation of the community, he was received among them, invested with the habit of a lay-brother, and placed under the sacristan, to assist in sweeping the church, lighting the candles, and such little offices; they, in return for his services, were to teach nim the responses, and rudiments of grammar. By degrees he rose to be inquisitor at Venice; but quar-

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relling with the senate, he was obliged to quit the territories of the republic. Being rallied upon his precipitate retreat, he replied, that having made a vow to be pope at Rome, he did not think it right to stay to be hanged at Venice. By his intrigues and address he obtained a cardinal's hat from pope Pius V. By an affectation of great humility, and the appearance of being loaded with bodily infirmities, he so far deceived the conclave, after the death of pope Gregory XIII. that, being divided into factions, in order to put an end to the hopes and cabals of each, they elected him pope, imagining that he would not live long, and in the mean time, that the factions would be weakened, and render the choice of a successor less difficult. Sixtus V. was no sooner elected than he threw away his crutch, and with it all his assumed debility, to the great astonishment of the whole conclave. He was a severe magistrate, but an excellent reformer of the vicious manners of the inhabitants of Rome; a patron of learning and of men of genius, and, though somewhat too bigetted, an exemplary pontiff. He died 1590.

SKINNER (STEPHEN) an eminent English antiquary and etymologist, born 1622, died 1667.

SLEIDAN (JOHN) an excellent German historian and political writer, born 1506, died 1556. His chief work is, "De Statu Religionis & Reipublicæ, Carolo Quinto Cæsare, Commentarii;" from 1517, when Luther began to preach, to-1555.

SLOANE (SIR HANS) baronet, an eminent physician and naturalist, born in the north of Ireland 1660, died 1752, having formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art, which, to-

gether with his library, consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes, and 3566 manuscripts, were purchased of his executors for 20,000l. by act of parliament, and made part of the collection of the British Museum, founded at the public expence, and constantly kept open, under certain necessary restrictions, for the public benefit. He was the first in England who introduced into general practice the use of the bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other distempers, particularly in nervous disorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages; and published " The Natural History of Jamaica," in 2 vols. folio.

SMALRIDGE (DR. GEORGE) bishop of Bristol, and a very elegant theological writer, born 1666, died 1710.

SMART (CHRISTOPHER) an English poet, miscellaneous writer, and prose translator of Horace, died 1771.

SMELLIE (DR. WILLIAM) an eminent English physician and writer on midwifery, died 1763.

SMELLIE (WILLIAM) a Scottish printer, fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, translator of "Buffon's Natural History," author of "The Philosophy of Natural History," and many other ingenious works, died June 25, 1795.

SMEATON (JOHN) a most celebrated civil engineer, in which capacity he was not equalled by any of the age he lived in; it may, perhaps, be added, by none of any preceding age. His building the Eddystone light-house, and construction of Ramsgate harbour, were there no other monuments of his fame, would establish his character. Mr. S. was born 1724, and died

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SMITH (SIR THOMAS) a learned English statesman, historian, and critic, and secretary of state in the reign of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, born 1512, died 1577. His "Commonwealth of England," is the book by which he is best known.

SMITH (DR. THOMAS) a learned English divine, bistorian, biographer, and critic, born 1638, died 1710.

SMITH (JOHN) an English divine, particularly versed in septentrional literature and in antiquities, born 1659, died 1715, having given to the world an edition of the historical works of Venerable Bede.

SMITH (EDMUND) an English poet, author of a celebrated tragedy called "Phædra and Hippolitus," universally admired for its purity of style and harmony of versification. He was born 1668, and died 1710.

SMITH (ADAM) LL. D. and F. R. S. of London and Edinburgh, one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, and formerly professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, born 1723. In 1759 he published " The Theory of Moral Sentiments," 8vo.; and in 1776, " The Wealth of Nations," 2 vols, 4to, a work which is held in the highest estimation, having been quoted both in the Parliament of Great Britain and in the National Assembly of France, and contributed to that spirit of liberty which at present so much prevails. to this book, which gave the first hint of the commercial treaty with France, that he owed his commission in the customs of Scotland. which was given him, unsolicited. by lord North, as an acknowledgment for the information his lordship had received in the perusal of it. Dr. Smith died 1790.

SMOLLET (DR. TOBIAS) a physician, historian, novelist, and poet, born in Scotland 1720. In 1746 and 1747, he published " a Satire in two parts," which is reprinted among his " Plays and Poems." At 18, he had written a tragedy, called " The Regicide," founded on the story of the assassination of James I. of Scotland. In 1757, his comedy of " The Reprisals," an after-piece of two acts, was performed at Drury-lane theatre, In 1748, he published in 2 vols. 12mo. his novel of " Roderick Random," by which he acquired so much reputation, as almost to insure success to every future production. In 1751, " Peregrine Pickle" appeared in 4 vols. 12mo; a work of much ingenuity and contrivance. In 1754, he published " Ferdinand Count Fathom;" in 1762, " Sir Launcelot Greaves," in two volumes 12mo; and in 1771,

" Humphry Clinker," in 3 vols. 12mo; all of them works of great merit. About 1752 he abandoned physic altogether as a profession, and turned his thoughts to writing as to what he must depend on for support. He translated "Gil Blas," " Don Quixote," and " Telemachus;" his name likewise appears to a translation of Voltaire's Prose works, in which, however, he is supposed to have had little contern. In 1757, he published a "History of England," and was employed, during the last years of his life, in preparing a new edition of " The Ancient and Modern Universal History." He had originally written some part of this himself, particularly the histories of France, Italy, and Germany. In 1755, he set on foot the " Critical Review," and continued the principal manager of it till he went abroad in 1763. In

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1762, Smollet published " The Bri-, of Lælius, and head of the see ton," in vindication of lord Bute's administration. We have already observed, that he went abroad in 1763: his health required this, and he continued two years in France and Italy; but, during his travels, he appears to have laboured under a constant fit of chagrin. His relation of them is actually cynical: and Sterne, in his " Sentimental lourney," has animadverted upon him for this under the character of His health continued Smelfungus. to decline after his return to England, and this, with other disagreeable things, sent him back to Italy, where he died Oct. 21, 1771 .-Smollet was one of those ingenious and learned persons, whom Pierius Valerianus would have inserted in his book " De Infelicitate Litera-He had certainly very uncommon powers and attainments, yet never had higher patrons than book sellers. Upon the whole, he was certainly a man of virtue as well as abilities; possessed of good as well as great qualities; under many lights amiable, as well as respectable; and deserved a better lot than he met with.

SNYDERS (FRANCIS) a famous Flemish painter, born 1587, 1657.

SOBIESKI (70HN) king of Poland and the most renowned warrior of his time. His victories obtained over the Tartars and the Turks procured him the crown; and he was besides an encourager of arts and sciences, and the protector of learned men. He died June 17, 1696, the anniversary of his succession to the throne, aged 66, and in the 22d year of his reign.

SOCINUS (LÆLIUS) a Tuscan, and founder of the Socinian sect, born 1325, died 1562.

SOCINUS (FAUSTUS) nephew

which goes by his name, was born 1539. He propagated boldly those opinions which his uncle had only broached with caution: they spread through Poland and Germany, and still subsist in different countries of Europe. The professed tenets of this sect are, " that Jesus Christ was nothing but a mere man, who had no existence before the Virgin Mary; that the Holy Spirit was no distinct person; but that the Father alone was truly and properly God. Original sin, grace, absolute predestination, pass with them for scholastic chimeras, and the sacraments for nothing more than simple ceremonies, unaccompanied with any inward operations. They main. tain likewise the sleep of the soul; that the soul dies with the body. and is raised again with the body : but with this difference between good and bad men, viz. that the former are established in the possession of eternal felicity, while the latter are consigned to a fire which will not torment eternally, but consume both their souls and bodies after a certain duration proportioned to their demerits." Faustus died 1604.

SOCRATES, the greatest of all the ancient philosophers, "the very .. founder of philosophy itself," as the earl of Shaftesbury calls him. born at Attica 467 years before Christ, was put to death by the A. thenians on a false charge of Atheism, 400 B. C. Socrates had two .. wives, one of which was the noted Xantippe; whom Aulus Gellius describes as an accursed froward woman, always chiding and scolding, by day and by night. Several instances are recorded of her impatience and his long-suffering. chose this wife, we are told, for the same reason that they, who

would be excellent in horsemanship, chuse the roughest and most spirited horses; supposing, that if they are able to manage them, they may be able to manage any. He has probably been imitated by few : and imitation in this case would certainly be dangerous, for every man is not a Socrates, See ME-LITUS.

SOCRATES, of Constantinople, an ecclesiastical historian of the 5th century. His ecclesiastical history, beginning from 300, where Eusebius ends, and continued down to 440, is written with a great deal of judgment and exactness.

SOLANDER (DR.) an eminent English naturalist and circumnavigator with Capt. Cook, died 1782.

SOLIMENE (FRANCIS) an illustrious Italian painter and poet, born 1657, died 1747.

SOLINUS (CAIUS JULIUS) an ancient Latin grammarian, who probably lived about the middle of the third century. We have of his the " Polyhistor," an ill-digested compilation of historical and geographical remarks upon various countries; and the extracts in it from Pliny are so large, and his manner withal so imitated, that he has been called " The Ape of Pliny."

SOLIS (ANTONIO DE) an ingenious Spanish historian and dramatic poet, born 1610, died 1686. For his " History of the Conquest of Mexico" he is perhaps better known, at least abroad, than for his poetry and dramatic writings.

SOLON, one of the seven sages of Greece, born at Athens about the 35th Olympiad. He distinguished himself early by the greatness of his courage and the brightness of his parts, which advantages raised him to the government of his country. He died at the age of wrote, only 7 remain.

80. It is said, that he wrote a trea. tise of laws, of eloquence, of elegies, of lambic verse; and that he either instituted or improved the Areopagus at Athens.

SOMERS (JOHN LORD) chancellor of England, a most incorrupt lawyer and honest statesman, a master-orator, a genius of the finest taste, and a patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; a man who " dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity." He was a very great patron of men of parts and learning, and was the first who redeemed Milton's " Paradise Lost" from that obscurity in which party-prejudice and hatred had suffered it long to lie neglected. wrote several pieces on the subject of politics, and translated certain parts of Plutarch and Ovid. He was born 1652, and died 1716.

SOMERVILE (WILLIAM) an English poet, born 1692, died 1743. His most esteemed poem is " The Chase."

SOMNER (WILLIAM) an eminent English antiquary, born 1606, died 1669. His principal works are, " The Antiquities of Canter. bury," and a "Saxon Dictionary."

SOPHOCLES, an ancient Greek tragedian, born at Athens 500 years before Christ. He had Æschylus for his tutor in poetry, and at 25 conquered his master in tragedy, the prize being adjudged to Sophocles, although it was the first play he ever presented in public. The general story of his death goes, that, having exhibited his last play, and getting the prize, he fell into such a transport of joy as carried him off; though Lucian affirms him to have been choked by a grapestone, like Anacreon. He died at Athens in his goth year; and of above 100 tragedies, which he Sophocles

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magistrate of Athens; in which station he signalized his wisdom and valour on many occasions.

SORBIERE (SAMUEL) a French medical and miscellaneous writer,

born 1615, died 1670.

SORBONNE (ROBERT DE) an eminent French divine, and founder of the famous college for divinity and philosophy, called The Sorbonne, at Paris; also an admired theological writer. Born 1201, died 1274.

SOSIGENES, a famous Egyptian astronomer, inventor of the Julian calendar, or method of computing the solar year by 365 days, with the addition of the bissextile, or making every 4th year consist of 366 days, flourished 46 B. C.

SOUTH (DR. ROBERT) an English divine and theological writer of great parts and learning, born 1633,

died 1716.

SOUTHERN (THOMAS) an eminent English dramatic writer, born 1662, died 1746. His " Innocent Adultery" is perhaps the most moving play in any language; but the most finished of all his plays is "Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave:" which drama is built upon a true story, related by Mrs. Behn in a novel. Beside the tender and delicate strokes of passion in this play, there are many shining and manly sentiments; and some have been of opinion, that the most celebrated of even Shakespeare's plays cannot furnish so many striking thoughts, and such a glow of animated poetry. His dramatic writings are published in 3 vols. 1 2mo.

SOZOMENUS (HERMIAS) an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth

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SPANHEIM (EZEKIEL) a very learned antiquary and excellent statesman, born at Geneva 1629, died 17 10. His Latin work "Upon Elizabeth, but for some time only

held the office of archon, or chief the use and excellence of Ancient Medals," is his most capital performance.

> SPEED (JOHN) a well-known English chronologist, historian, and antiquary, born 1555. He wrote, in folio, " The History of Great Britain, from Julius Cæsar to James I." and died 1629. See STOW.

> SPELMAN (SIR HENRY) an eminent English historian and antiquary, born 1561, died 1641. His chief works are, an " Archæological Glossary," an " History of the English Councils," and " Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ."

> SPENCE (JOSEPH) an English poet and critic of eminence, whose principal writings are, " Polymetis, or an Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets, and the remains of ancient Artists," and " A Parallel, in the manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated Man of Florence (Magliabecchi), and one scarce ever heard of in England (Robert Hill, the Hebrew Taylor)." In 1764 he was well pourtrayed by Mr. James Ridley, in his admirable " Tales of the Genii," under the name of " Phesoi Ecneps (his name read back wards) Dervise of the Groves," Mr. Spence was unfortunately drowned in a canal in his garden at Byfleet in Surrey 1768.

> SPENCER (DR. JOHN) a very ingenious and learned English divine and critic, born 1630, died 1695. His greatest and most famous work is " De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus & earum Rationibus."

> SPENSER (EDMUND) a very celebrated English poet, whose fame is immortalized by his beautiful poems, called " The Shepherd's Calendar," and " The Faery Queen." He was created poet laureat to queen

wore the barren laurel, and possess- skill and capacity, as may appear ed the place without the pension. The lord treasurer Burleigh had not, it seems, the true taste and feeling of Spenser's merit, and is reputed to have intercepted, from some motive or other, the queen's intended bounty to him. In his " Mother Hubberd's Tale," he has painted the misfortune of depending on courts and great persons in a most lively manner, and this description we will transcribe, not only for its beauty, but by way of comfort to those who are apt to lament their own fate, for not being dependent upon some great man; or for not being placed in the road to preferment, as it is usually expressed:

66 Full little knowest thou, that hast " not try'd,

What hell it is in suing long to bide: "To lose good days that might be better spent,

. C To waste long nights in pensive dis-" content :

"To speed to-day, to be put back to-" morrow,

66 To feed on hope, to pine with fear " and sorrow;

"To have thy prince's grace, yet want " her peer's,

"To have thy asking, yet wait many " year ;

"To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares,

"To eat thy heart with comfortless " despairs;

to To faun, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run,

"To spend, to give, to want, to be " undone.

But though Spenser had no interest with the lord treasurer, yet we find him, some time after his appearance at court, in considerable esteem with the most eminent men of that time; and upon the lord Grey of Wilton's being appointed lord deputy of Ireland, Spenser was recommended, and went as secretary. There is no doubt that toire de la Ville & de l'Etat de he filled his office with very good Geneve."

by his " Discourse on the State of Ireland." His services to the crown were rewarded by a grant from queen Elizabeth of three thousand acres of land in the county of Cork, During the rebellion in Ireland, however, under the earl of Desmond, our poet was plundered and deprived of his estate; and he seems to have spent the latter part of his life with much grief of heart, under the disappointment of a broken fortune. He died in 1598, and was interred in Westminster-Abbey near Chaucer.

SPERONE (SPERON) an Italian dramatic and miscellaneous writer, born 1500, died 1588. His works consist of dialogues, dissertations, orations, letters, and a tragedy.

SPINCKES (NATHANIEL) an eminent nonjuring divine, author of the " Sick Man Visited," born 1654, died 1727.

SPINELLO, a Tuscan painter, of great repute in his time. painted a picture of the fallen angels, in which he drew so horrid a figure of Lucifer, that it frightened him so much as to affect his senses ever after. He flourished 1380.

SPINOZA (BENEDICT DE) born at Amsterdam 1633. was first a Jew, then a Christian, and lastly an Atheist; and was, it is said, the first who reduced Atheism into a system, and formed it into a regular body of doctrines, ordered and connected according to the manner of geometricians. He died 1677, fully confirmed in his Atheism.

SPON (JAMES) a celebrated physician, bistorian, and antiquary, born at Lyons 1647, died 1686. His principal works are, " Voyage de Grece & du Levant," and " His

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bertine pi STAN and electi SPONDANUS (HENRICUS) or Henry de Sponde, a French civilian and annalist, born 1568, died 1643, having abridged Baronius's Annals, and continued them from 1197, where Baronius left off, to 1640.

SPOTSWOOD (JOHN) archbishop of St. Andrew's, and author of a "History of the Church of Scotland from A. D. 203 to 1625." He was born 1565, and died 1630.

SPRAT (DR. THOMAS) bishop of Rochester, an historian and poet, born 1636, died 1713, having written the "History of the Royal Society," the "History of the Rye house Plot," "The Life of Cowley," a volume of "Sermons," and a few poems.

SQUIRE (SAMUEL) bishop of St. David's, a poetical, historical, and antiquarian writer, born 1714,

died 1766.

STACKHOUSE (THOMAS) a learned and pious, but necessitous divine, who first became noticed by a treatise "On the Miseries of the Inferior Clergy," and afterwards obtained much credit by "A new History of the Bible," in 2 vols. folio. He died 1752, leaving many other works.

STANHOPE (PHILIP DOR-MER) earl of Chesterfield, one of the most celebrated wits of his age, an eminent statesman, political, epistolary, and miscellaneous writer, born 1695, died 1773. His "Letters to his Son," containing advice for his conduct in life, have been and still are read with avidity by all ranks; but they should be recommended with much caution, as amid many admirable lessons for the conduct of youth, are interspersed the most immoral and libertine principles.

STANISLAUS I. king of Poland and elector of Saxony, a most un-

ven from his dominions by Augustus, his competitor, who was supported by the czar Peter the Great, in opposition to Charles XII. king of Sweden, he was obliged, by a treaty of peace in 1736, to content himself with the empty title of king, and the dutchies of Lorraine and Bar; in which he led a retired life, distinguishing himself. however, by public and private acts of humanity and benevolence, particularly by supplying a fund, under the direction of the magistrates of Bar, for purchasing corn, to be sold at a cheap price to the poor, whenever it becomes dear. At the age of go he came to a fatal end; for, having set fire to his night-gown in smoaking his pipe, he was burnt almost to death before he could get assistance, and died soon after, in 1766. He wrote several philosophical, political, and moral tracts. which were published at Paris 1763, under the title of " The Works of the Beneficent Philosopher," in 4 vols 8vo.

STANLEY (THOMAS) an English gentleman of prodigious learning, born 1644, celebrated as author of "The History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect," and as editor of an accurate and beautiful edition of Æschylus. He died

1678.

STANLEY (JOHN) master of his majesty's band of musicians, organist to the society of the Temple, and for near 60 years organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn, born 1713, died 1786. He was blind from the age of 2 years.

STATIUS (PUBLIUS PAPINI-US) an ancient Roman poet, born at Naples about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. We have extant of this poct, who died aged 91, his "Sylvæ" in five books, his "Thebaid" in twelve books, and his "Achilleis" in two.

STEBBING (DR. HENRY) an English divine and theological wri-

ter, died 1763.

STEELE (SIR RICHARD) an English writer, who made himself famous by his zeal in political matters, as well as by the various productions of his pen, was born of English parents at Dublin in Ireland; but the year of his birth is not mentioned. He was carried out of that kingdom while very young: and educated, together with his friend Addison, at the Charterhouse school in London. His comedy called "The Funeral, or Grief a-la-Mode," was acted in 1702. In 1701 he obtained a captain's commission in lord Lucas's regiment of fusileers, by the interest of lord Cutts, to whom he dedicated his "Christian Hero," and who likewise appointed him his secretary. He was also introduced by Addison's means to the acquaintance of the earls of Halifax and Sunderland, by whose interest he was appointed Gazetteer. His next productions were comedies; " The Tender Husband" being acted in 1703, as was " The Lying Lovers " in 1704. In 1709 he began the " Tatler;" the first paper of which was published April 12, 1709, and the last Jan. 2, 1710-11. This work greatly increased his reputation and interest; and he was soon after made one of the commissioners of the stamp-office. Upon laying down " The Tatler," he set up, in concert with Addison, " The Spectator," which began to be published March 1, 1710-11; after that, " The Guardian," the first of which

came out March 12, 1713; and after that, " The Englishman," the first number of which appeared Oct. 6. the same year. Beside these works, he wrote several political pieces, which were afterward collefted, and published under the title of " Political Writings, 1715," 12mo. Having a design to serve in the last parliament of queen Anne, he resigned his place of commissioner of the stamp-office in June 1713; and was chosen mem. ber for the borough of Stockbridge in Hampshire: but he did not sit long in the House of Commons, before he was expelled for writing "The Englishman," being the close of a paper so called, and "The Crisis," After this, he published " The Lover," " The Reader," and "The Theatre." In 1722 his comedy called " The Conscious Lovers" was acted with great success, and published with a dedication to the king, for which his majesty made him a present of 500l. Some years before his death he grew paralytic, and retired to his seat at Llangunnor, near Caermarthen, in Wales, where he died 1720.

STEPHANUS BYZANTINUS, or of Byzantium, an able Greek grammartan and lexicographer, who lived in the 5th or 6th century.

STEPHENS (ROBERT) one of the best printers of his time, was born at Paris 1503, lived in intimacy at Geneva with Calvin, Beza, Rivet, and others, whose works he printed; and died there 1559. This eminent artist was so exact and solicitous after perfection, that, in a noble contempt of gain, he used to expose his proofs to public view, with offer of a reward to those who should discover any faults; so that it is no wonder his impressions should be as correct as beauti-

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family, not only a printer, but a writer: his " Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ" is a work of immense learning as well as labour.

STEPHENS (HENRY) eldest son of Robert, born at Paris 1528. Being most carefully educated by his father, he became the most learned of all his learned family, and gave the world the most beautiful and correct editions of all the ancient Greek and other valuable writers. At vast expence as well as labour he compiled "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ," a work which was then pronounced by Scaliger, and has ever been judged by all the learned, most excellent. He died 1589.

STEPHENS (ROBERT, ESQ.) an eminent English antiquary, died

STEPNEY (GEORGE) an English poet, statesman, and political writer, born 1663, died 1707.

(LAURENCE) an STERNE English divine, a writer of very original powers, and of a turn of wit somewhat in the manner of Rabelais, born at Clonmell, in the south of Ireland, 1713, died 1768. Garrick, who was his intimate friend and admirer, wrote the following epitaph for him:

"Shall pride a heap of sculptur'd marble raise

" Some worthless, unmourn'd, titled fool to praise ; " And shall we not by one poor grave-

stone learn "Where genius, wit, and humour, sleep with Sterne?"

His works consist of "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy," "Sermons," " A Sentimental Journey," and " Letters" published since

STERNHOLD (THOMAS) an English poet, and ever to be remem-

his death.

ful. He was, like the rest of his bered, by all parish-clerks especially, for his version of King David's Psalms, in conjunction with Hopkins, was groom of the robes to Henry VIII, and Edward VI, and died 1549.

> STESICHORUS, an ancient Greek poet, born at Himera, a city of Sicily, in the 37th Olympiad, which was about the time of the prophet Jeremiah, and died at Catana in Sicily at above 80 years of age.

STEVENS (GEORGE ALEX-ANDER) a dramatic poet, and remarkable for exhibiting a new species of entertainment, called, " A Lecture on Heads," a prose satire on the manners of the times, died 1787.

STILLINGFLEET (DR. ED-WARD) bishop of Worcester, born 1635, died 1699, greatly distinguished by numerous polemic writings, particularly "Origines Sacræ, or a Rational Account of the Grounds of Natural and Revealed Religion," a work which, for extensive and profound learning, solidity of judge ment, strength of argument, and perspicuity of expression, has been justly esteemed one of the best defences of Revealed Religion that ever was published in our own or any other language.

STOBÆUS (|OHANNES) an ancient Greek writer, who lived in the fifth century as is generally supposed. What remains of him is a collection of extracts from ancient

poets and philosophers.

STOW (JOHN) an eminent English historian and antiquary, born 1525, died 1605. " His Chronicles of England, from the coming in of Brute to his own time," and his "Survey of London," are very useful and valuable works. It is not a little extraordinary, that Stow, our most famous antiquary,

and Speed, our most famous historian, were both taylors.

STRABO, an excellent writer of antiquity, who died at the beginning of the emperor Tiberius's reign, and has left us a very valuable work, in 17 books, " De Rebus Geographicis,"

STRADA (FAMIANUS) a very ingenious and learned Italian Jesuit of the 16th century, who published " Prolusiones Academica," " Historia de Bello Belgico," works which raised him great reputation, and have preserved his memory.

STRAHAN (WILLIAM, ESQ.) a very eminent printer, born at Edinburgh 1715, and apprenticed there to the profession which he pursued through life .- Coming early to London, with no dependence but on his own industry, his capacity, diligence, and probity, raised him at length to great eminence. Indeed so striking an example of successful perseverance in honest industry cannot be too strongly recommended to my younger readers; and I shallbe excused, perhaps, if, anxious to promote its effects, I dwell a little on this subject .- Sober, diligent, and attentive, while his emoluments were for some time very scanty, Mr. S. contrived to live rather within than beyond his income, and cherished with good effect that happy flow of animal spirits that is not easily discouraged by unpromising appearances. By him who can look with firmness upon difficulties, their conquest is already half achieved; but the man on whose heart and spirits they lie heavy will scarcely be able to bear up against their pressure. The forecast of timid, or the disgust of too delicate minds, are very unfortunate attendants for men

must often push improbabilities. and bear with mortifications .- Mr. Strahan's abilities in his profession, accompanied with perfect integrity and unabating diligence, enabled him, after the first difficulties were overcome, to get on with rapid success; and he was one of the most flourishing men in the trade. when, in the year 1770, he purchased a share of the patent for king's printer of Mr. Eyre .- Having now attained the first great object of business, wealth, Mr. Strahan looked with a very allowable ambition on the stations of political rank and eminence, and in the year 1775 was elected a member of parliament for Malmsbury in Wiltshire, with a very illustrious colleague, the hon. C. J. Fox, and in the succeeding parliament for Wootton-Basset in the same county .- In his political connections he was constant to the friends to whom he had first been attached, was a steady supporter of that party who went out of administration in spring 1784, and lost his seat in the House of Commons by the dissolution of parliament with which that change was followed; a situation which he did not shew any desire to resume on the return of the new parliament, feeling some decline in his health, which had rather suffered from the long sittings and late hours with which the political warfare in the last had been attend-This decline gradually increasing, put an end to his life July 9, 1785, in the 71st year of his age. - The uninterrupted health and happiness which accompanied Mr. S. through a career of above half a century, proves honesty to be the best policy, temperance the greatest luxury, and the essential of business, who, to be successful, duties of life its most agreeable

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amusement. In his elevated fortune ther triumphed over the inferiority none of his former acquaintance of those he had left below him, nor ever accused him of neglect. He forgot the equality in which they attained prosperity without envy, had formerly stood. His advice . enjoyed wealth without pride, and was always ready to direct youth, . dispensed bounty without ostenta- and his purse open to relieve in- . tion. After the example of his digence.-If among the middling old friend and neighbour Mr. and busy ranks of mankind, this Bowyer, he bequeathed 1000l. to short account can afford an enthe company of Stationers; the in- couragement to the industry of terest to be divided in annuities of those who are beginning to climb 51. each amongst infirm old prin- into life, or furnish a lesson of moters; of whom one half are to be deration to those who have attained natives of England or Wales, and its height; if to the first it may the other half of North Britain, recommend honest industry and so-Endued with much natural sagacity ber diligence, if to the latter it and an attentive observation of life, may suggest the ties of ancient Mr. Strahan owed his rise to that fellowship and early connection. station of opulence and respect which the pride of wealth or of which he attained, rather to his station loses as much dignity as it own talents and exertion, than to foregoes satisfaction by refusing to any accidental occurrence of favour- acknowledge; if it shall cheer one able or fortunate circumstances, hour of despondency or discontent Letter-writing was one of his to the young; if it shall save one favourite amusements; and among frown of disdain or of refusal to his correspondents were men of the unfortunate; the higher and such eminence and talents as well more refined class of my readers repaid his endeavours to entertain will forgive the familiarity of the them. One of these was the justly example, and consider that it is celebrated Dr. Franklin, originally not from the biography of heroes . a printer like Mr. Strahan, and his or of statesmen, that instances can . fellow-workman in early life in a be drawn to prompt the conduct of . printing-house in London, whose the bulk of mankind, or to excite . friendship and correspondence he the useful, though less splendid. continued to enjoy till his death .- virtues of private and domestic

STRANGE (SIR ROBERT) a to recal the lowness of that from celebrated English historical enwhich they rose. The native graver, died 1792. As an artist, eminence of Franklin's mind was the clearness of his stroke has neabove concealing the humbleness ver been excelled. His works are of his origin. Those only who numerous, and almost all of them

afraid to sully the honours to STROZZI (CYRIACUS) a Periwhich accident has raised them by patetic philosopher, born at Flothe recollection of that obscurity rence 1504. He travelled chiefly . whence they sprung. Of this re- on foot over great part of the world, . collection Mr. Strahan also was ra- pursuing the study of Greek and ther proud than ashamed; he nei- philosophy, which he taught with

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great reputation at Pisa, where he of the best French historical paindied in 1565. He has added a 9th and 10th book in Greek and Latin, to " Aristotle de Republica."

STRYPE (JOHN) an industrious English divine, biographer, and historian, died 1737.

STUART (JAMES) commonly called Athenian Stuart, a very celebrated traveller, and delineator of Athenian architecture, on which subject he published an invaluable work. Born 1709, he died 1788.

STUART (DR. GILBERT) an eminent historian of Scotland, died 1786. His chief works are, " A View of Society in Europe, in its Progress from Rudeness to Refinement;" and " The History of Scotland, from the Establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary."

STUKELEY (WILLIAM) an English divine and antiquary of much celebrity, born 1687, died 1767. His labours were chiefly devoted to the illustration of the antiquities and curiosities of Great Britain.

STURMIUS (JOHN) an eminent German grammarian and rhetorician, called the Cicero of Germany, born 1507, died 1589.

SUCKLING (SIR JOHN) an English poet and dramatic writer, born 1613, died 1641.

SUETONIUS (CAIUS SUETO-NIUS TRANQUILLUS) an ancient Roman historian and biographer, who flourished in the reign of Vespasian. He wrote many books; none of which are come down to us, except his excellent " History of The First Twelve Emperors," and part of his "Catalogue of Il-Justrious Grammarians and Rhetoricians."

SUEUR (EUSTACHE LE) one

ters of his time, born 1617, died 1655.

SUICER (JOHN GASPARD) a most learned German divine, and compiler of a very useful work; called " Lexicon, sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum," born 1620, died 1705.

SUIDAS, author of a useful Greek Lexicon, a storehouse as it were of all sorts of erudition, not only giving an account of poets, orators, and historians, &c. but exhibiting many excellent passages of ancient authors that are lost. He flourished between 975 and 1025.

SULLY (MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, DUKE OF) a marshal of France, prime minister to Henry IV. and one of the ablest and most honest statemen that France ever had, born 1560, died 1641. His " Memoirs," which have always been ranked among the best books of French history, contain a most particular account of what passed from the peace in 1570 to the assassination of Henry IV. in 1610; a period of time which has supplied the most copious subjects to the historians of France. They are full of numerous and various events; wars foreign and domestic, interests of state and religion, master-strokes of policy, unexpected discoveries, struggles of ambition, stratagems of policy, embassies and negociations,

SULPICIA, an ancient Roman poetess, who lived under the reign of Domitian, and has been thought worthy of the name of the Roman Sappho.

SULPICIUS (SEVERUS) of Aquitain, an eminent ecclesiastical historian, died 420. The principal of his works is "Historia Sacra," containing a succinct account of all the remarkable things that passed in the

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SUMOROKOF (ALEXANDER) the founder of the Russian theatre, and the person who, after Lomonozof, principally contributed to refine the poetry of his country, born 1727, died 1777.—With respect to his tragedies, Racine was his model; and his coincides are replete with humour; but besides dramatic writings, Sumorokof wrote love-songs, idyls, fables, satires, Anacreontics, elegies, versions of the Psalms, and Pindaric odes.

SUTTON (THOMAS) a patriotic English gentleman, founder of the Charter-house charity in London, born 1532, died 1611.

SUZE (HENRIETTE DE CO-LIGNI, COMTESSE DE LA) a celebrated French elegiae poetess, died 1673.

SWAMMERDAM (JOHN) an eminent Dutch naturalist, born 1637, died 1680.

SWEDENBOURG (HON. EMA-NUEL) an eminent mathematical, philosophical, and visionary writer, died 1772. His visionary productions are what he is best known by, and the sect which they have formed is become very numerous.

SWIETEN (VAN) an eminent German physician and medical author, died 1770.

SWIFT (DR. JONATHAN) dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin, an illustrious English poet, political, satirical, and miscellaneous writer, born 1667, died 1745. Of a life so various and so full of business as Swift's, we know not what part we could select, consistent with the limits of this work, that would not rather excite curiosity than gratify it? We decline therefore a task to which we have not room to do justice, and

refer the reader to Dr. Hawkesworth's very excellent "Life of Swift," prefixed to his edition of his works,-His works have been often printed, and in various forms: the principal are, "The Tale of a Tub; "Gulliver's Travels," a moral and political romance; " Letters; " Poems;" " Sermons;" political treatises, and a " History of the Four last Years of Oncen Anne,"-As the company of Swift was courted by persons of the first rank in life and literature, the following peculiarities may be related of him. He had a rule never to speak more than a minute at a time, and to wait for others to take up the conversation. He was peculiarly happy in punning; and used to say, " that none despised this talent but those who were without it." He also greatly excelled in telling a story, but in the latter part of his life used to tell them rather too often: he never dealt in the double entendre, or profaneness upon sacred subjects. He loved to have ladies in the company, because it preserved, he said, the delicacy of conversation: though it is certain there are in his writings greater indelicacies than any double entendres can amount

SWIFT (DEANE) a near relation of the above, and author of an Essay on his life, writings, and character, died 1783.

SYBRECHT (JOHN) a Flemish landscape painter, born 1630, died

SYDENHAM (THOMAS) an excellent English physician and medical writer, born 1624, died 1689.

SYDNEY. See SIDNEY.

SYLLA (LUCIUS CORNELIUS)
a renowned Roman general and dice

tator, but the scourge of his country (after he had been its deliverer from foreign enemies) by the cruelty of his internal administration of government, born 138,

died 78 B. C.

SYMMACHUS, a citizen and senator of ancient Rome, and consul in the year 391, who has left us tenbooks of Epistles; from which we collect that he was a warm opposer of the Christian religion, and an advocate for Paganism.

SYNESIUS, of Cyrene, an ancient father and bishop of the Christian church, who flourished at the beginning of the 5th century.—The works of Synesius, consisting of about 150 epistles on philosophical and polemical subjects, are in high esteem with the learned.

SYRUS (PUBLIUS) an ancient Latin author, who gained great fame by his comic pieces called "Mimes." His "Sententiæ," which were extracted from them, and include the substance of the doctrine of the wisest philosophers, are generally printed with the "Fables of Phædrus."

TACITUS (CAIUS CORNE-LIUS) a celebrated Roman historian, orator, and statesman, who flourished under Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. His " Annals," and his" History," are among the greatest efforts of the human mind, whether we consider the singularity of the style, the beauty of the thoughts, . . or the skill with which he paints . . the disguises and cheats of politi-. cians, and the weakness of the passions. The latter originally extended from the reign of Galba inclusively, to the reign of Nerva exclusively; but we have only 5 books left; which is a very small portion of it; for they do not con-

tain above a year and a half, when the whole work ought to contain about 29 years. The " Annals" began at the death of Augustus. and were continued to that of Nero. We have, however, but part of these left. Besides the History and the Annals, there remain of Tacitus " A Treatise of the Situation, Customs, and People of Germany," and a " Life of Julius Agricola." The piece " De Moribus Germanorum," is a curious and exact little work : and the " Life of Agricola" must be interesting to an inhabitant of this isle, who will find there many particulars concerning the situation, climate, and people of .. ancient Britain.

TALLIS (THOMAS) one of the greatest musicians that this country ever bred, flourished about the middle of the 16th century, and may justly be said to be the father of the cathedral style. Besides the offices constituting what are now termed the Morning, Communion, and Evening Services, in 4 parts, with the preces, responses, and litany, Tallis composed many anthems, and died 1585.

TANNER (THOMAS) bishop of St. Asaph, and an excellent antiquary, born 1674, died 1735, leaving a very laborious and valuable work, called "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," which employed him 40 years.

TARQUIN the Proud, king of Rome, a tyrant and usurper, who had rendered himself odious to the Romans by his pride and cruelty, when his son, Sextus Tarquinius, having ravished Lucretia, occasioned that well-known revolution, which put an end to the monarchy, and established the republic of Rome.

TASSO (TORQUATO) the prince

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of Italian poets, born 1544, died 1595. His works shew him to have been a philosopher, an orator, a logician, a critic, and a poet excellent in every kind of composition. The principal of these are, " Rinaldo," " Aminta," and " Gierusalemme Liberata," an epic poem in 24 books, which has been called by Balzac the richest and most finished work since the age of Augustus. The Life of Tasso was a chain of miseries and woes; for, banished from his own country, he suffered want and imprisonment, and, what is more intolerable, was oppressed by calumny.

TATE (NAHUM) a dramatic poet, born at Dublin 1652, succeeded Shadwell as poet-lautreat, and died 1715. He was author of nine dramatic performances, and a great number of poems; but is at present better known for his version of the Psalms, in which he joined with Dr. Brady, than for any other of

his works.

TATIAN of Assyria, a writer in defence of the Christians of the primitive church, flourished A. D. 170.

TATIUS (ACHILLES) an ancient Greek writer on mathematics, and author of a romance called "The Loves of Clitophon and Leu-

cippe."

TAVERNIER (JOHN BAP-TIST) a Frenchman, famous for his travels, born 1605, died 1689, having, during the space of 40 years of his life, travelled six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, and by all the different routes he could take, for the most part journeying on foot. His "Travels" have been frequently printed in 6 vols. 12mo. and contain many curious particulars.

TAYLOR (DR. JEREMY) bi-

shop of Down and Connor in Ireland, and a very eminent theological writer and controversialist, died 1667.

TAYLOR (JOHN) usually called the Water-poet from his being bred in the low occupation of a waterman, born 1580, died 1654. From his laborious profession he found leisure to write fourscore books, chiefly of humorous poems, which have been published in a folio volume.

TAYLOR (DR. JOHN) a learned dissenting divine, who, among other works, published "An Hebrew-English Concordance," in 2 vols. folio, which will remain a monument to all future ages of his indefatigable industry and critical skill. He died 1761.

TAYLOR (JOHN) a learned English divine, writer on civil law, and antiquary, born 1703, died 1766, leaving valuable editions of "Lysias" and "Demosthenes."

TELL (WILLIAM) an illustrious Swiss patriot, and chief instrument of the revolution which delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke in 1307. Geisler, the governor of these provinces for the emperor Albert, having ordered him, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant perceiving he had another arrow concealed under his cloak, asked him for what purpose? To which he boldly replied, "To have shot you to the heart if I had had the misfortune to kill my son." The enraged governor now ordered him to be hanged; but his fellow-citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and vanquished Geisler, who was shot to death by Tell, and the association for independency took place on the instant.

afterwards his liberty. He received his name as well as his liberty, from Terentius Lucanus, as the custom was; and thus, by a singular fatality, says madam Dacier, while

TEMPLE (SIR WILLIAM) an eminent English statesman and political and miscellaneous writer,

born 1629, died 1700.

TEMPLEMAN (DR. PETER) an eminent physician and medical writer, born 1711, died 1769.—It may not be improper to distinguish Dr. Templeman from

TEMPLEMAN (THOMAS) the author of "Engraved Tables, containing Calculations of the number of square Feet and People in the several Kingdoms of the World;" who was a writing-master in the town of St. Edmund's Bury.

TENIERS (DAVID) a muchadmired Flemish painter, born 1582, died 1649. He was a pupil of the famous Rubens, and employed himself chiefly in painting small pictures, filled with figures of persons drinking, chymists, fairs, and merry-makings. He always copied from nature, and accustomed his two sons (David and Abraham) to paint nothing but from that infallible model; by which means they both became excellent painters.

TENISON (DR.THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury, and a celebrated polemic writer against popery, born 1636, died 1715.

TERENTIUS (PUBLIUS) or TE-RENCE, an ancient dramaticwriter among the Romans, bornat Carthage in the year of Rome 560. Being brought early to Rome among other slaves, he fell into the hands of a generous master, Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who was so taken with his uncommon parts, that he gave him first a good education, and his name as well as his liberty, from Terentius Lucanus, as the custom was; and thus, by a singular fatality, says madam Dacier, while he has immortalised the name of his master, has not been able to preserve his own. Terence's chief excellence consists in heauty of characters, politeness of dialogue, and regularity of scene. Madam Dacier has observed, that "it would be difficult to determine which of his six plays deserves the preference, since they have each of them their peculiar excellencies. The " Andria" and " Adelphi," says she, " appear to excel in characters and manners;" the " Eunuch" and " Phormio," in vigorous action and lively intrigue; the " Heautontimorumenos" and " Hecyra," in sentiment, passion, and simplicity of style." He died about 159 B.C.

TERRASSON (L'ABBE') a French critic on Homer, born 1669, died 1750, with the reputation of having been one of the best practical philosophers of his age. There are some very fine things in his moral romance, called "Sethos;" his translations of Diodorus Siculus have been well spoken of; but his examination of Homer is void of true taste,

TERTULLIAN(QUINTUS-SEP-TIMIUS FLORENS) a celebrated father and defender of the primitive Christian church, who flourished under the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla.

THALES, the chief of the seven sages of Greece, born at Miletes, 640 B. C. founded the Ionic sect of philosophers, and died 545 before Christ.

THEMISTIUS, an ancient Greek orator, Peripatetic philosopher, and critic, who died A.D. 986. More still
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THEOBALD (LEWIS) an English dramatic poet, critic, and editor of Shakespeare, died 1742.

THEOCRITUS, an ancient Greek pastoral poet, who flourished about 260 B. C. The compositions of this poet are distinguished among the ancients by the name of " Idylliums," in order to express the smallness and variety of their natures; they would now be called " Miscellanies, or poems on several occasions."

THEODORE I. king of Corsica. See NEUHOFF.

THEODORET, of Antioch, bishop of Cyprus, an illustrious ecclesiastical historian, born 386, died 457. His " Ecclesiastical History" is a kind of supplement to Socrates and Sozomen, beginning where Eusebius leaves off, that is, at the rise of the Arian heresy in 322, and ending with 427, before the beginning of the Nestorian heresy.

THEODORIC, king of the Ostrogoths, a renowned warrior and legislator; but after being for 37 years the common father of the Italians and of the Goths, the infirmities of age rendered him cruel, and he tarnished the glory of his former days. He died 526, aged

THEODOSIUS THE GREAT, the last Roman emperor; a convert to Christianity, and a renowned general and legislator, born 335, died 305. His sons, Arcadius and Honorius, made a division of the empire into East and West, Arcadius being the first emperor of the East, and Honorius of the West.

THEODOSIUS THE YOUNGER, son of Arcadius, whom he succeeded in the empire of the East, and famous for a code of laws, styled

than 30 Orations of Themistius are lafter him The Theodosian Code. died 450.

> THEOGNIS, an eminent Greek poet, who flourished about 550 years before Christ.

THEOPHANES (PROKOPO-VITCH) metropolitan of Russia, and an historian who may be ranked among those to whom that kingdom is chiefly indebted for the introduction of polite literature, born 1681, died 1736.

THEOPHILUS, a writer and bishop of the primitive church, born and educated a heathen, and afterwards converted to Christianity. died 182. It is remarkable, that this patriarch of Antioch was the first who applied the term Trinity & to express the three persons in the Godhead:

THEOPHRASTUS, an ancient Greek Peripatetic philosopher, and moral writer, born 381, died 288 B. C. Of all his works, that on " The Characters of Men," has been by far the oftenest printed, and the most read.

THESPIS, a famous Greek tragic poet, and the first representer of tragedy at Athens. He carried his troop from village to village in a waggon, from which they performed their pieces. Alcestis was the first tragedy they performed at Athens, 536 B. C.

THEVENOT (MELCHISEDEC) librarian to the king of France, and a celebrated writer of travels, born at Paris 1621, died 1692. " Travels into the Levant, &c." were published in English, in folio, 1687.

THIRLBY (DR. STYAN) a very ingenious and learned English critic, and editor of "Justin Martyr," born 1692, died 1753.

THOMAS (ELIZABETH) an English poetess, known to the world

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by the name of Corinna, born 1675,1 Corinna, considered died 1730. as an author, is of the second rate: she had not so much wit as Mrs. Behn or Mrs. Manley, nor so happy a gift at intellectual painting, but her poetry is soft and delicate, and her letters sprightly and entertaining.

THOMSON (IAMES) an excellent British dramatic and pastoral poet, born at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1700, died 1748. His " Seasons" bring before us the whole magnificence of Nature, whether pleasing or dreadful, and have neither in style nor imagery ever been equalled. His other works are, five tragedies, a part (in conjunction with Mallet) of the Masque of " Alfred," and three beautiful poems called " Britannia," "Liberty," and " The Castle of Indolence," besides several smaller pieces.

THORESBY (RALPH) an eminent English biographer and antiquary, born 1658, died 1725.

THORNHILL (SIR JAMES) an English historical painter, born 1676, died 1732. His principal works are in Greenwich hospital and at Hampton Court.

THORNTON (BONNEL) a cebrated poet, essayist, miscellaneous writer, and translator of Plautus, died 1768.

THRASYBULUS, a renowned Athenian general and patriot, the deliverer of his country from the yoke of the thirty tyrants, flourished 294 B. C.

THUANUS (JACOBUS AU-GUSTUS) or, [AQUES-AUGUSTE DE THOU, an illustrious magistrate and historian of France, born 1553. died 1617, leaving behind him a "General History of the World," in 7 vols. folio, from 1545 to 1608, love of justice, and his clemency. written in very clear and excellent | He died 582.

Latin, and with an exactness and fidelity beyond example.

THUCYDIDES, an ancient Greek historian of the Peloponnesian war, . born 469, died 391 B.C. Xeno. phon's " Hellenica" are a supplement to Thucydides's History. As to his style, Tully speaks of it thus: " Thucydides is so full of matter, that the number of his sentences doth almost equal the number of his words; and in his words he is so apt, and so close, that it is hard to say, whether his words do more illustrate his sentences, or his sentences his words." The emperor Charles V. is said to have been so fond of this historian, that he always carried him with him into the camp, and used to talk of him with wonderful pleasure to those about him.

THURLOE (JOHN) secretary of state to the two protectors Oliver and Richard Cromwell, born 1616, died 1668. He was a man of a very amiable character in private life, and in the height of his power exercised all possible moderation towards persons of every party. His manner of writing is remarkable, above most of his contemporaries, for its conciseness, perspicuity, and strength. But the most authentic testimony of his abilities is that vast collection of his "State-papers," in 7 vols, folio, now in the hands of the public; which place the history of Europe in general, as well as that of Great Britain and its dominions, during that remarkable period, in the clearest light.

TIBERIUS (CONSTANTINE) raised by his merit to the throne of the eastern empire. He became the father of his people, and is equally extolled for his valour, his

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TIBULLUS (ALBIUS) a cele- ! brated Latin elegiac poet and critic, born 43 B. C. died A. D. 17. This author has usually been printed in the same volume with Catullus and Propertius.

TICKELL (THOMAS) an English poet, and one of the writers in the " Spectator," born 1686, died 1740.

TICKELL (RICHARD) grandson of the former, and a distinguished wit and poet, born about 1750, died Nov. 4, 1793. Mr. T. was first known to the public by a work called " Anticipation" (in which the manners of our most celebrated senators were depicted with wonderful felicity), though he had before published several poems. His chief works, beside the fore going, are " The Project," a political poem; "The Wreath of Fashion," a satirical poem; " Epistle from the Right Hon. C. J. Fox to the Hon. John Townsend;" " The Carnival of Venice;" an opera (in which the poetry of the songs was much admired); and some very elegant prologues and ingenious political pam-

TILLEMONT (SEBASTIAN LE NAIN DE) a French writer, born 1637, died 1698. His " Histoire des Empereurs, & Ecclesiastique," being deduced from the original sources, and written with the utmost fidelity and exactness, are to this day in very high esteem.

TILLOTSON (DR. JOHN) archbishop of Canterbury, and a very distinguished theological writer, born 1630, died 1694.

TINDAL (DR. MATTHEW) a most celebrated English polemical writer, born 1657, died 1733. He wrote two books, viz. " The Rights of the Christian Church asserted,"

Creation; or, the Gospel a Republi- . cation of the Religion of Nature." . The first of these was written against the church, the latter against reve- . lation; so that if the author's principles and designs had taken place. his plan would have been completed by the destruction of both. His real design certainly was to set aside all revealed religion, by shewing, that there neither is, nor can be, any external revelation at all, distinct from what he calls " the external revelation of the law of nature in the hearts of all mankind;" and accordingly his refuters have very justly treated him as a Deist.

TINDAL (NICHOLAS) nephew to the foregoing, a divine, miscellaneous writer, and translator and continuator of Rapin's History of

England, died 1774.

TINTORETTO, so called because he was a dyer's son, for his real name was Giacomo Robusti, a famous Venetian historical painter. disciple of Titian, and called the Furious Tintoret, for his bold manner of painting with strong lights and deep shades, for the rapidity of his genius, and for his vivacity of spirit; born 1512, died 1594:

TIMOLEON, a renowned Corinthian general, and the deliverer of Syracuse from the yoke of Dionysius the tyrant, died 337 B.C.

TITIAN, or TITIANO, the most universal genius for painting of all the Lombard school, the best colourist of all the moderns, and the most eminent for histories, landscapes, and portraits, born at Venice 1477, died 1576. Of the love . . of Charles V. for Titian many par- . . ticulars are recorded. It is said. that the emperor one day took up a pencil, which fell from the hand of this painter, who was then draw-&c. and." Christianity as Old as the | ing his picture; and that, upon the

compliment which Titian made him on this occasion, he replied "Titian has merited to be served by Cæsar." Whenever he sent him money, which was usually a large sum, he always did it with this obliging testimony, that "his design was not to pay him the value

of his pictures, because they were

above any price."

TITUS (VESPASIANUS) the Roman emperor, son of Vespasian, born A. D. 40. Of him it is related, that not being able to recollect any remarkably good action he had done on a certain day, he exclaimed with sorrow, "I have lost a day!" He was truly the father of his people, and though Rome laboured under various public calamities during his reign, such was his equitable and mild administration, that he constantly preserved his popularity. He died A. D. 81.

TOLAND (JOHN) a very famous Irish political, polemical, and miscellaneous writer and antiquary, whose real Christian name was Janus Junius; but, the boys at school making a jest of it, the master ordered him to be called John, which name he retained ever after. He was a man of most uncommon abilities, and, perhaps, the most learned of all the infidel writers; but his system being Atheism, he was led to employ his great parts and learning very much to the hurt and prejudice of society.

TOMPION (THOMAS) a most

eminent English watchmaker, died

1669.

TOOKE (ANDREW) a learned English divine, usher of the Charterhouse-school, and professor of geometry in Gresham college, born 1673, died 1731, having published several things for the assistance of youth; as, 4 Synopsis Græcæ Lin-

guæ;" "Ovid's Fasti," from the Dauphin edition, with an English interpretation and notes; and "The Pantheon, or, History of the Heathen Gods."

TORRENTIUS (JOHN) a very fine but immoral painter, of Amsterdam, died 1640. His obscene pictures were burned by the hands of the common hangman.

TORRICELLI(EVANGELISTE) an illustrious mathematician and philosopher of Italy, born 1608,

died 1647.

TOURNEFORT (JOSEPH PIT-TON DE) a famous French botanist and natural historian, born 1656, died 1708, having traversed a great part of the globe, and published the result in "Relation d'un Voyage du Levant, contenant l'Histoire Ancienne & Moderne de Plusieurs Isles d'Archipel, de Constantinople, &c." a work which comprises not only discoveries in botany, but other curious particulars relating to history, geography, and natural philosophy.

TRAJAN, a Roman emperor, celebrated in history for his mild and equitable government, and for his valour in the field. His cruelty to the Jews is the only stain on the lustre of his reputation. He was born A. D. 52, and died 117.

TRALLIAN (ALEXANDER) a celebrated Greek writer on physic, flourished about 550. Dr. Freind styles him one of the most valuable authors since the time of Hippocrates.

TRAPEZUNTIUS (GEORGI-US) of Crete, a Greek and Latin critic and commentator, born 1396,

died 1485.

TRAPP (JOSEPH) an English divine and poet, bern 1672, died 1747. His most considerable work was a translation of "Virgil;" which

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TRISS an emine died 155 is, " La &c. " Ita by Belisa however manifested the critic's judg- | ment, without the poet's fire. Trapp has stuck close to Virgil in every line; has expressed, indeed, the design, the characters, contexture, and moral of his poem; in short, has given Virgil's account of the actions. Dryden, on the contrary, not only conveyed the general ideas of his author, but conveyed them with the same majesty and fire, has led us through every battle with fear and trembling, has soothed us in the tender scenes, and enchanted us with the flowers of poetry. Virgil, contemplated through the medium of Trapp, appears an accurate writer; and the " Aneid" a well conducted fable; but, discerned in Dryden's page, he glows as with fire from heaven, and the " Æneid" is a continued series of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic, and sublime. Mr. Trapp wrote also a tragedy, called, " Abramule, or, Love and Empire," acted in 1704, the language of which is generally either prosaic or bombast; but the incidents are so affecting, and the plot so interesting, that it has been generally performed with applause. Lastly, he translated " Milton's Paradise Lost" into Latin verse, but with very little success.

TRENCHARD (JOHN) an illustrious English patriot and political writer, born 1669, died 1723. He was chiefly celebrated as a writer by his contributions (in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Gordon) to "Cato's Letters, or Essays on Liberty Civil or Religious, and other important Subjects."

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TRISSINO (JOHN GEORGE) an eminent Italian poet, born 1478, died 1550. His grand performance is, " La Italia liberata da Gotti," &c. "Italy delivered from the Goths by Belisarius, under the empire of

Justinian." He was the first modern in Europe who attempted an epic poem in a vulgar tongue and in blank verse.

TRYPHIODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, of whom remains a poem of about 700 lines, intitled "Ilie Alosis," or, "The Destruction of Troy."

TUCKER (ABRAHAM) a curious and original thinker, and author of "The Light of Nature pursued," 9 vols. 8vo. usually known under the assumed name of "Edward Search, Esq." He died 1775.

TULL (JETHRO) inventor of the drill-plough, and the first Englishman, perhaps the first writer ancient or modern, who attempted with any tolerable degree of success to reduce agriculture to certain and uniform principles, died 1741. His chief publication is "An Essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry, 1733," folio; a work of so much reputation, that it was translated into French by Mr. du Hamel.

TULLUS (HOSTILIUS) the third king of ancient Rome, a renowned warrior, who was destroyed, with his whole family, by a fire pretended to come from heaven, & but in reality the effects of a conspiracy of Ancus Martius, his successor, 640 B. C.

TURENNE (HENRY DE LA TOUR, VISCOUNT) a renowned maishal of France under Louis XIV. born 1611, killed at Saltzbach 1675.

TYE (CHRISTOPHER) a celebrated composer of church music in the 16th century.

TYERS (THOMAS) a political and miscellaneous writer, who among other things published a series of "Political Conferences," which are very highly esteemed. He was for many years proprietor

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of Vanxhall Gardens, and died 1787, made themselves sure of falling in aged bi.

TYNDALE (WILLIAM) a most zealous English reformer, memorable for having made the first English version of the Bible. Being persecuted in Bugland for this work, he fled to Germany, and afterwards to Antwerp, where, through the private machinations of the English clergy, who sent over informations against him, he was condemned, and suffered death as a heretic, in +536, being first strangled by the hands of the common hangman, and then burned. While he was tying to the stake, he cried with a fervent and loud voice, " Lord, open the king of England's eyes." His story is told at large in " Fox's Book of Martyrs."

TYRRANNION of Pontus, a celebrated grammarian and critic, who contributed very much to the preservation of Aristotle's works, flourish-

ed about 50 B. C.

TYRTÆUS, an ancient Greek poet, who flourished about 607 B.C. His story is one of the finest of antiquity; and the glorious success of his verses has advanced his name to the rank of the greatest heroes, as well as the noblest poets. The Lacedæmonians, having blocked up Messene, a revolted city of Pelopounesus, many years, and sworn to carry the town or die before it, by advice of the Pythian Oracle applied to the Athenians for a general. The Athenians sent them Tyrtæus, perhaps in ridicule; for, besides his occupation (that of a schoolmaster) utterly remote from military affairs, he is reported to have been short and very deformed, blind of one eye, and lame into the bargain. Nevertheless, he so ravished the soldiers by the animating powers of his verse, that, though they had

the encounter, they yet carried the victory, and won the town. works of Tyrtæus were, " The Polity of the Lacedæmonians;" " Moral Precepts" in elegiac verse; and five books of " War-Verses," some fragments of which still remain, and have been published with those of the minor Greek poets.

TYRWHITT (THOMAS) F.R.S. an eminent English critic and antiquary, detector of the Chattertonian imposture, and commentator on Shakespeare, born 1730, died 1786.

TZETZES (JOHANNES) a cele. brated grammarian of Constantinople, who died about the end of the 12th century. He wrote " Commentaries upon Lycophron's Alexandria," " Chiliades," a most celebrated work, abounding with political and civil knowledge, " Scholia upon Hesiod," " Epigrams and other Poems," and " Pieces upon Grammar and Criticism."

VAILLANT (JOHN FOY) an antiquary and medallist, to whom France was indebted for the science of medals, and Lewis XIV. for one half of his cabinet, born 1632, died 1706.

VALERIANUS (PIERIUS) an ingenious Italian philosopher and critic. born 1475, died 1558.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, an ancient Latin historian, of whom remain " Libri novem Factorum Dictorumque Memorabilium," dedicated to Tiberius Cæsar.

VALESIUS (HENRICUS) or Henry de Valois, a French critic of great abilities and learning, born 1603, published an edition of the ancient ecclesiastical historians, with valuable notes, as he did also of "Ammianus Marcellinus," and died 1676.

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de Valois, brother of Henry Valesius, and a very learned critic and historian, born at Paris 1607, wrote an elaborate Latin work, entitled "Gesta Francorum, seu de Rebus Francicis," in 3 vols. folio, from the year 254 to 752, and other works, and died 1692.

VALLA (LAURENTIUS) an Italian critic of great parts and learning, who attacked with vigour the barbarism which had prevailed over the Latin tongue for several ages; and wrote books on purpose to collect the elegancies of that language, born 1415, died 1465.

VANBRUGH (SIR JOHN) an excellent English dramatist, author of ten comic performances of matchless wit, but, for the most part, too highly tinctured with the licentious manners of the age, verifying the observation of Pope,

That Van wants grace, who never wanted wit."

His comedy of "Æsop," however, contains much general satire and useful morality. He lived esteemed by all his acquaintance, and died (1726) without leaving one enemy to reproach his memory.

VANDALE (ANTHONY) a learned Dutch critic, born 1638, died 1708. Of his works, which are in Latin, we have "A Treatise upon the Heathen Oracles," which he shews to have been the impostures of priests, and "A Treatise upon the Origin and Progress of Idolatry;" to which are subjoined several dissertations upon important subjects.

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VANDER-LINDEN(JOHN AN-TONIDES) a learned professor of physic at Leyden, born 1546, died 1614, having written many medical books, and one "De Scriptis Medi cis," being a catalogue of books upon physic. He also left good editions of "Celsus" and "Hippocrates."

VANDERMEEREN (JOHN) a Dutch lands ape painter, who excelled in battles and sea-pieces, died 1690, aged 63.

VANDERVELDE (ADRIAN) a Dutch history and landscape painter,

born 1639, died 1672.

VANDERVELDE (WILLIAM) an eminent Dutch painter, who excelled in sea-pieces, born 1633, died 1707.

VANDERWERF (ADRIAN) an eminent Dutch history and portrait painter, born 1659, died 1727.

VANDIEST (ADRIAN) a Dutch landscape painter, settled in England in the reign of Charles II. died 1704, aged 49.

VANDYCK (SIR ANTHONY) a most illustrious historical and portrait painter, born at Antwerp 1599, and trained under the no less illustrious Rubens. He travelled much, but flourished chiefly in England, in the service of Charles L. who conceived a marvellous esteem for his works, honoured him with knighthood, presented him with his own picture set round with diamonds, assigned him a considerable pension, sat very often to him for his portrait, and was followed by most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom. died 1641.

VANE (SIR HENRY, KNT.) a famous English statesman, political and theological writer, born 1612, beheaded on a charge of treason 1662.

VAN-EYCK (JOHN) called John of Bruges, a Flemish painter, and inventor of the art of mixing co--lours with oil, flourished in the 15th century.

VAN-HUYSUM (JOHN) a Dutch painter of great name for landscapes, flowers, and fruit pieces, boin 1682, died 1749. VANIERE (JAMES) a French Jesuit, and famous Latin poet, born 1664, died 1739. His principal works are, "Prædium Rusticum," and a "Poetical Dictionary."

VANINI (LUCILIO) a most determined atheist of Italy, born 1585.

Infusing his impious notions into the minds of his scholars, whom he taught physic, philosophy, and divinity, he was condemned to be burnt to death, which sentence was executed at Toulouse, 1619. Vanini laughed at every thing sacred, abominated the incarnation of our Saviour, denied the being of a God, ascribing all things to chance, and adored Nature as the cause of all

VANLOO (JOHN BAPTIST) a French history and portrait painter, born 1684, died 1745.

beings.

VANMANDER (CHARLES) a Flemish history and landscape painter, born 1548, died 1606.

VANNIUS or VANNI (FRAN-CISCO) an Italian history painter, born 1563, died 1610.

VAN OBSTAL (GERARD) an eminent Flemish sculptor, died 1668, aged 73.

VAN OOST (JAMES) a Flemish history, landscape, and portrait painter, born 1637, died 1713.

VAN OORT (ADAM) a Flemish history and portrait painter, born 1557, died 1641.

VAN ORLAY (BERNARD) an eminent Flemish history and landscape painter, disciple of Rubens, born 1490, died 1560.

VAN OOSTADE (ADRIAN) an eminent German painter, who excelled in painting rural sports, born 1610, died 1685.

VARENIUS (BERNARDO) an eminent Dutch geographer, author of "Geographia Universalis," translated into English by Sir Isaac New-ton, died 1660.

VARILLAS (ANTOINE) a French historical and political writer, born 1624, died 1696. He published a " History of France," comprising a period of 176 years, under nine different reigns, beginning with Lewis XI. and ending with Henry III. "Les Anecdotes de Florence, ou l'Histoire Secrette de la Maison de Medicis," and, " Histoire des Revolutions arrives en Europe en Matiere de Religion." He is, however, better known than esteemed, being found in many instances not only inaccurate, but unworthy of credit.

VARRO (MARCUS TEREN-TIUS) usually styled the most learned of the Romans, was born in the year of Rome 638; that is, about 28 before Christ. In the civil wars, he was zealously attached to Pompey; but, after his defeat, soon submitted to Cæsar, who was reconciled to him. From thence he applied his whole time to letters, and had the charge of the Greek and Latin libraries at Rome. He was 80 years of age when he wrote his 3 books " De Re Rustica," which are still extant. Five of his books " De Lingua Latina," which he addressed to Cicero, are also extant. There remain two divers fragments of his works, particularly of his " Menippean Satires," which are medleys of prose and verse; and Scaliger has collected some of his epigrams from among the " Catalecta Virgilii."

VASA. See GUSTAVUS.

VASARI (GEORGIO) a Florentine historical and portrait painter, and eminent for his skill in architecture, born 1514, died 1578. He was a writer as well as painter,

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Lives of the most excellent Painters, | ceedingly pure. Sculptors, and Architects," from 1300 to 1570, which is said to be written with great veracity and judgment: though some have charged him with flattering the masters then living, and with partiality to those of his own country.

VATER (ABRAHAM) an eminent German physician and anatomist, famous for his anatomical preparations, which form a curious cabinet at Wirtemburgh, and a description of which is published, under the title of "Vateri Musæum Anatomicum Proprium," born

1684, died 1751.

VAUBAN (SEBASTIAN LE PRESTRE) a famous French engineer who wrote a "Treatise on Fortification," and died 1707.

VAUGELAS (CLAUDE FAVRE DE) a most accurate and elegant French writer and critic, born 1585, died 1650. He was author of two very important works, " Remarques sur la Langue Francoise," a master-piece of elegance and solidity, and " Quint-Curce de la vie & des actions d'Alexandre le Grand, traduit du Latin," which appeared in 1646, and was the first good book written in French with purity of language.

VAYER. See MOTHE LE VA-YER.

VEGA (LOPEZ DE) a Spanish dramatic poet of incredible fertility of genius, born 1562, died 1635.

VEGETIUS (FLAVIUS RENA-TUS) a Roman general, flourished in the 4th century under the reign of Valentinian, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled " Epitome Institutorum Rei Militari," a compilation from many authors; the subject treated with much method

and published " A History of the and exaciness, and the Latinity ex-

VELLEIUS. See PATERCU. LUS.

VENETIANO (DOMINICO) a Venetian historical painter, and introducer of painting oil colours into Italy. The art was communicated to him alone, by John Van Eyck, of Bruges, the inventor; but it proved fatal to him, for having imparted it to Andrea del Castagno, he treacherously assassinated . him at Florence (to preserve tho . . secret to himself) in 1476.

VENERONI, an Italian grammarian and lexicographer of the 17th century. His dictionary and grammar of that language were approved by the famous Academy Della Crusca, and are justly held in

the highest repute.

VERELST (SIMON) a Flemish painter who excelled in flower pieces and fruits. He settled in England and died 1710.

VERGIL (POLYDORE) an Ita- 4 lian priest, who settled in England, . and published " A Collection of . Proverbs," in Latin, entitled, " Adagia;" an "History of England," of no good authority; a treatise . " Of Prodigies," and wrote " De Rerum Inventoribus," died 1555.

VERMEYEN (JOHN CORNE-LIUS) a Dutch historical and portrait painter, who attended the emperor Charles V. and drew his en- . campments, sieges, and battles, on . . the spot, from which designs the . famous tapestries in the Escurial at . Madrid were made.

VERNET (---) a most eminent marine painter, of France, born 1708, died 1789.

VERNON (EDWARD) a renowned Englishadmiral, born 1674, died 1757.

VERROCHIO (ANDREA) a

Florentine sculptor and painter, the first who found out the art of taking and preserving the likeness of the face by moulding off the features in plaster of Paris, born 1432, died 1488.

VERSCHURE (HENRY) a Dutch historical and landscape painter, born 1627, died 1690.

VERSTEGAN (RICHARD) a writer on English antiquities and the etymology of old English words, flourished about 1600.

VERTOT (RENE AUBERT DE) an agreeable and elegant French historical writer, born 1655, published, at different times, "The Revolutions of Portugal," of Sweden," and of Rome," "The History of the Order of Malta," and some other pieces, which are very highly esteemed. He died 1735.

VERTUE (GEORGE) a celebrated English engraver and antiquary, born 1684, died 1756.

VESALIUS (ANDREAS) a celebrated Flemish anatomist and physician, born 1514, died 1564.

VICTOR (SEXTUS AURELIUS)

a Roman historian who flourished under the emperors Constantius and Julian, and wrote two works, one "De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ," the other "De Cæsaribus," which make together an abridged history of Rome, from its foundation to the reign of Julian.

VICTOR (BENJAMIN) a dramatic writer, and author of "A History of the Stage," died 1779.

VICTORIUS (PETER) a very learned Florentine, whose life was spent in correcting and explaining the Greek and Latin writers of antiquity, there being few but are indebted more or less to his critical acumen: but his edition of "Cicero" was his capital work. He was born 1499, and died 1585.

VIDA (MARCUS HIERONY-MUS) of Cremona, an illustrious Latin poet, born 1470, died 1566. an

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VILLARS (LOUIS HECTOR) duke of, marshal of France, and one of the greatest generals of his time, under Louis XIV. and XV. born 1653, died 1732.

VILLIERS (GEORGE) duke of Buckingham, a great statesman, and memorable in English story for having been the favourite of two kings. He was born 1592, and assassinated by Felton 1628.

VILLIERS (GEORGE) dake of Buckingham, son of the former, and a very distinguished statesman, poet, and dramatic writer, born 1627, died 1688. His morals were bad, and as he lived a profligate he died a beggar: as he had raised no friend in his life, he found none to lament him at his death. As a writer, however, he stands in a quite different point of view; there we see the wit, and forget the libertine; but what will immortalize his memory while our language shall be understood, or true wit relished, is his celebrated comedy of " The Rehearsal."-See Fope's Epistle to lord Bathurst, v. 297.

VINCI (LEONARDO DA) an illustrious Italian painter, born 1445. He composed a great number of discourses upon several curious subjects, none of which, however, were published but a "Treatise of the Art of Painting." He died 1520, at Fontainbleau, in the arms of Francis I.

VINER (CHARLES) an eminent English law writer, died 1757.

VIRGIL, in Latin Publius Virgilius Maro, the most excellent of all the ancient Roman poets, was born U.C. 684, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, at a village called Andes, not far from Mantua,

was crefted at a small distance from curiosity to travellers. The inhaname of Parthenias, on account of the purity of his words and manners. He was so very bashful, that he frequently ran into the shops to prevent being gazed at in the streets: yet so honoured by the Roman people, that once coming into the theatre, the whole audience rose, out of respect to him. With regard to the characteristical difference between Virgil and Homer, so much disputed, it may with truth be affirmed, that the former excelled all mankind in judgment, and " Methe latter in invention. thinks the two poets," says Mr. Pope, " resemble the heroes they celebrate. Homer, boundless and irresistible as Achilles, bears all before him, and shines more and more as the tumult increases: Virgil, calmly daring like Aneas, appears undisturbed in the midst of the action, disposes all about him, and conquers with tranquillity. Or, when we look on their machines, Homer seems like his own Jupiter in his terrors, shaking Olympus, scattering the lightnings, and firing the heavens: Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, laying plans for empires, and regularly ordering his whole creation." The genuine and undisputed works of this poet are ten " Eclogues, or Bucolics," four books of "Georgics," and the " Aneid" in twelve books. Of the latter work, we are told, that Virgil read the sixth book to the emperor Augustus before the whole poem

and died at Brundisium in the sad was finished, when Octavia, who year of his age. His bones were had just lost her son Marcellus, the carried to Naples, according to his darling of Rome, and adopted son earnest request, and a monument of Augustus, made one of the audience. Virgil had artfully inthe city, which is still an object of serted that beautiful lamentation for the death of young Marcellus, bitants of Naples gave him the beginning with-" O nate, ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum," but suppressed his name till he came to the line-" Tu Marcellus eris:" upon hearing which Octavia could bear no more, but fainted away, overcome with surprize and sorrow. When she recovered, she made the poet a present of 10 sesterces for every line, which amounted in the whole to above 20001.

> VITRUVIUS (MARCUS VI-TRUVIUS POLLIO) a Roman architect, whose name is immortalized by 10 books "de Architectura," still extant. He flourished about 15 B.C.

VIVARES (FRANCIS) a most ingenious and celebrated landscapeengraver, though originally bred a staymaker, died November 1780. His landscapes are perhaps the finest specimens of that style of engraving which the art has exhibited. The late Mr. Woollet was so impressed with the truth and beauty of them, that he had always one of them placed before him while he was at work: and the advice given by a celebrated painter of this country to some young man who wished to improve himself in drawing landscapes, was to copy with diligence and accuracy the best works of Mr. Vivares. His merit was not sufficiently appreciated till his death; and now his works have found that place in the estimation of connoisseurs which they ever merited.

VOITURE (VINCENT) a polite

and elegant French miscellaneous he grew weary of it, and turned it writer and poet, born 1598, died 1648. His "Letters" make the bulk of his works.

he grew weary of it, and turned it into ridicule; he had sensibility without affection; was voluptuous without passions, open without sin-

VOLKOF (FEODOR) a most excellent actor, the Garrick of Russia, whose talents for the stage were as great as those of Sumorokof for dramatic composition, born 1729, died 1763.

VOLTAIRE (MARIE-FRAN-CIS AROUET DE) gentleman of the bedchamber and historiographer to the king of France, a most celebrated French historian, philosopher, dramatic writer, and epic poet, born 1694, died 1778. In his earliest years he displayed a ready wit and a sprightly imagination, and, as he said of himself, made verses before he was out of his cradle; indeed, such was the precocity of his talents, that many of his essays are now existing, which, though written when he was between 12 and 14, shew no marks of infancy. He was intended for the profession of the law, but became soon disgusted with the dryness of. that pursuit, and devoted his life to the service of the muses. His tragedies are chefs d'auvres of pathos and dignity; but his "Lettres Philosophiques" abound in bold expressions and indecent wittie isms against religion. The " Henriade" is a very fine epic poem; and his " Histories" of " Charles XII." and the " Czar Peter," are models of historic composition. - Of his character the following is a brief but just sketch: He was a Free-thinker at London, a Cartesian at Versailles, a Christian at Nancy, and an Infidel at Berlin. In society, he was alternately an Aristippus and a Diogenes. He made pleasure the object of his researches; he enjoyed it, and made it the object of his praise;

into ridicule; he had sensibility without affection; was voluptuous without passions, open without sincerity, and liberal without generosity; was stedfast to nothing by choice, but every thing by irregular starts of fancy. His life was an uncommon and perpetual change from greatness to meanness, from glory to contempt, and frequently has he combined the gravity of Plato with the legerdemain of Harlequin! Though he has often availed himself of his amazing talents to promote the cause of reason and humanity, to inspire princes with toleration, and with a horror for war; yet he too often exerted himself in extending the principles of irreligion and anarchy. As a man of letters, however, he will stand in the first rank with posterity, for brilliancy of imagination, for astonishing ease, exquisite taste, versatility of talents, and extent of knowledge.

VORSTIUS (CONRADE) a learned German Protestant divine and polemic writer, born 1569, died 1622.

VORTIGERN, a renowned British chief, who for his valour was, in 447, on the Romans quitting this island, cleded king of South Britain. He was however, though brave, a careless and luxurious prince, and, being threatened by the Scots and Piels, sent to the Saxons, then a people of Germany, The Saxons came for assistance. and landed in the island 450, under the conduct of two brothers, Hengist and Horsa, who shortly overthrew the confederate army. After which the Saxons began to pick quarrels with the Britons, which broke out into wars, and ended at last in the utter ruin of

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DRU fortu strik men ting on tr the natives. Vortigern, after this, ! committed incest with his own daughter, for which he was expelled the government, but he afterwards recovered himself, and married Rowena the daughter of Hengist, who, in consideration of the marriage, got the whole province of Kent into his power. Hengist took him prisoner, and for his ransom obtained further those provinces since called Essex, Sussex, and Middlesex. Thus the Saxons crept into authority by inches, and Vortigern, being retired to a castle which he bad built in North Wales, was burnt there (as is said) by fire from heaven. 484.

VOSSIUS (JOHN GERARDUS) a very learned professor of chronology and eloquence at Leyden, and of history at Amsterdam, whose works are frequently referred to as authorities, particularly the following: "De Historicis Gracis:"
"De Historicis Latinis;" and "Ars Historica." He was born 1577, and

died 1649.

VOSSIUS (ISAAC) son of the preceding, and a man of great parts and learning, born 1618, died 1689. His writings, though numerous, are not of the useful kind; being chiefly speculative and critical, nor is the Latin so pure as his father's.

VOSTERMAN, a famous Dutch landscape painter, born 1643, died 1603.

VOUET (SIMON) a celebrated French historical and portrait painter, born 1582, died 1641.

URCEUS (ANTHONY Co-DRUS) a most learned and unfortunate Italian, born 1446, was a striking instance of the miseries men bring upon themselves by setting their affections unreasonably on trifles.—This learned man lived

at Forli, and had an apartment in the palace. His room was so very dark, that he was forced to use a candle in the day-time; and one day, going abroad without putting it out, his library was set on fire. and some papers which he had prepared for the press were burned, The instant he was informed of this ill news, he was affected even to madness. He ran furiously to the palace, and, stopping at the door of his apartment, he cried aloud, " Christ Jesus! what mighty crime have I committed! whom of your followers have I ever injured, that you thus rage with unexpiable hatred against me?" Then turning himself to an image of the Virgin Mary near at hand, "Virgin (says he), hear what I have to say, for I speak in earnest, and with a composed spirit. If I shall happen to address you in my dying moments, I humbly intreat you not to hear me, nor receive me into heaven, for I am determined to spend all eternity in hell." Those who heard these blasphemous expressions endeavoured to comfort him. but all to no purpose; for, the society of mankind being no longer supportable to him, he left the city, and retired, like a savage, to the deep solitude of a wood. say he was murdered there by ruffians; others, that he died at Bo. logua in 1500, after much contrition and penitence.-His works consist of speeches, letters, and poems.

URSUS (NICHOLAS RAIMA-RUS) a very famous Danish astronomical writer, born 1550, died 1580.

USHER (JAMES) archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, and a most illustrious prelate for piety and learning, born 1580, died 1656. His

thief work, entitled " Annales Ve- tude of power from 1725 to 1742. teris et Novi Testamenti," is an excellent sacred chronology, in which the greatest events of profane and sacred history are reconciled, It is translated into English in 1 vol. folio.

WAGENSEIL (JOHN CHRIS-TOPHER) a very learned German polemical writer, born 1633, died 1706.

WAKE (DR. WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury, and a most celebrated polemic writer, born 1657, died 1737.

WALLACE (SIR WILLIAM) a gallant general of the Scots, who endeavoured to rescue his country from the English yoke; but being taken prisoner, he was unjustly tried by the English laws, condemned, and executed as a traitor to Edward I. king of England, 1304.

WALLER (EDMUND) an eminent English poet and political writer, memorable, above all, for his address in improving and refining the English tongue. He was indeed the parent of English verse, and the first who shewed us that our language had beauty and numbers in it; for between what Spenser wrote last, and Waller first, there was not much above 20 years distance; yet Waller's language, like the money of that time, is as current now as ever; while Spenser's words are like old coins, one must go to an antiquary to understand their true meaning and value. He was born 1605, and died 1687.

WALLIS (JOHN) an eminent English mathematician, born 1616, died 1703.

WALPOLE(SIR ROBERT) earl of Orford, a very eminent statesman and political writer, born 1674, was prime-minister under George I. and II. enjoying pleniHe died 1745.

WALSH (WILLIAM) an eminent English critic and poet, boat 1663, died 1708.

WALSYNGHAM (SIR FRAN-CIS) a great statesman in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and author of an excellent treatise, called " The Complete Ambassador," born 1500, died 1590.

WALTON (BRIAN) bishop of Chester, and editor of the Polyglott Bible in 6 vols. folio, born 1600, died 1661.

WALTON (ISAAC) author of the " Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation," and of " Lives of several Eminent Englishmen," both works of exquisite merit, was born 1593, died 1683.

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WARBURTON(WILLIAM) bishop of Gloucester, a very eminent theological writer, critic, and controversialist, born 1691, died 1779. His works are very numerous; but those for which he is most celebrated are, " A Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by Historians;" " The Alliance between Church and State;" " The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, on the Principles of a religious Deist, from the omission of the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments in the Jewish dispensation;" " A Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man;" and editions of " Shakespeare," and of " Pope's Works," with notes.

WARD (SETH) hishop of Salisbury, famous chiefly for his skill in mathematics and astronomy, born 1617, died 1689.

WARD (DR. JOHN) an eminent critic and antiquary, born 1679, died 1758. His " Lives of the Professors of Gresham College"

is a considerable addition to the history of learning in our country.

WARD (SAMUEL) vicar of Cotterstock-cum-Glapthorne in Northamptonshire, and author of "A Modern System of Natural History" in 12 vols, a work of very considerable merit, died 1790.

WARE (SIR JAMES) a celebrated antiquary and historian of Ireland, born 1604, died 1666.

WARHAM (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor of England, under Henry VII. and VIII. died 1532.

WARNER (DR. FERDINAN-DO) an English divine, theological, biographical, historical, and medical writer, born 1703, died 1768.

WARTON (THOMAS) born 1728, died 1790, very highly celebrated as a biographer, annotator, antiquary, and poet; his talents in which latter capacity gained him the post of laureat of England in 1785. Of his works, a perfect list will be found in the European Magazine for May 1796, pages 312, 313; but his chef d'auvre was a " History of English Poetry," which will remain an immortal ornament of his industry, the correctness of his judgment, and the penetration of his understanding. Mr. Warton was succeeded in the laureateship by Henry James Pye, Esq. a descendant of the ever-memorable patriot John Hampden.

WARWICK (RICHARD NEVIL EARL OF) a famous general and statesman, who acquired the title of the King-maker, from the versatility of his conduct, and the success that attended it, in the civil war between Henry VI. and Edward IV. in which he for some time espoused the cause of Henry, and then went over to Edward, whom he scated

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on the throne. "He afterwards revolted from Edward, and gave him battle; took him prisoner; aided Henry VI. to reascend the throne; and died in his interest, 1471.

WATERLAND (DR. DANIEL)
an eminent English divine and polemic writer, born 1683, died 1740.

WATSON (JOHN) an English divine, and author of 4 A History of Halifax," born 1724, died 1783.

WATSON (COLONEL HENRY) a very celebrated engineer in the service of the English East India Company, and of eminent skill in naval architecture, born 1737, died 1786.

WATTEAU (ANTHONY) a celebrated French painter, born 1684, died 1721.—In his dying moments he is said to have given a strong testimony of his affection to his art. A priest, who attended him, offering him a crucifix to kiss which was miserably ill painted, "For God's sake, father (said the dying man), remove it from me; the sight of it shocks me."

WATTS (DR. ISAAC) a dissenting divine, philosopher, poet, and mathematician, of uncommon genius and celebrity, born 1674, died 1748. Perhaps no author before him ever appeared with reputation on such a variety of subjects as he has done, both as a prose-writer and a poet; and there is no man of whose works so many have been dispersed, both at home and abroad; and translated into such a variety of languages. They were collected and published in 6 vols. 4to. 1753. " Few books (says Dr. Johnson) have been perused by me with greater pleasure than Watts's " Improvement of the Mind;" a work in the highest degree useful and pleasing ; and whoever has the care of instructing others may be charged

with deficiency in his duty if this for, before his time, England imbook isnot recommended." Few men | ported the finer earthen-wares; but, have left behind them such purity for more than twenty years past, of character, or such monuments of she has exported them to a very laborious piety. He has provided instruction for all ages, from those who are lisping their first lessons, to the enlightened readers of Malebranche and Locke; he has left neither corporeal nor spiritual nature unexamined, but has taught the art of reasoning, and the science of the stars.

WEBB (PHILIP CARTERET) a very distinguished English antiquary and law-writer, born 1700, died 1770.

WEDGWOOD (70SIAH) F. R. and A. SS. to whose indefatigable labours England is indebted for the establishment of a manufacture that has opened a new scene of extensive commerce, before unknown to this or any other country. It is unnecessary perhaps to say, that this al-Indes to the pottery of Staffordshire, which, by the efforts of Mr. Wedgwood, has been carried to a degree of perfection, both in the line of utility and ornament, that leaves all works, ancient or modern, far behind. Mr. W. was the younger son of a potter, but derived little or no property from his father, whose possessions consisted chiefly of a small entailed estate, which descended to the eldest son. He was the maker of his own fortune; and his country has been benefited in a proportion not to be calculated. His many discoveries of new species of earthen-wares and porcelains, his studied forms and chaste style of decoration, and the correctness and judgment with which all his works were executed under his own eye, and by artists, for the most part, of uniting the rivers Trent and Merhis own forming, have turned the sey; and branches have since been current in this branch of commerce; made from it to the Severn, to Ox-

great annual amount, the whole of which is drawn from the earth, and from the industry of the inhabitants; while the national taste has been improved, and its reputation raised in foreign countries. inventions have prodigiously increased the number of persons employed in the potteries, and in the traffic and transport of their materials from distant parts of the kingdom: and this class of manufacturers is also indebted to him for much mechanical contrivance and arrangement in their operations; his private manufactory having had, for thirty years and upwards, all the efficacy of a public work of experiment. Neither was he unknown in the walks of philosophy. His communications to the Royal Society shew a mind enlightened by science, and contributed to procure him the esteem of scientific men at home and throughout Europe. His invention of a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts, is of the highest importance to their promotion, and will add celebrity to his name. At an early period of his life, seeing the impossibility of extending considerably the manufactory he was engaged in on the spot which gave him birth, without the advantages of inland navigation, he was the proposer of the Grand Trunk Canal, and the chief agent in obtaining the act of parliament for making it, against the prejudices of the landed interest. The Grand Trunk Canal is go miles in length,

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ford, and to many other parts. Still farther to promote the interest and benefit of his neighbourhood, Mr. W. planned, and carried into execution, a turnpike-road, ten miles in length, through that part of Staffordshire called The Pottery; thus opening another source of traffic, if, by frost or other impediment, the carriage by water should be interrupted. Having acquired a large fortune, his purse was always open to the calls of charity, and to the support of every institution for the public good: and he will be long and deeply regretted by his country as the able and zealous supporter of her commerce, and the steady patron of every valuable interest of society. He was born 1731, and died Jan. 3, 1795.

WELSTED (LEONARD) an English poet, dramatic and miscel-

laneous writer, died 1749.

WENTWORTH (SIR THO-MAS) earl of Stafford, a celebrated statesman under Charles I. born 1504, beheaded on a false charge of treason May 12, 1641. After the Restoration, the bill of attainder was reversed, as a stain on the justice of the nation.

WESLEY (JOHN) a very celebrated leader of the seft called Methodists, born 1703. Having received his education at the Charterhouse, he became afterwards fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Even at the early age of twenty-six, he was distinguished by his piety. By reading the works of the famous William Law, he, his brother Charles, and a few young friends, entered into that strift course of life which marks their sect at the present day. They received the sacrament every week; observed all the fasts of the church; visited

partook of no amusement. From the exact method in which they disposed of each hour, they acquired the nick-name of Methodists, and are the only people who take to themselves a term first given in reproach. He now appeared as a zealous reformer, and travelled into Georgia to convert the Indians, In essentials he differed nothing from the Church of England; his peculiar opinions were, justification by . . faith, and christian perfection : . . and those doftrines he propagated throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, in all which kingdoms he established numerous congregations. It is computed that in the three kingdoms there are 80,000 members of this society. He visited . them alternately; travelled 8000 miles every year; preached three or four times constantly in one day: .. rose at four, and employed all his time in reading, writing, attending the sick, and arranging the various parts of this numerous body of people. Few men have written so voluminously as he; divinity devotional and controversial, history, philosophy, medicine, politics, poetry, &c. &c. were all, at different times, the subjects of his pen; and, whatever may be the opinions held of his divinity, it is impossible to deny him the merit of having done infinite good to the lower class of people. Indeed, the great point in which his name and mission will be honoured is this: he directed his labours toward those who had no instructor; to the highways and hedges; to the miners in Cornwall, and the colliers in Kingswood. These unhappy creatures married and buried amongst themselves, and often committed murders with impunity, before the Methodists sprang prisons; rose at four o'clock, and lup. By the humane and active en-

· deavours of him and his brother Londinensibus, &c. . . Charles, a sense of decency, morals, . and religion, was introduced into . . the lowest classes of mankind; the · ignorant were instructed, the wretch-. ed relieved, and the abandoned re-. · claimed. This great and good man . . died March 2, 1791, in his 88th year.

WEST (DR. GILBERT) a pious and learned English gentleman, who wrote " Observations on the Resurrection," and suggested to the celebrated Lord Lyttelton such convincing evidences of the truth of the New Testament, as produced that noble author's fine " Dissertation on St. Paul." Dr. West also produced several poems of merit, particularly " The Institution of the Garter;" but is still better known . by his translation of " Pindar," of which Dr. Johnson's opinion is, that it is " the product of great labour and great abilities." He concluded a pious and exemplary life, March 26, 1756.

WEST (THOMAS) an English antiquarian, and author of a " Guide to the Lakes of Westmoreland," born 17 15, died 177 9.

WETSTEIN (JOHN JAMES) a very learned divine of Germany, editor of a New Testament in Greek and Latin, with various readings and commentaries, born 1693, died 1754.

WHALLEY (FETER) an English divine and eminent critic and commentator on Shakespeare and Ben Jonson; and editor of the works of the latter, born 1792, died 1791.

WHARTON (HENRY) an Enghish divine and historian of most uncommon abilities, born 1664, died 1694. His best works are, " The History of the Troubles and Trials of Archbishop Laud," and " Historia de Episcopis & Decanis

ad MDXL."

WHARTON (PHILIP DUKE OF) an English nobleman of most eccentric character. born 1600. went to France and engaged in the Pretender's interest, for which he was attainted of high treason, but died in Spain 1731.

WHEELER (SIR GEORGE) an English divine, author of " A Journey into Greece," " An Account of the Churches and Places of the Primitive Christians," and " The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Oconomics," which contains directions for the religious conduct of a family; born 1650, died 1724.

WHICHCOT (BEN JAMIN) an eminent English divine and theological writer, born 1600, died 1683.

WHISTON (WILLIAM) an English divine and mathematician of very uncommon parts and learn. ing, born 1667, died 1752. His principal works are, " A New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things; wherein the creation of the world in six days, the universal deluge, and the general conflagration, as laid down in the holy scriptures, are shewn to be perfectly agreeable to reason and philosophy," " A Short View of the Chronology of the Old Testament, and of the Harmony of the Four Evangelists," " Prælectiones Physico-Mathematicæ," " Primitive Christianity revived," " The Literal Accomplishment of Scripture - prophecies," " Life of Dr. Samuel Clarke," and " The Genuine Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish historian, in English," which is reckoned the most useful of all Whiston's learned labours, and has met with the greatest encouragement. He also

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published " Memoirs of his own writer against the Puritans, born Life and Writings," which are very 1530, died 1604. curious.

WHITBY (DANIEL) an English divine, author of more than forty works, full of good sense and learning; but the most considerable is his " Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament," in 2 vols. folio, which is still the principal commentary used by the English clergy. He was born 1638, and died 1726.

WHITEFIELD (GEORGE) an English divine, theological and controversial writer, and founder, in 1740, of the sect of Methodists, died 1779.

WHITEHEAD (PAUL) an English poet of very considerable talents, died 1774.

WHITEHEAD (WILLIAM) author of " The Roman Father," " Fatal Constancy," and " Creusa," tragedies: " The School for Lovers," a comedy, and " A Trip to Scotland," a farce. In 17.57 he was appointed poet laureat on the death of Colley Cibber, and died 1785.

WHITEHURST (JOHN) F.R.S. a most ingenious writer on mechanics, hydraulics, &c. &c. born 1713, died 1788.

WHITELOCKE (BULSTRODE) a celebrated English lawyer and statesman under Oliver Cromwell, born 1605, died 1676, leaving "Memorials of English Affairs from the beginning of the reign of Charles 1. to the Restoration of Charles II." His relation to the public was such throughout all the revolutions, that few mysteries of state could be to him any secret; nor was the facility of his pen less considerable than his knowledge of affairs.

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WHITGIFT (JOHN) archbishop of Canterbury, and an eminent

WICKLIFF (JOHN) professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, born 1324, was the father of the Reformation of the English church from popery, being the first who opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporalities of the church, in 1377. He died 1384, leaving many books behind him for the establishment of his doftrines, the chief of which is a treatise, entitled " Trialogus," from the speakers in it (for it is written in the form of a dialogue), whose names are " Alethia or Truth, Pseudis or a Lye, and Phronese or Wisdom." This is almost the only work of Wickliff's that has been printed.

WICQUEFORT (ABRAHAM DE) a Dutch statesman and historian, famous for his embassies and his writings, born 1508, died 1682. His chief works are, "L'Histoire des Provinces-Unies des Pays-Bas. depuis le parfait etablissement de cet Etat par la Paix de Munster," which contains 1174 pages in folio, and "L'Ambassadeur & ses Fonctions," 2 vols. 4to.

WILKINS (JOHN) bishop of Chester, a most ingenious and learned theologian, critic, and mathematician, born 1614, died 1672. " The Mathematical and Philosephical Works" of this author were collected and published 1708, all which are ingenious and learned. and many particularly curious and entertaining.

WILKINS (DAVID) keeper of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, and an eminent antiquary, born 1678, died 1740.

WILLIAM (OF MALMSBURY)

a monk and English historian to his own time, flourished 1140.

WILLIAM (OF NEWBURY) a monk, and English historian of his own time, flourished 1197.

WILLIAMS (JOHN) archbishop of York, and lord keeper under James I. an eminent theological

writer, born 1582, died 1650.

WILLIAMS (ANNA) a poet and miscellaneous writer, who having lost her sight by a cataract was received under the hospitable roof of Dr. Johnson, in which sanctuary she died 1783, aged 77. A volume of her "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse" was published in the

year 1766.

WILLIAMS (JOHN) an ingenious mineralogist, author of a "History of the Mineral Kingdom," two vols. 8vo. the result of more than 40 years actual observation in Scotland and Wales, and of an essay on "Vitrified Forts," 1777, 8vo. Died May 29, 1795.

WILLIS (DR. BROWNE) an English antiquary, born 1682, made and published "A Survey of the Cathedrals of England," and wrote other works, and died 1760.

WILLOUGHBY (FRANCIS) a celebrated English natural historian,

born 1635, died 1672.

WILSON (ARTHUR) an English historian and dramatic writer, born 1596, died 1652. He composed some comedies, which were afted at Blackfriars by the king's players, and a "History of the Life and Reign of King James I."

WILSON (DR. THOMAS) bishop of Sodor and Man, an excellent prelate, and eminent writer in theology, born 1663, died 1755. His works, in 2 vols. folio, consist of Religious Tracts and Sermons, with a short "History of the Isle of Man,"

WILSON (THOMAS) D. D. son of the foregoing pious bishop, born 1703, was rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook 46 years, and published a work, in 4to. entitled "The Ornaments of Churches considered," and a pamphlet, entitled, "Distilled Liquors the Bane of the Nation," and died 1784. His warm patronage of the celebrated female historian Macaulay, to whom, while living, he erected a statue in his church, is well known.

WILSON (BENJAMIN) F.R.S. an eminent English painter, and writer on subjects of natural philo-

sophy, died 1788.

WINKELMAN (ABBE JOHN) an eminent German writer on subjects of taste and art, born 1718, assassinated 1768. His chiefworks are, a "History of Art," and "Monumenti Inediti,"

WINTRINGHAM (SIR CLIF-TON) bart, and M. D. an eminent English physician and medical writer, born 1710, died Jan. 1794, leaving several valuable works, particularly an edition of Dr. Mead's "Monita & Præcepta Medica, permultis Annotationibus & Observationibus illustrata;" "An Experimental Inquiry concerning some Parts of the Animal Structure;" "An Inquiry into the Exility of the Vessels of the Human Body;" and two volumes "De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii."

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WINWOOD (SIR RALPH) secretary of state in the reign of James I. author of "Memorials of Affairsof State in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I." three volumes folio, born 1565, died 1617.

WIRLEY (WILLIAM) an English antiquarian and heraldic writer, died 1618.

WISE (FRANCIS) an eminent

English antiquary, born 1695, died who ran? and being told, the 1767.

French, and that they were defeat-

WISSING(WILLIAM) an excellent Dutch portrait painter, born

1656, died 1687.

WITSIUS (HERMAN) a very learned and eminent Dutch divine, born 1626, died 1708, having published several important works, of which one of the principal is "Ægyptiaca;" in which he compares the religious rites and ceremonies of the Jews and Egyptians. He wrote also "The Oeconomy of the Covenants between God and Man," on which see a most elegant

WOFFINGTON (MARGARET) an eminent English actress, celebrated for beauty of countenance and elegance of form, as well as good sense and general merit in her profession, Born 17 18, died 1760.

eulogy in Hervey's Theron and As-

pasio, vol. 2. p. 366.

WOIDE (DR. CHARLES GOD-FREY) one of the librarians of the British museum, a most learned grammarian and lexicographer of the Egyptian language, and editor of the famous Alexandrian New Testament. He was chaplain of the Dutch chapel in the Savoy, and died 1790, leaving behind him a character unblemished as a man, unrivalled as a scholar.

WOLFE (MAJOR GENERAL JAMES) a renowned English officer, who signalized himself by his valour and military skill upon many occasions, and at length fell a victim to a most dangerous, but glorious and successful enterprise, the conquest of Quebec in 1759, aged 34, being slain at the decisive moment which assured victory to his troops. Rouzed from fainting in the last agonies by the sound of, of They run!" he eagerly asked,

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who ran? and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he said, "Then I thank God, I die contented;" and almost instantly expired. He was brought to England, and interred with all military honours in Westminster Abbey, where a magnificent monument is crected over him.

WOLF (CHRISTIAN) an eminent German lawyer, philosopher, and political writer, born 1679, died 17.54.

WOLLASTON (WILLIAM) as English gentleman distinguished as a writer by a treatise entitled, "The Religion of Nature Delineated:" a work for which so great a demand was made, that more than 10,000 were sold in a very few years: it is, however, a system of x theism, yet one of the best written books in the English language. He was born 1650, and died 1724.

WOLSEY (THOMAS) prime minister of Henry VIII. who, from being the son of a butcher at Ips- . wich, rose to be archbishop of York, chancellor of England, cardinal priest of St. Cicily, and legate a latere, was born 1471. Having gained an entire ascendancy over the king, he drew him at length into such measures abroad, that the balance of Europe was destroyed, and his majesty perpetually made a bubble; the cardinal's avarice being fed, and his ambition flattered, by the emperor, the court of France, and that of Rome, in their turns. In the character of a churchman, he . . . was undoubtedly the disgrace of his . . profession; being lewd and vicious . himself, serving the king in all his . . secret pleasures, and most extravagantly proud and ostentatious: to . . support which, his ambition and . . covetousness were proportionable,

He aspired to the popedom upon the deaths of Leo X. and Adrian VI. but without success. At last he fell under the king's displeasure. too great obsequiousness to the see of Rome in the process relating to the king's divorce from queen Catharine, and some inferior accidents, concurred to destroy his interest with his majesty; the great seal was demanded of him, his goods all seized to the king's use, and himself arrested for high-treason, and committed to the custody of the lieutenant of the Tower, who had orders to bring him to London. This disgrace affected his mind to such a degree, that he fell sick at Sheffield, in the earl of Shrewsbury's house: whence, by slow degrees, he proceeded as far as Leicester, where he is said to have taken poison, in order to put an end to his miserable life. In his last agony he regretted that he had not served God with the same fidelity he had always used toward his royal mas-He died, Nov. 29, 1530, and was interred in the abbey of Leicester .- Wolsey was the greatest instance many ages had produced of the variety and inconstancy of human things, both in his rise and fall. By his temper in both it appears, that he was unworthy of his greatness, and deserved what he suffered; yet it must be acknowledged, that his schemes for the promotion of learning were noble and well laid, as appears from the seven lectures which he founded at Oxford, from his college there, now Christ-church, and his school at Ipswich. He was the patron of learned men, a judge and munifieent encourager of the polite arts; and many remains of his magnificent ideas in architefture still exist.

WOOD (ANTHONY) an eminent English antiquary and biographer, born at Oxford 1632, died 1695, leaving the following most valuable works: " Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis," and " Athenæ Oxoniensis. exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the most ancient and famous University of Oxford, from A. D. 1500, to 1695. To which are added, the Fasti, or Annals, of the said University." As a collector, Mr. Wood deserves highly of posterity: but his narrowness of mind and furious prejudices are unpardonable, and we want correctness both of judgment and style in his works.

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WOOD (ROBERT) under secretary of state in 1764, and author of a very curious "Essay on the Original Genius of Homer," died 1771.

WOODWARD (JOHN) an English natural philosopher and physician, born 1665, died 1728. His chief works are, "Fossils of all Kinds digested into a Method suitable to their mutual Relation and Affinity," and an "Essay towards the Natural History of the Earth."

WOODWARD (HENRY) a very celebrated comedian, born 1717, died 1777, having written a farce called "Marplot in Lisbon;" and "Man's the Master," a comedy.

WOOLLETT (WILLIAM) a most eminent English historical and land-scape engraver, deservedly esteemed the first in his profession, born 1735, died 1785. His plate of the "Death of General Wolfe" is a chef d'œuvre of the graphic art, and gave rise to the following lines by an ingenious young man, whose talents the Compiler of this Work

admires, and whose friendship he nious English poet, born 1731. His values:

Long as the Arts shall flourish in our land,

or Science o'er it wave her magic wand,

hail thy name,

44 And Time preserve it in the rolls of Fame.

Vain were the task thy wond'rous skill to praise,
 As vain the monumental stone to

raise;

The first in ev'ry line with ease we trace,

"And Woollett ever lives in Wolfe's Decease."

T. P.

WORMIUS (OLAUS) a learned physician and medical writer of Denmark, born 1588, died 1654.

WORSDALE (JAMES) a painter and dramatic writer, died 1767. He was author of several small pieces, songs, &c. and of five dramatic performances.

WOTTON (SIR HENRY) an eminent English statesman and poet, born 1568, died 1639. After his death were published, "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ: or, a Collection of Lives, Letters, Poems, with characters of sundry personages, and other incomparable pieces of language and art. By the curious pentil of the ever-memorable Sir Henry Wotton."

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WOTTON (WILLIAM) an English divine, critic, historian, and miscellaneous writer of great learning, born 1666, died 1726. His chief works are, "Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning;" The History of Rome from the death of Antoninus Pius to the death of Severus Alexander," and "Cysreithjeu Hywel Dda, ac erail; ceu, Leges Wallieæ Ecclesiasticæ & Civiles Hoeli Boni, & aliorum Walliæ Principium, &c."

WOTY (WILLIAM) a very inge-

nious English poet, born 1731. His principal poems are printed in two vols. 8vo. Among the best of his productions the song of "My temples with clusters of grapes I'll entwine," &c. is to be classed; the merit of which is universally known. Mr. W. was a true bon vivant; but by a too great indulgence of his passion for conviviality and society he unfortunately injured his constitution, and died 1791.

WOUVERMANS (PHILIP) an excellent Dutch landscape painter,

born 1620, died 1668.

WRAY (DANIEL) a learned English antiquary, born 1701, died 1783.

WREN (SIR CHRISTOPHER) a most illustrious English architect and mathematician, born 1632, died 1723. The conflagration of the city of London gave him many opportunities of employing his genius; for the cathedral of St. Paul, the parochial churches, and other public structures, which had been destroyed by that dreadful calamity, were rebuilt from his designs, and under his direction. Among the many public buildings erected by him in the city of London, the church of St. Stephen in Walbrook, that of St. Mary-le-Bow, the Monument, and the cathedral of St. Paul, have . more especially drawn the attention of foreign connoisseurs; the former of these is famous all over Europe, and is justly reputed the masterpiece of Sir Christopher.

WYCHERLEY (WILLIAM) an eminent English comic poet, born 1640, died 1715. Beside four comedies, "Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park," "The Gentleman-Dancing. Master," "Plain Dealer," and "Country Wife," he published a folio volume of poems.

WYKEHAM (WILLIAM OF)

born at Wykeham, Hampshire, 1924, was bishop of Winchester in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. and secretary of state to the first of these monarchs. He was likewise an eminent architect, founder of St. Mary of Winchester's sollege at Oxford, since called New Cöllege, and of a noble school at Winchester, and died 1404.

XENOCRATES, a celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Plato,

born 396, died 314 B. C.

XENOPHON, an illustrious Athenian philosopher, soldier, and historian, born in the 82d, and died in the 105th Olympiad, leaving behind him many excellent works, of which a fine collection is happily come down to us. The principal of these are, the " Cyropædia," or the life, discipline, and actions, of the Elder Cyrus: seven books of the " Expedition of the Younger Cyrus into Persia, and of the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks underhimself:" seven books of the " Grecian History;" four books of the " Memorabilia" of Socrates, with the " Apo-· logia Socrates," and the "Hellenica," or seven books of Grecian history. being a continuation of Thucydides to 48 years farther.

XENOPHON, usually mentioned with the epithet Ephesius, from the place of his birth, to distinguish him from the above Xenophon Socraticus, is the author of a romance in five books "Of the Loves of Abrocomus and Anthia," which are entitled "Ephesiaca." He flourished about 250 B. C.

XERXES I. king of Persia, memorable for the vast army with which he entered Greece, amounting to 5,283,220 souls, exclusive of women, eunuchs, and other attendants. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ by the valour of 300

Spartans under king Leonidas, Xerxes was murdered in his bed by Artabanus the captain of his guard, in the 21st year of his reign, about 464 B C.

XIMENES (FRANCIS) cardinal archbishop of Toledo, eminent as a statesman, warrior, and patron of learning, was at the head of the Spanish government many years, and administered affairs with exemplary abilities and integrity, born 1437, died 1517.

XYLANDER (GULIELMUS) a German translator of Greek authors, the chief of which are, Dion Cassius, Marcus Antoninus, Plutarch, and Strabo, born 1532, died 1576.

XYPHILIN (JOHN) a patriarch of Constantinople, and abridger of Dion Cassius, died 1075.

YALDEN (THOMAS) an English divine and poet, born 1671, died 1736.

See HARDWICKE. YORKE. YOUNG (EDWARD) an English poet and divine, born at Upham, near Winchester, 1681, died 1765. His chief works are three Tragedies, " A Paraphrase on part of the Book of Job," moral " Satires," under the title of " The Universal Passion," and " The Night Thoughts," a work by which his name will be immertalized. He was the author of many other things in prose and verse; particularly, in prose, " The Centaur not Fabulous, in Six Letters to a Friend on the Life in Vogue."

ZACUTUS (LUSITANUS) an eminent Portuguese physician and medical writer, born 1575, die 41641.

ZENO, a Stoic philosopher, of Citium in the isle of Cyprus; founder of the seat which took the name of Stoic from a portico so called from which he delivered his harangues, died 624.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra,

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and, by her valour, empress of the East, in opposition to three successive Roman emperors, Galienus, Claudius, and Aurelian, but subdued at length by the last, after an obstinate defence of her capital. Aurelian obliged her to grace his tri umphal entry into Rome, but he afterwards permitted her to end her days in retirement, at an elegant villa near that city, where she died about 280.

ZEUXIS of Heraclea, a very famous painter, who flourished about 400 years before Christ, or about the 95th Olympiad. Many curious particulars are recorded of this painter. His dispute with Parrhasius for the prize in painting, and how he lost it, is related by Pliny in the following manner: Zeuxis had painted some grapes so very naturally, that the birds used to come and peck them; and Parrhasius painted a curtain so artfully, that Zeuxis, mistaking it for a real curtain which hid his rival's work, ordered it to be drawn aside, that he might see Parrhasius' painting : but, finding his mistake, he confessed himself vanquished; since he had only imposed upon birds, whereas Parrhasius had misled even those who were masters of the art. Another time, he painted a boy loaded with grapes, when the birds flew again to this picture, at which he was vexed; and frankly confessed, that it was not sufficiently finished; since, had he painted the boy as perfectly as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him. One of Zeuxis's finest pieces was a Hercules strangling some dragons in his cradle, in the presence of his frighted mother: but he himself esteemed chiefly his Athleta or Champion, under which a made a

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verse that became after wards famous, viz. "that it would be easier to envy, than imitate that picture." We are told that Zeuxis, having painted an old woman, laughed so heartily at the sight of his picture, that he died. This circumstance is related by Verrius Flaccus, under the word Pictor, but is probably fabulous.

ZIMMERMANN (DR. JOHN GEORGE) a knight of the order of St. Wlademir, and first physician to his Britannic Majesty for Hanover. but more eminent as a philosopher. His excellent " Treatise on Experience," his " Essay on National Pride," his elaborate dissertation on " Solitude," his account of his " Conversations with Frederic the . . Great King of Prussia," and other valuable publications, have been translated into English, and are deservedly in high esteem. Dr. Zimmermann was born 1728, and died at Hanover Od. 7, 1795.

zinzendorf (count) a German; chief of the sect of Hernhuters, which he introduced into England by the title of Moravians, where several congregations of them still remain. He died at London 1760, in his 70th year.

ZISCA (JOHN) a famous Bohemian patriot, who defended his country against the emperor Sigismund, and performed prodigies of valour after he had lost both his eyes. He headed the sest of the Hussites after the death of John Huss, and died 1424.

ZOILUS, a Greek rhetorician and critic, flourished 259 B. C.

ZONARAS (JOHN) a Greek historian, who wrote "Annals from the beginning of the World down to the year 1118," about which time he died. ZOROASTER, or Zerdusht, a eelebrated Prussian philosopher, the reputed founder, but more truly reformer, of the Magian religion, lived under the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He is said to have predicted the coming of the Messiah in plain and express words; and that the wise men out of the East, who came to worship our Saviour on account of his star, were his disciples.

ZOSIMUS, an ancient Greek historian of the Roman empire from Augustus to the beginning of the 5th century, flourished about 410. ZUI

ZUCCHERO (TADDEÓ) an Italian historical and portrait painter, born 1520, died 1566.

ZUCCHERO (FREDERICO) an eminent painter, and brother of Taddeo, born 1543, died 1609.

ZUINGLIUS (ULRICUS) an able and zealous reformer of the church, who laid the foundation of a division from Rome in Switzerland, at the same time that Luther did the like in Saxony, was born in Switzerland 1487, and killed in a skirmish against his popish opponent 1531.

THE END.

